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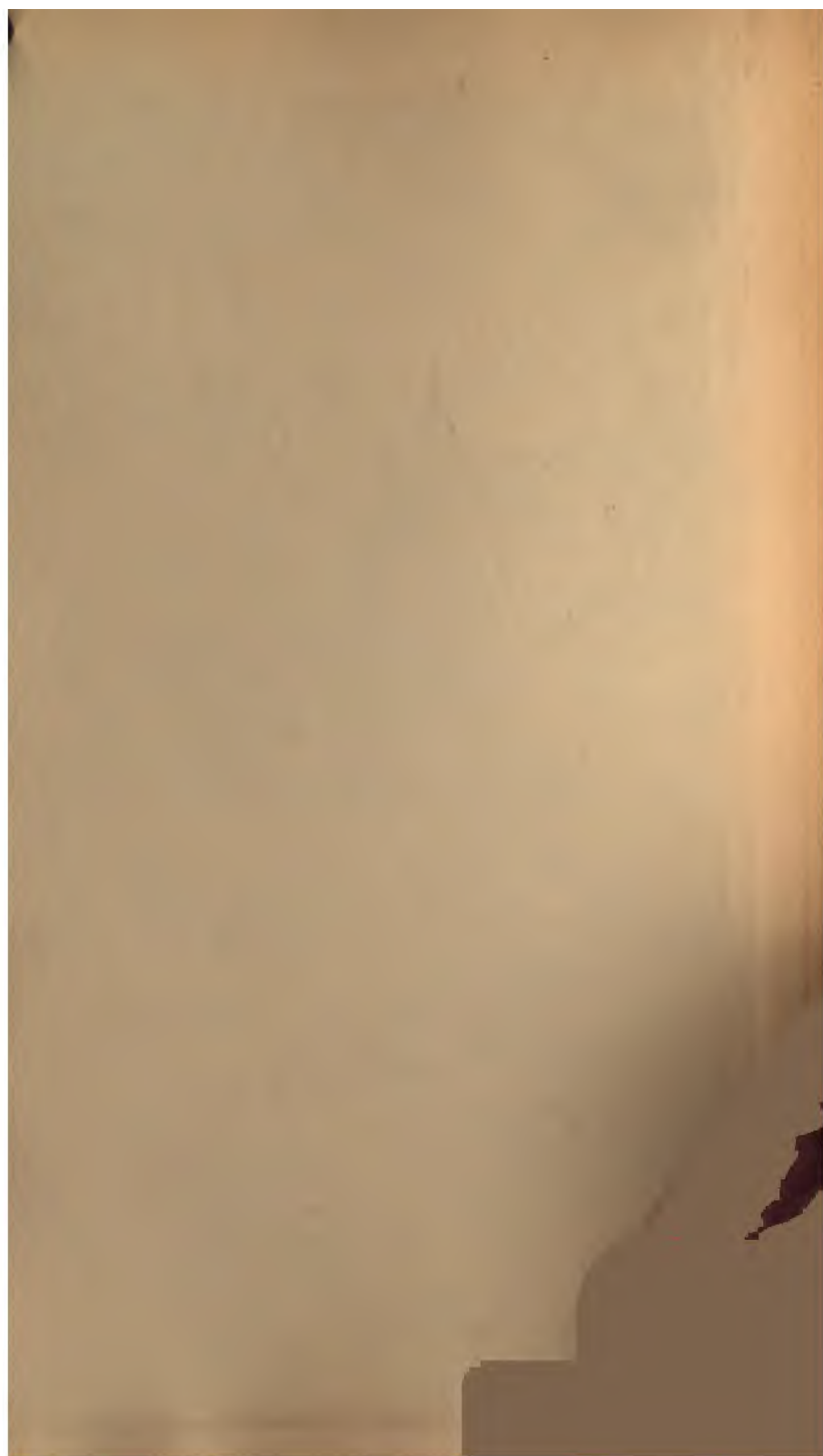
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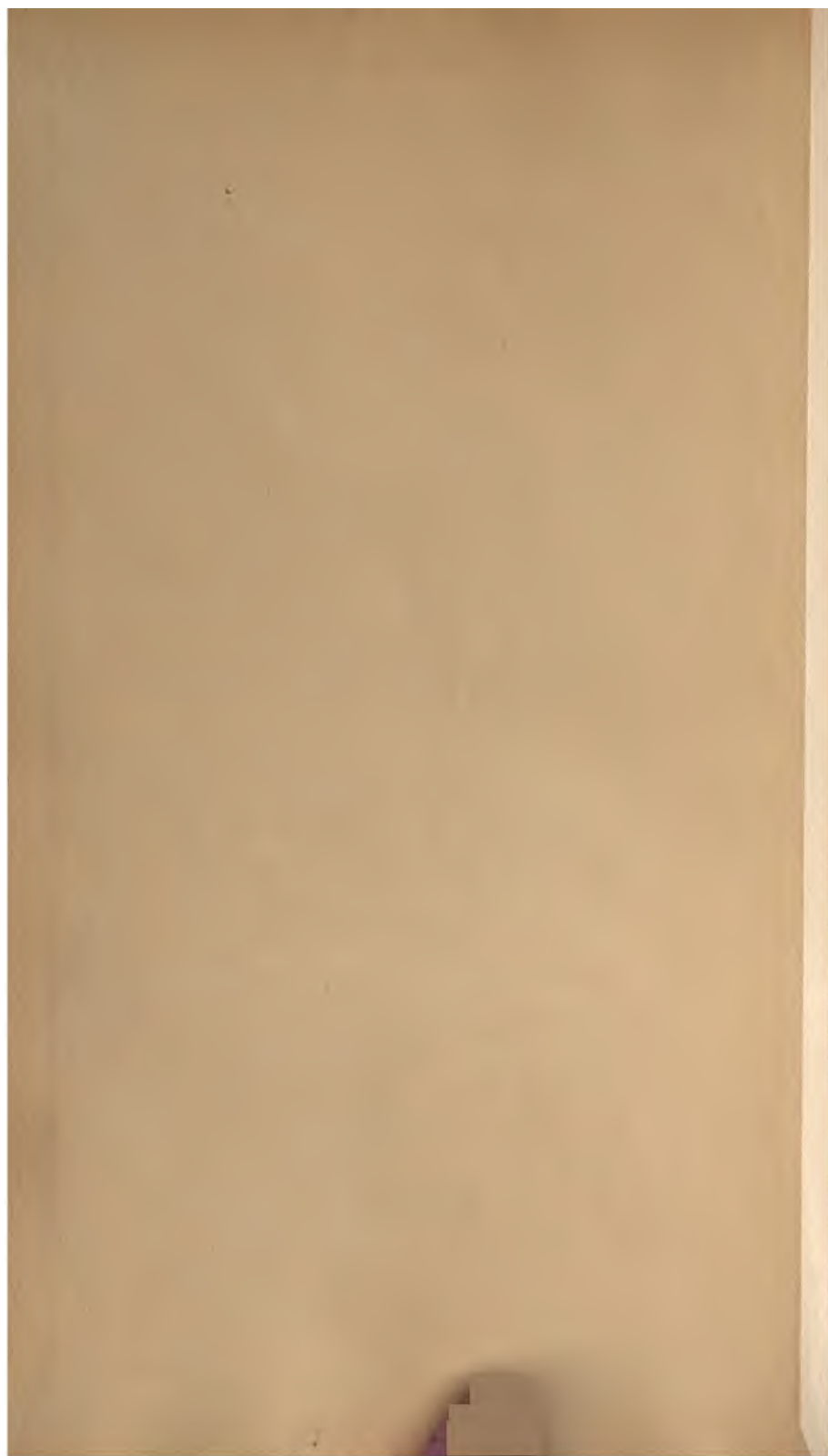
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A DICTIONARY
OF THE
NAMES OF MINERALS

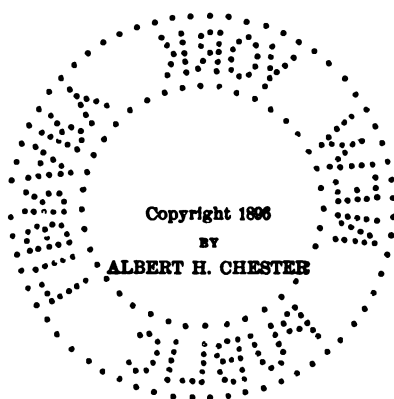
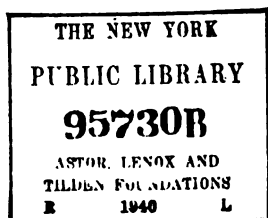
INCLUDING
THEIR HISTORY AND ETYMOLOGY

BY
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FIRST THOUSAND

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**To my friend and long-time colleague,
DR. EDWARD NORTH OF HAMILTON COLLEGE,
IN GRATEFUL REMEMBRANCE OF HIS KINDLY
INTEREST IN IT, THIS BOOK
IS AFFECTIONATELY
DEDICATED**

CENTRAL RESERVE

INTRODUCTION*

THE study of mineral names is an interesting one, not only from the mineralogist's point of view, as affording an insight into the growth and development of this branch of science, but also to the student of human nature, for many traits of character are shown in the various considerations which have determined the particular name to be adopted.

We sometimes find as the reason for a name the simple idea of distinguishing the thing itself; but this is not the most common reason. To do honor to some person who may perhaps be pleased or flattered by the attention, or to immortalize some place, often otherwise obscure or unknown, is a much more common reason. Names have been given to commemorate battle-fields, to sneer at the work of earlier investigators, and as a tribute to feminine loveliness. In short the whole round of human passions has been gone over in the manufacture of these words, which are purely scientific in their uses, and for the making of which scientific methods might well have been employed. The subject has also no little interest from the philological side, and these names deserve study if only as part of our language.

One of the most noticeable things about mineral names is the lack of uniformity in their terminations. While the large majority of them end in *-ite*, there are many in *-ine*, while *-ane*, *-ase*, *-ose*, and several others have been often used. It is to be regretted that the termination *-ite* has not been universally adopted, for it has been so far adopted as to be the generally accepted one for such names. It has the sanction of antiquity, for it was used by the old Greek writers in the forms *-ites* or *-itis*, as in *αιματιτης*, 'hematite,' and *αλαβαστιτης*, 'alabaster.' Such forms were also used by the Romans, and we have in Pliny *siderites*, 'lodestone,' *steatitis*, 'soapstone,' *molochites*, 'malachite,' and many others. These forms are undoubtedly the source of the termination *-ite* now in use, as they are the earliest known terminations. Such names were given by the ancients as noting some property or use of the mineral, or sometimes desig-

* Much of this introduction is to be found in my paper on 'The Origin and History of Mineralogical Names,' read before the New York Academy of Sciences on January 25, 1892, and published in vol. xi, pp. 49 to 57, of its Transactions.

nating its source, or the locality from which it was derived; as *μαγνητις*, a mineral from Magnesia. Or, to speak of those already mentioned, *αἱματίνης* is a mineral resembling blood, so called from the color of its powder; *ἀλαβαστίνης*, a mineral from which a vessel called an alabastron was cut; siderites, from *σίδηρος*, 'iron,' because it contains it; steatitis, from *στέατος*, 'of fat,' because it feels greasy; and molochites, from *μαλάχη*, 'mallows,' alluding to its green color. In the 5th edition of his great work on Mineralogy, Prof. J. D. Dana makes an attempt at uniformity of nomenclature by changing the terminations of many names into *-ite*, particularly those ending in *-ine*, only leaving those unchanged which had come into too general use in the language to be so treated. So we have galenite, alabandite, pyrrhotite, and periclasite, instead of galena, alabandine, pyrrhotine, and periclase. These changes have been generally adopted, and are all in the right direction.

In 1876 Prof. C. U. Shepard published a 'Catalogue of Minerals found within about 75 miles of Amherst College, Mass.' in which he proposed that the names of all acknowledged mineral species, except those of the elements and a very few more, shall uniformly end in *-ite*, and that the termination *-ine* shall as uniformly be used for all variety names, and those whose specific character is not fully settled. Accordingly, he gives us gypsite, serpentite, wadite, orthoclasite, spodumenite, epidotite, and many similar changes, while marmolite, picrolite, nacrite, and others are made to end in *-ine*, marmoline, picroline, nacrine. It is hardly necessary to say that these suggestions have not been generally or fully accepted.

The use of the termination *-lite*, in German *-lith*, from the Greek *λίθος*, 'a stone,' ought here to be mentioned, as it was a genuine attempt to introduce a distinguishing mark for mineral names, which, if successful, would have been of great benefit to mineral nomenclature, as bringing in the desirable element of uniformity. This also comes from antiquity, being found in the Greek. But it never came into general use, and in later years is seldom used except for euphony. There is an erroneous impression that the termination *-ite* is derived from this, which, as we have seen, is not the case, as it is a much older form.

As all scientific works were written in Latin up to a very recent date, and as there was no chemistry to show differences in composition, there was no real progress in mineralogy. External characters alone were used as means of distinguishing minerals from each other, and those that looked alike must necessarily be classed together. Pliny's names were sufficient for all the uses of the science down to the sixteenth century. There was hardly a name added, even by Agricola, whose large works were published 1529 to 1546. The name *fluor* is perhaps his only new one, and that he

probably did not originate, but took from the vocabulary of the furnace-men, who used fluor-spar in smelting their ores. Certain minerals in general use had their common names in various languages, but there were few of them.

Several attempts have been made to give systematic names to minerals on some such principle as is used in other branches of natural science, but not one of them has been generally adopted, and all have by degrees been dropped. One of the earliest of these was by Sir John Hill, in his 'History of Fossils,' London, 1748. He divides minerals into numbered series, classes, and orders, and under these into named genera and species. His genus names are many of them new, but are sometimes older names modified to suit his system. For instance, *Marmora*, for the marbles. A good example of his new names, and also of the way in which species were multiplied when only external characteristics were considered, is in the order of Inflammables. The 3d class is called *Phlogonie*, and under this we have as the 1st genus, *Pyricubia*, and under this two species: 1st, *Pyricubium maximum foliaceum*, and 2d, *Pyricubium solidum minus*. The first of these species is simply those cubical crystals of iron pyrites which are striated by an oscillation toward a hemitetrahexahedron, and the second is the unstriated crystals of the same. Octahedral pyrite is made another genus, and dodecahedral is still another. Several more genera are made from what is now the one species. This system never came into general use, and Hill himself gives it up and adopts one much more simple in his later work entitled 'Fossils Arranged according to their Obvious Characters,' London, 1771.

In 1820 Prof. Mohs brought out a small book entitled 'The Characters of the Classes, Orders, Genera, and Species; or the Characteristic of the Natural History System of Mineralogy. Intended to enable students to discriminate minerals on principles similar to those of Botany and Geology.' This system is more fully presented in his larger work of 1822-4, translated by Haidinger in 1825. He uses genus and species names for each mineral, and sometimes adds a third for more exact distinction. Under the genus garnet he gives *Pyramidal Garnet*, or *idocrase*; *Dodecahedral Garnet*, or *true garnet*; and *Prismatoidal Garnet*, or *staurolite*. *Diopase* becomes *Rhombohedral Emerald-Malachite*. This system was quite popular for a time, and had several imitators. Prof. C. U. Shepard adopts Mohs's system, and in the first edition of his mineralogy, 1832-5, he not only uses his names, but extends the system still further. He, however, gives first the common or trivial names, as they are called, and always uses them in speaking of species. *Microlite* is the one new species of his own noted in this book, which under the system he calls *Octahedral Tungstic-*

Baryte, and similar names are carried all the way through. None of these names are mentioned in his third edition, 1852-7.

In 1836 Prof. J. D. Dana read a paper before the New York Lyceum of Natural History, entitled 'A New Mineral Nomenclature,' in which he presents a complete arrangement according to the Natural History method, and gives some very good reasons for its adoption. This system is carried out in full in the first edition, 1837, of his *Mineralogy*. He uses in general two names for each mineral, as *Andalusius prismaticus* for andalusite, but he gives the common name first in all cases. In his second edition, 1844, he retains these Latin names as the scientific ones, and as necessary to 'a systematic idea of the science,' but adds, p. 135, 'the shorter trivial names should however be retained, as more convenient for common use.' In the third edition, 1850, however, Prof. Dana discards the whole system, not even retaining the names as synonyms. A system of arrangement is adopted that was understood to be temporary, while at the end of the work a chemical classification is suggested. In the later editions this last has been perfected, and we now have an arrangement easy of reference and answering all purposes of classification, but from which all traces of the double Latinized forms of the Natural History methods have disappeared. This or some similar system is now generally followed by writers on mineralogy, much to the satisfaction of those who use their works. In 1847 Glocker published his work entitled '*Generum et Specierum Mineralium Synopsis*.' This is perhaps the most successful attempt at a systematic nomenclature that has been made. He uses in general a Latinized form of the common name for the name of each species, with some descriptive word added. For varieties he adds a third word, as is common in other branches of natural history. For instance, under *Granatus*, garnet, he gives three species: 1st, *Granatus nobilis*, precious garnet; 2d, *Granatus hyacinthinus*, cinnamon garnet; and 3d, *Granatus vulgaris*, common garnet, and under the latter he uses for varieties the terminations *fuscus*, *niger*, *viridis*, *flavus*, and *albidus*. The work is in Latin, thus going back to the style of the scientific books of the last century. Recently Prof. T. Sterry Hunt has devised a new Natural System, suggested indeed as early as 1853, but as he gives few new species names a discussion of it would be out of place here. His work is, however, exceedingly interesting, and will well repay examination by those who care to go further into that side of the general subject.

In 1728 Dr. John Woodward published a work entitled '*Fossils of all Kinds Digested into a Method, Suitable to their Mutual Relations and Affinity*,' but it is a description from external characters only, and can hardly be called a scientific treatise. The first one that really deserves

such a name is by the Swedish mineralogist Wallerius, in 1747, which is arranged on a scientific plan, and gives us the earliest systematic description of minerals. Cronstedt, another Swedish chemist, ten years later gave us a work of much greater value, as he brought in chemical relations, as far as was possible in the crude state of that science. But few new names were added, for the study was still largely from the external side, and new species could not be recognized. With the discovery of oxygen in 1776, and the real beginning of the science of chemistry, a more correct basis for the differentiation of mineral species was found. This was aided by the application of scientific crystallography, the first edition of de L'Isle's work appearing in 1772, and the second, in four volumes, in 1783. From this date new names were given to minerals as the result of more extended research in this branch of study, and one of the first of these was prehnite, given by Werner to a mineral brought from the Cape of Good Hope by Colonel Prehn, and hence named after him. Werner first announced the name in his lectures in 1783, as he himself states later, but it was not published for several years. In 1789 there is an article in the *Journal de Physique*, by Sage, objecting to the use of names of persons for minerals, the text for which is this name of Werner's. But the name has kept its place, and is now the accepted one for the species. Other names, given about the same time after persons, are witherite, after Dr. Withering, who first described it, and torberite, later changed to torbernite, after Torbern Bergmann, its first analyst. This latter mineral has gone through various vicissitudes as to its name, and a list of them, as an illustration, may not be out of place here; they are taken from the 5th edition of Dana's *Mineralogy*, p. 585: Mica viridis, 1772; Chalkolith, 1788; Torberite, 1793; Uranoglimmer, 1800; Torbernit, 1803; Uranite, 1814; Uranophyllit, 1820; Cuprouranit, 1865.

The author's study of the history of mineral names was begun in the interest of Murray's *New English Dictionary*, where these names are considered as words simply, and part of the language as found in books. The information sought with reference to each is 1st, the author of the name; 2d, the date of its first publication; 3d, a reference to the original publication; 4th, its first form, if different from the one now used by English writers; 5th, its derivation; 6th, the reason for the name; 7th, a short description, sufficient to identify it, particularly if the name has been used for more than one species or variety. A good example is Erinite, a name given by *W. Haidinger*, 1828, *Ann. Phil.*, 2d, iv, 154, from Erin, because it was supposed to have been found in Ireland. It is a green, fibrous, arseniate of copper. This description is necessary to distinguish it from Erinite of *T. Thomson*, 1836, *Thom. Min.*, i, 342, derived also from Erin, for the

same reason, and properly so, for it came from Ireland. But this is a reddish, clay-like mineral from the Giant's Causeway, and probably does not merit a name at all.

Full information about many names is easily obtained, and is usually to be found in the last edition of Dana's Mineralogy, up to 1892. But with reference to a considerable number of names the information wanted is not easy to obtain, and in some cases perhaps it cannot be found at all. When it is not given in Dana's Mineralogy, the student may be sure that he must search to find it. This is particularly true of obsolete names, information about which must often be sought in the earlier volumes of scientific journals. The first publication of *T. Taylor's* name killinite is in 1818, in vol. xiii, p. 4, of the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, a fact not given in any work on mineralogy. There are some names also about which very erroneous ideas as to derivation prevail, and which need correction. The name chabazite was given in the form chabasie, by *Bosc d'Antic*, 1780, Jour. d'Hist., ii, 181, and is derived from *χαβαζιος*, the name given to one of the stones mentioned in the Orphic poem '*Περὶ λίθων*.' The name as we now have it in the poem is *χαλάζιος*, and the mineral should therefore have been called chalazite. Kidd called attention to the blunder in 1809, Kidd Min., i, 249; but the original name has held its place. It is but fair to say that the form *χαβαζιος* was used in the current editions of the poem at the time the name was applied. The derivation of the word datholite has often been incorrectly given. It is really a corruption of the original name datolith, given by Esmark in 1806, from *δατέομαι*, to divide, alluding to the granular structure of one of its varieties, and *λίθος*. Werner added the *h* for no apparent reason, and the changed form was adopted by most authors until Prof. Dana, in 1868, unriddled the matter and gave it its correct form again. But wise writers have tried to find another derivation for it, and one author of note says it is from *δαθός*, which he says means turbid, because the mineral is not clear and transparent. A wiser one says there is no such Greek word as *δαθός*, which is true, and that it is from the compound word *δαθολλος*, meaning very turbid, because it is never found in transparent crystals, which is no more a proper derivation than the other. The word feldspar has been changed into felspar for no better reason than that the latter form was thought the right one. It was used by Wallerius in his Mineralogy of 1747, p. 65, in the Swedish form felt-spat, meaning fieldspar. It did not originate with him probably, but may have been a popular name in his time. Da Costa used it in 1757, Nat. Hist. Fossils, 287, in the German form feld-spath, and this form was current until 1794, when we find in Kirwan's Mineralogy, vol. i, p. 317, the following note: 'This name seems to be

derived from fels, a rock, it being commonly found in granites, and not from feld, a field; and hence I write it thus, felspar.' This assumption of Kirwan has been taken for fact by all English writers, and the corrupt form is in very general use. Another interesting case is that of the name pyroxene, which is popularly supposed to have been given, from $\pi\upsilon\rho$, 'fire,' and $\xi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omicron\varsigma$, 'a stranger,' in the idea that it is of rare occurrence among volcanic rocks, while in fact Haüy expressly states, 1801, Haüy Min., ii, 64, that it is very abundant among the volcanic matters of Vesuvius, Etna, etc., but is there as a stranger, the name expressing that it is not in its native place, but existed in the non-volcanic rocks which furnished the original material of the lava.

Authors often omit giving the reason for adopting a name. Where it is on account of some characteristic of the mineral, its author often takes it for granted that it is as evident to others as to himself. The name coracite, *J. L. Le Conte*, A. J. S., 2d, iii, 117, is a case in point. Le Conte does not give any derivation, but it is the name of a pitch-black variety of uraninite, and is probably derived from $\kappa\acute{o}\rho\alpha\zeta$, a raven. A similar case is that of adinole, Beud. Min., 1832, ii, 126. No derivation is given, but it may easily be conjectured from the description that it is from $\acute{\alpha}\delta\iota\nu\acute{o}\varsigma$, 'compact.' But there are other cases where there is nothing suggestive in the description, and even conjecture is at fault. Such conjectures if stated as such are of value, but to give them as facts, as has often been done, is certainly a serious blunder, if not something worse. In one of the large dictionaries we find the name acanticone derived as follows: from 'Greek $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\eta$, point, $\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\iota$, against, and $\kappa\tilde{\omega}\nu\omicron\varsigma$, cone.' This is a mere guess. The name was given by *B. J. d'Andrada*, 1800, Jour. de Phys., ii, 240, in the form akanthicone, and is derived from $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\alpha\upsilon\theta\iota\varsigma$, a gold-finch, and $\kappa\omicron\nu\iota\alpha$, powder, because the color of the powdered mineral is yellow. A similar blunder is made with the name alvite, so called after one of its localities, Alve, Norway. In the dictionary it is said to be derived from alvus, the belly. Another instance of a mistaken derivation is that of coreite, an obsolete synonym of agalmatolite, popularly supposed to be from Corea, probably because agalmatolite is from China, and Corea is close by. The name was given by *J. C. Delam  therie* in 1795, and he derives it from $\chi\omicron\iota\pi\epsilon\iota\omicron\varsigma$, 'of a swine,' because of its greasy appearance. He at first calls it koireilite, but changed it to koreilite, and then to koreite, which has since been changed to its present form, resembling one derived from the name Corea. But the name should be choirelite, commencing with *ch*.

Sometimes errors of the compositor have failed of correction, and these spurious words have found their way into later books as real names. One of these is glorikite, 1859, Duf. Min., iii, 326, which is an error for glinkite.

Gibsonite, in the 1847 edition of the same work, iii, 761, is probably an error for gibbsite, but this is not so clear. Galadsite, galadstite, and galadtite are all printer's errors for galaktite.

A curious case of this sort is seen in the various forms of the word didymite. It was announced by *C. E. Schaufhaütl* in 1843 from *διδύμος*, a twin, because it was thought to be a second silicate containing calcium carbonate as part of its composition. The form was by some blunder given as didrimite, but this was soon changed by the author himself to the correctly derived form, didymite, the original *ῥ* being properly changed to *y*. Of this word you will find in the books four different forms, only one of which deserves any place in mineralogy.

Breithaupt gave the name kupholit, from *χρῦφος*, light, and *λίθος*, to a very light variety of serpentine. He leaves out the *o* of the original word, probably because the word koupholite had been used before, being an obsolete synonym of prehnite. This was first changed to kuphoite and then to cyphoite, which gives little idea of its original derivation and meaning.

Many more instances might be cited, but enough has been said to show how much confusion has arisen through carelessness or unwarrantable assumption, and how desirable it is that it should be disentangled as far as possible.

In this work the endeavor is made to give complete information, as outlined above, concerning all the names that have ever been introduced into the nomenclature of Mineralogy. Nearly all published works on this subject have been searched to prepare a complete list of such names, and all available sources of information have been consulted. Many facts have been received in private communications from correspondents at home and abroad, a list of whose names is appended. But a number of blanks still remain, after years of research, and the author greatly desires information on any of the points lacking.

A number of personal names are not given in full. The use of the surname only has been common with foreign writers, and in some early cases it is perhaps now impossible to complete them. One of these is that of — Uttinger, author of the name natrocalcite. A recent and very remarkable case is that of the late — Adam, of Paris, author of the '*Tableau Minéralogique*,' Paris, 1869, and an honorary member of the *Société Minéralogique de France* at the time of his death in 1881. The most persistent effort has failed to disclose his full name. In answer to a letter of inquiry on the subject the venerable Prof. Des Cloizeaux, his life-long friend, says: '*M. Adam est mort très vieux, laissant une remarquable collection de minéraux à l'École des Mines de Paris. Il a toujours occupé*

de hautes situations au Ministère des Finances et personne, à ma connaissance, n'a jamais connu *son* ou *ses* prénoms. C'était Monsieur Adam et cela suffisait à tous ceux qui l'ont connu.'

Words have not been inserted under every change of spelling, but only those necessary to a complete understanding of each case. Some of the variations between *c* and *k*, *i* and *y*, and *c*, *s* and *z* have been omitted. Neither have forms in other languages been included where they are simple translations of the English names. Chemical names are also left out, except such as have the sanction of use as actual mineral names. By this means the number has been kept down to the four thousand six hundred and twenty-seven names here given, without omitting, unless by oversight, any that should be found in a work of this character.

Following the Dictionary proper is an Index to the Authors of Mineral Names, which it is believed will be found of interest, as showing just what names each one has given. It has been found exceedingly useful in the preparation of this work.

ALBERT H. CHESTER.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., January 1, 1896.

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ABBREVIATED AND FULL TITLES OF THE WORKS CITED

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- Acad. Nat. Sci.* Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pa.
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Proceedings, 1841-.
- Acad. St. Pet.* L'Académie impériale des Sciences de St. Petersburg.
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- Am. Ch. Jour.* American Chemical Journal. Baltimore, 1879-.
- Am. Ch. Soc.* American Chemical Society. New York. Proceedings, 1876-79. 2 vols. Journal, 1879.
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- Am. Phil. Soc.* American Philosophical Society. Philadelphia. Transactions, 1771-. Proceedings, 1840-.
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- Ann. Ch. Phys.* Annales de Chemie et de Physique. Paris, 1816-.
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Then *Ed. New Phil. Jour.*, 1826-54; 2d ser., 1855-64. Called also Jameson's Journal.
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- John Unt.* Chemische Untersuchungen mineralischer vegetabilischer und animalischer Substanzen. J. F. John. 6 vols., Berlin, 1808-21. Vol. i called Chemisches Laboratorium. Vols. iv-vi called also Chemische Schriften.
- Jour. Anal. Ch.* Journal of Analytical and Applied Chemistry. E. Hart. Easton, Pa., 1887-.
- Jour. Ch. Ph.* Journal für Chemie und Physik. Called also Schweigger's Journal. Nürnberg, 1811-33.
- Jour. Ch. Ph. Min.* Journal für die Chemie, Physik und Mineralogie. A. F. Gehlen. Berlin, 1806-10.
- Jour. Ch. Soc.* Journal of the Chemical Society. London, 1848-.
- Jour. de Phys.* Journal de Physique, de Chémie, d'Histoire naturelle et des Arts. Paris, 1771-1822.
- Jour. der Pharm.* Journal der Pharmacie. J. B. Tromsdorff. Leipzig, 1793-1834.
- Jour. des M.* Journal des Mines. Paris, 1797-1815. Continued as Ann. des M.
- Jour. d'Hist.* Journal d'Histoire naturelle. Paris, 1787-89.
- Jour. Frank. Inst.* Journal of the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania, etc. Philadelphia, 1826-.
- Jour. Nat. Hist.* Boston Journal of Natural History, 1834-63.
- Jour. Nat. Phil.* Journal of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and the Arts. Wm. Nicholson. London, 1797-1813.
- Jour. Pk. Ch.* Journal für praktische Chemie. Leipzig, 1834-70; 2d ser., 1870-.
- Jour. Russ. Ch. Ph. Soc.* Russkoye khimitcheskoye i fizitcheskoye obshtchestvo pri St. Peterburgskom Universitetye (*Russian Chemical and Physical Society at the St. Petersburg University*), 1869-.

- K. Ak. Münch.* Königlich-Baierische Akademie der Wissenschaften zu München.
Denkschriften, 1809-25.
Sitzungsberichte, 1st ser., 1860-70; 2d ser., 1871-.
Gelehrte Anzeigen, 1835-60.
- K. Ak. Wien.* Kaiserliche Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Wien.
Sitzungsberichte, 1848-.
Anzeiger, 1864-.
- Karst. Tab.* Tabellarische Uebersicht der Mineralogisch-einfachen Fossilien. D. L. G. Karsten. Berlin, 1791.
Mineralogische Tabellen. Berlin, 1800; 2d ed., 1808.
- Karst. Wern.* Ueber Werner's Verbesserungen in der Mineralogie, etc. D. L. G. Karsten. Berlin, 1793.
- Kastner Archiv.* See Arch. Ges. Nat.
- Kell. Tied.* Nordamerikanischer Monatsbericht für Natur- und Heilkunde. W. Keller and H. Tiedemann. Philadelphia, 1850-52.
- Kenng. Min.* Das Mohs'sche Mineralsystem. A. Kenngott. Wien, 1853.
- Kenng. Ueb.* Uebersicht der Resultate mineralogischer Forschungen. A. Kenngott. Wien und Leipzig, 1844-65 (1852-68).
- Kidd Min.* Outlines of Mineralogy. J. Kidd, M.D. 2 vols., Oxford and London, 1809.
- Kirw. Min.* Elements of Mineralogy. R. Kirwan. London, 1784; 2d ed., 2 vols., 1794-96; 3d ed., 2 vols., 1810.
- Klap. Beil.* Beiträge zur chemischen Kenntniss der Mineralkörper. M. H. Klaproth. Berlin, 1795-1815.
- Kob. Char.* Charakteristik der Mineralien. F. von Kobell. Nürnberg, 1830-31.
- Kob. Geschicht.* Geschichte der Mineralogie von 1650-1860. F. von Kobell. München, 1864.
- Kob. Min.* Grundzüge der Mineralogie. F. von Kobell. Nürnberg, 1838.
- Kob. Min. Nam.* Die Mineral-Namen und die Mineralogische Nomenklatur. F. von Kobell. München, 1853.
- Kob. Taf.* Tafeln zur Bestimmung der Mineralien. F. von Kobell. München, 1833; 5th ed., 1853; 11th ed., 1878.
- Koks, Min.* Materialien zur Mineralogie Russlands. N. von Kokscharov. St. Petersburg, 1853-.
- Kong. Dan. Vid. Sels.* Konglige Danske Videnskabernes Selskab. Copenhagen.
Forhandlingar, 1806-41.
- Lamp. Erf.* Neue Erfahrungen im Gebiete der Chemie und Hüttenkunde. W. A. Lampadius. 2 vols., Weimar, 1816-17.

- Lenz Handb.* Mineralogisches Handbuch, etc. J. G. Lenz. Hildburg-
hausen, 1796.
- Lenz Min.* Versuch einer vollständigen Anleitung zur Kenntniss der
Mineralien. J. G. Lenz. 2 vols., Leipzig, 1794.
- Lenz Tab.* Tabellen über das gesammte Mineralreich. J. G. Lenz.
Jena, 1806.
- Leon. Orykt.* Handbuch der Oryktognosie. K. C. von Leonhard.
Heidelberg, 1821; 2d ed., 1826.
- Leon. Sys. Tab.* Systematisch-tabellarische Uebersicht und Charakteristik
der Mineralkörper. K. C. von Leonhard, K. F. Merz and J. H.
Kopp. Frankfurt, 1806.
- Leon. Top. Min.* Handbuch einer allgemeinen topographischen Mineralo-
gie. K. C. von Leonhard. 3 vols., Frankfurt, 1805-8-9.
- Lévy Heul.* Description d'une Collection des Minéraux, formée par M.
Henri Heuland, etc. A. Lévy. 3 vols. and Atlas., Paris, 1828;
also London, 1837.
- Ley. Min.* Cours de Minéralogie. A. Leymerie. Paris, 1857; 2d ed.,
1867.
- L. Hour.* Naturalist's Leisure Hour. A. E. Foote. Philadelphia, 1878-.
- Liebig's Annalen.* See Ann. Ch. Pharm.
- Linn. Syst. Nat.* Systema Natural Linnæus. C. F. Linné. Leyden, 1735.
- L'Inst.* L'Institut. Paris, 1832-.
- Lotos.* Lotos. Zeitschrift für Naturwissenschaften. Prag, 1851-.
- Lucas Tab.* Tableaux méthodique des Espèces Minérales. J. A. H. Lucas.
2 vols., Paris, 1806-13.
- Ludw. Min.* Handbuch der Mineralogie. C. F. Ludwig. 2 vols., Leip-
zig, 1803-04.
- Macneven At. Th.* Exposition of the Atomic Theory of Chymistry and
the Doctrine of Definite Proportions. With an Appendix of
Chymical Exercises. W. J. Macneven. New York, 1819.
- Mag. Nat.* Nyt Magazin for Naturvidenskabema. Christiania, 1838-.
- Mag. Orykt.* Magazin für die Oryktographie von Sachsen. Freiberg,
1828-48.
- Mag. Phys. Natur.* Magazin für das Neueste aus der Physik und Natur-
geschichte. L. C. Lichtenberg. Gotha, 1781-99.
- Mawe Cat.* A Descriptive Catalogue of Minerals. J. Mawe. 2d ed.,
London, 1816; 3d ed., 1818; 8th ed., 1827.
- McCay Inaug.* Beitrag zur Kenntniss der Kobalt-, Nickel- und Eisenkiese.
Inaugural Dissertation by L. W. McCay. Freiberg, 1883.
- Medd. Grönl.* Meddelelser om Grönland. J. Lorenzen. Copenhagen,
1880-.

- Med. Phys. Jour.* New York Medical and Physical Journal. New York, 1822-28.
- Mem. Fossa.* Memoria mineralogica nulla Valle di Fossa in Tirolo. G. Brocchi. Milan, 1811.
- Meun. Fers Met.* Revision des Fers Météoriques. Stanislas Meunier. Autun, 1893. (Extrait du Bulletin de la Société d'Histoire Naturelle d'Autun, 1893.)
- Min. Chili.* Mineralojia de Chili. I. Domeyko. 1st ed., Serena, 1845; 2d ed., Santiago, 1860; 3d ed., 1879.
- Min. Ges. St. Pet.* Russisch.-kaiserliche Gesellschaft für die gesammte Mineralogie. Schriften, 1842-46. Verhandlungen, 1842-.
- Min. Ind.* A Manual of the Geology of India. Pt. iv, Mineralogy. F. R. Mallet. Calcutta, 1887.
- Mineral. Joach.* Gängerverhältnisse und Mineralreichthum Joachimsthal. J. F. Vogl. Teplitz, 1857.
- Min. Mag.* The Mineralogical Magazine. London and Truro, 1876-.
- Min. Mitth.* Mineralogische Mittheilungen. G. Tschermak. Wien, 1871-.
- Min. Nova Scot.* Mineralogy of Nova Scotia. Henry How. Halifax, 1869.
- Min. N. S. W.* The Minerals of New South Wales. A. Liversidge. London, 1888.
- Min. Penn.* Preliminary Report on the Mineralogy of Pennsylvania. F. A. Genth. Harrisburg, 1875.
- Min. Pérou.* Minéraux du Pérou. A. Raimondi. Paris, 1878.
- Min. Tosc.* Mineralogia della Toscana. A. d'Achiardi. 2 vols., Pisa, 1872-73.
- Mohs Char.* Characteristics of the Natural History System of Mineralogy. F. Mohs. Edinburgh, 1820.
- Mohs Grund.* Grundriss der Mineralogie. F. Mohs. 2 vols., Dresden, 1822-24.
- Mohs Nat.* Leichtfassliche Anfangsgründe der Naturgeschichte des Mineralreiches. F. Mohs. 2 vols., Wien, 1836; 2d pt. by F. X. M. Zippe, 1839.
- Mohs Null.* Des Herrn J. F. von der Null Mineralien-Kabinet. F. Mohs. 3 vols., Wien, 1804.
- Moll Jahrb.* Jahrbücher der Berg- und Hüttenkunde. C. E. F. von Moll. 1797-1826. Includes Annalen, Efemeriden and Neue Jahrbücher.
- Monn. Min.* Nouveau système der Minéralogie. A. G. Monnet. Paris, 1779.

- Mont. Cov.* Prodrómo della Mineralogia Vesuviana. T. Monticelli and N. Covelli. Napoli, 1825.
- Mus. Hist.* Muséum d'histoire naturelle. Annales. Paris, 1802-13.
- Nap. Ac.* Reale Accademia della Scienze fisiche e Matematiche di Napoli. Atti, 1863-.
Rendiconto, 1842-.
- Nap. Min.* Elementi di Mineralogia. C. A. G. Napione. Torino, 1797.
- Nat. Ges. Bern.* Naturforschende Gesellschaft zu Bern. Mittheilungen, 1844.
- Nat. Ges. Danz.* Naturforschende Gesellschaft. Danzig. Schriften, 1863-.
- Nat. Ges. Freib.* Naturforschende Gesellschaft zu Freiburg im Baden. Berichte, 1855-.
- Naturaleza.* La Naturaleza; Periodico científico. Mexico, 1869-.
- Nat. Ver. Rhein.* Naturhistorischer Vereines der preussischen Rheinlande. Bonn.
Correspondenzblatt, 1844-.
Verhandlungen, 1844-.
- Nat. Ver. Brünn.* Naturforschender Verein. Brünn. Verhandlungen, 1863-.
- Naum. Min.* Elemente der Mineralogie. C. F. Naumann. Leipzig, 1846; 2d ed., 1850; 10th ed., by F. Zirkel, 1877; 11th ed., 1891; 12th ed., 1893.
- Neck. Min.* Le Règne Minéral. L. A. Necker. 2 vols., Paris, 1835.
- Nevill Cat.* Descriptive Catalogue of Minerals. Collection of Wm. Nevill. London, 1872.
- Nicol Min.* Manual of Mineralogy. J. Nicol. Edinburgh, 1849.
- Nied. Ges. Bonn.* Niederrhein. Gesellschaft für Natur- und Theilkunde. Sitzungsberichte. Bonn, 1854-.
- Nögg. Min. Stud.* Mineralogische Studien über die Gebirge am Neiderrhein. Edited by J. Nöggerath. Frankfurt a. M., 1808.
- Nord. Atom. Ch. Min. Syst.* Über das Atomistisch-Chemische Mineral System. N. Nordenskiöld. Helsingfors, 1849.
- Nord. Beyt.* Nordische (neue) Beyträge zur physikalischen und geographischen Erd- und Vöbkerbeschreibung, Naturgeschichte und Oekonomie. By P. S. Pallas. St. Petersburg und Leipzig, 1781-96.
- Nord. Bidrag.* Bidrag till närmare Kännedom af Finlands Mineralier och Geognosie. N. Nordenskiöld. Stockholm, 1820.
- Nord. Fin. Min.* Beskrifning öfver de i Finland funna Mineralier. A. E. Nordenskiöld. Helsingfors, 1855; 2d ed., 1863.

- Nord. Vers.* Verzeichniss der in Finland gefundenen Mineralien.
N. Nordenskiöld. Helsingfors, 1852.
- Nov. Ac. Pet.* Academia scientiarum imperialis Petropolitana.
St. Petersburg.
Nova acta, 1787-1806.
- N. S. Inst.* Nova Scotian Institute of Natural Science. Halifax.
Proceedings, 1863-.
- N. Y. Acad.* New York Academy of Sciences.
Transactions, 1876-.
- N. Z. Inst.* New Zealand Institute. Wellington.
Transactions and Proceedings, 1869-76.
- Oberh. Ges.* Oberhessische Gesellschaft für Natur- und Heilkunde.
Giessen.
Berichte, 1847-.
- Phil. Mag.* Philosophical Magazine. London, 1st ser., 1798-1826; 2d ser., 1827-32; 3d ser., 1832-50; 4th ser., 1852-75; 5th ser., 1876-.
- Phill. Min.* Elementary Introduction to the Knowledge of Mineralogy.
Wm. Phillips. London, 1816; 2d ed., 1819; 3d ed., 1828; 4th ed., by R. Allen, 1837; 5th ed., by F. Alger, 1844; 6th ed., by H. J. Brooke and W. H. Miller, 1862.
- Phil. Trans.* Transactions of the Royal Society of London, 1665-.
- Pini St. Gott.* Memorie Mineralogico sulla Montagna di San Gottardo.
E. Pini. Milano, 1788.
- Pliny Hist.* C. Plini Secunda Naturalis Historiæ, 77. Edition quoted is by Julian Sillig. 8 vols. Hamburg and Gotha, 1851-58.
- Pogg. Ann.* Annalen der Physik und Chemie. J. C. Poggendorf.
Leipzig, 1824-.
Ergänzungs-Bände, 1842-.
- Quar. Jour.* The Journal of Science and the Arts, 1816; and the Quarterly Journal of Literature, Science and Arts, 1819-29. Also called Brande's Journal.
- Quar. Jour. Sci.* The Quarterly Journal of Science. J. Samuelson and Wm. Crookes. London, 1864-.
- Ramm. Berz.* Berzelius' neues chemisches Mineralsystem. C. F. Rammelsberg. Nürnberg, 1847.
- Ramm. Min. Ch.* Handwörterbuch des chemischen Theils der Mineralogie. C. F. Rammelsberg. Berlin, 1841.
Handbuch der Mineral chemie. Leipzig, 1860; 2d ed., 2 vols., 1875.
- Read. Ind.* Index to Mineralogy. T. A. Readwin. London, 1867.
- Rec. Gen. Sci.* Records of General Science. R. D. Thomson. 4 vols., London, 1835-36.

- Relac. Hist.* Relacion historica del viaje a l'America meridional. A. de Ulloa. 4 vols., Madrid, 1748.
- Rept. Cant. Mine.* Report on the Copper and Silver-Lead Mine at Canton, Ga. C. U. Shepard. 2d ed., 1856.
- Rept. Mt. Pisgah.* Report on the Mt. Pisgah Copper Mine. C. U. Shepard. New Haven, 1859.
- Rept. W. Virg.* Report on a Mineral Formation in West Virginia. Henry Wurtz. New York, 1865.
- Rezs. Min.* Försök Till Mineral-Rikets Upställning. A. J. Retzius. Lund, 1795.
- Reuss Böh.* Mineralogische Geographie von Böhmen. F. A. Reuss. 2 vols., Dresden, 1798-97.
- Reuss Min.* Lehrbuch der Mineralogie. F. A. Reuss. 8 vols., Leipzig, 1801-06.
- Rev. Min.* Revista Minera. Madrid, 1850-.
- Rev. Scient.* Revue Scientifique et Industrielle. Paris, 1840-52.
- Rosé Reis.* Reise nach dem Ural. G. Rosé. 2 vols., Berlin, 1837-42.
- Roy. Ir. Ac.* Royal Irish Academy. Dublin.
Transactions, 1787-.
Proceedings, 1836-.
- Roy. Soc.* Royal Society of London.
Proceedings, 1856-.
- Roy. Soc. Ed.* Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, 1788-.
- Roy. Soc. N. S. W.* Royal Society of New South Wales. Sydney.
Transactions and Proceedings, 1867-76.
- Roy. Soc. Vic.* Transactions of the Royal Society of Victoria. Melbourne, 1861-.
- Rural Car.* Rural Carolinian. Charleston, S. C., 1870-.
- Sage Cab.* Description du Cabinet de l'École des Mines. B. G. Sage. Paris, 1784.
- Sand. Ueb.* Uebersicht der geologischen Verhältnisse des Herzogthums Nassau. Fr. Sandberger. Wiesbaden, 1847.
- Sand. Unt. Erz.* Untersuchungen über Erzgänge. Fr. Sandberger. Wiesbaden, 1882-85.
- Santi Voy.* Viaggio al Montamiato. G. Santi. Pisa, 1795.
Voyage au Montamiato. Trans. of former work. 2 vols., Paris, 1802.
- Saus. Alp.* Voyages dans les Alpes. H. B. de Saussure. 4 vols., Genève, 1779-96.
- Scac. Min.* Memorie Mineralogiche e Geologiche. A. Scacchi. Napoli, 1841.
- Scac. Note.* Note mineralogiche. A. Scacchi. Napoli, 1873.

- Scac. Vesuv.* Memoria sulla Incendio Vesuviano. A. Scacchi. Napoli, 1855.
- Scherer's Journal.* See All. Jour. Chem.
- Schmeis. Min.* A System of Mineralogy. J. G. Schmeisser. 2 vols. London, 1795.
- Schum. Min.* Versuch eines Verzeichnisses der in den Dänisch-Nordischen Staaten sich findenden einfachen Mineralien. C. F. Schumacher. Copenhagen, 1801.
- Schweigger's Journal.* See Jour. Ch. Ph.
- Shep. Cat. Met.* Catalogue of the Meteoric Collection of C. U. Shepard. Amherst, 1872.
- Shep. Cat. Min.* Catalogue of Minerals found within about 75 miles of Amherst College. C. U. Shepard. Amherst, 1876.
- Shep. Cont. Min.* Contributions to Mineralogy. C. U. Shepard. Amherst, 1876-77.
- Shep. Min.* Treatise on Mineralogy. C. U. Shepard. 1st part, New Haven, 1832; 2d part, 2 vols., 1835; 2d ed., New Haven, 1844; 3d ed., New Haven, No. 1, 1852; No. 2, 1857.
- Sieb. Verh.* Siebenbürgischer Verein für Naturwissenschaften. Verhandlungen und Mittheilungen. Hermannstadt, 1849-.
- Simm. Petrog.* Ueber die Petrogenese und das Gesetz der syntektischen Gesteinbildung. Th. Simmler. Bern, 1862.
- Sing. Inaug.* Beiträge zur Kenntniss der am Bauersberge bei Bischofsheim vor der Rhön vorkommenden Sulfate. Inaugural Dissertation. S. Singer. Würzburg, 1879.
- Sjög. Cont. Min.* Contributions to Swedish Mineralogy. Hj. Sjögren. Upsala, 1895. Reprint from Bull. of the Geol. Inst. of Upsala.
- Skand. Nat.* Skandinaviska naturforskarnes (och läkare). Förhandlingar. Stockholm, 1839-68.
- S. M. Quar.* The School of Mines Quarterly. New York, 1879-.
- Soc. Beng.* Asiatic Society of Bengal. Calcutta. Journal, 1832-.
- Proceedings, 1865-.
- Soc. Chem.* Société Chimique. Paris. Bulletin, 1861-.
- Soc. Dub.* Royal Dublin Society. Dublin. Journal, 1858-.
- Proceedings, 1764-75.
- Soc. Geol. Belg.* Société Géologique de Belgique. Liège. Annales, 1875-.
- Bulletin, 1875-.

- Soc. Geol. Fr.* Société Géologique de France. Paris.
Bulletin, 1830.
- Soc. Geol. Nord.* Société Géologique du Nord. Lille.
Annales, 1873-.
- Soc. It. Nat.* Società Italiana di Scienze Naturali. Milano.
Atti, 1860-.
- Soc. Nat. Mosc.* Société Impériale des Naturalistes. Moscou.
Mémoires, 1806-.
Bulletin, 1829-.
- Soc. Sci. Fenn.* Societas Scientiarum Fennica. Helsingfors.
Acta, 1842-.
- Soc. Tosc.* Società Toscana di Scienze Naturali. Pisa.
Atti, 1875-.
- Steff. Orykt.* Handbuch der Oryktognosie. H. Steffens. 3 vols., Halle,
1811, 1815, 1819.
Supplement, 1824.
- Strom. Unt.* Untersuchungen über die Mischung der Mineralkörper.
Fr. Stromeyer. Göttingen, 1821.
- Tusch. Min.* Taschenbuch für die gesammte Mineralogie. Frankfurt
a. M., 1807-24.
- Term. Füz.* Termeszetrájze Füzetek. Budapest, 1877-.
- Theophrastus.* Θεοφράστου τοῦ Ερεσιῶν περὶ τῶν Λιθῶν Βιβλίον.
315 B.C. John Hill. London, 1774.
- Thom. Chem.* A System of Chemistry. T. Thomson. 4 vols., Edin-
burgh, 1802; 6th ed., London, 1820. Contains a treatise on
mineralogy in each edition.
- Thom. Min.* Outlines of Mineralogy, Geology and Mineral Analysis.
T. Thomson. 2 vols., London, 1836.
- Tor. Ac.* Reale Accademia della Scienze. Torino.
Atti, 1866-.
- Tschcr. Min.* Lehrbuch der Mineralogie. G. Tschermak. Wien, 1881;
2d ed., 1885.
- Tüb. Ges.* Vaterländische Gesellschaft der Ärzte und Naturforscher
Schwabens. Tübingen.
Denkschriften, 1805.
- Ullm. Tab.* Systematisch-tabellarische Uebersicht der mineralogisch-
eintachen Fossilien. J. C. Ullmann. Cassel und Marburg, 1814.
- Vet. Ak. Stock.* Kongligesvenska Vetenskaps Akademien. Stockholm.
Handlingar, 1739-.
Öfversigt af förhandlingar, 1844-.
Bihang, 1872-.

- Volg. Ent. Min.* Studien zur Entwicklungs Geschichte der Mineralien. G. H. O. Volger. Zürich, 1854.
- Wall. Min.* Mineralogia, eller Mineralriket. J. G. Wallerius. Stockholm, 1747. Also *Systema Mineralogicum*. 2 vols., 1772-75; 2d ed., Vindobonæ, 1778.
- Wall. Vul.* Über die vulkanischen Gesteine in Sicilien und Island. W. S. von Waltershausen. Göttingen, 1853.
- Weis. Char.* Characteres Mineralogici. A. Weisbach. Freiberg, 1880.
- Weis. Syn.* Synopsis Mineralogica. A. Weisbach. Freiberg, 1875.
- Wern. Cronst.* Cronstedt's Versuch einer Mineralogie, übersetzt von A. G. Werner. Freiberg, 1780.
- Wern. Kenz. Foss.* Von den äusserlichen Kennzeichen der Fossilien. A. G. Werner. Leipzig, 1774.
- Wern. Letz.* Letztes Mineral-System. A. G. Werner. Freyberg und Wien, 1817.
- Wern. Pabst.* Verzeichnis des Mineralien-Kabinetts des Herrn Karl Eugen Pabst. A. G. Werner. Freiberg, 1791.
- West. Isl.* Description of the Western Islands of Scotland. J. Macculloch. 2 vols., London, 1819.
- Wöhl. His.* W. Hisinger's Versuch einer Mineralogischen Geographie von Schweden. Translated by F. Wöhler. Leipzig, 1826.
- Wört. Natur.* Wörterbuch der Naturgeschichte. 4 vols., Weimar, 1825-27. Mineralogical articles by Dr. J. J. Bernhardt, of Erfurt.
- Würt. Nat. Jahres.* Württembergische Naturforschende Jahreshefte. Stuttgart, 1845-.
- Zap. Lex.* Mineralogisches Hand-Lexicon. J. R. Zappe. 3 vols., Wien, 1817.
- Zeph. Min. Lex.* Mineralogisches Lexicon für das Kaiserthum Oesterreich. V. v. Zepharovich. Wien, 1859; 2d vol., 1873; 3d vol., 1893.
- Zt. Geol.* Deutsche geologische Gesellschaft. Berlin. Zeitschrift, 1849-.
- Zt. Kryst.* Zeitschrift für Krystallographie und Mineralogie. P. Groth. Leipzig, 1877-.
- Zt. Nat. Halle.* Naturwissenschaftlicher Verein. Zeitschrift, 1st ser., Halle, 1853-69; 2d ser., Berlin, 1870-.
- Zt. Pharm.* Zeitschrift für Pharmacie. H. Hirzel. Leipzig, 1849-60.
- Zt. Nat. Heil.* Zeitschrift für Natur- und Heilkunde. Dresden, 1820-30.
- Zt. Phys.* Zeitschrift für Physik und Mathematik. Wien, 1826-32; 2d ser., 1832-40.

ABBREVIATIONS

In addition to ordinary and well-understood abbreviations the following special ones are here used:

f.....	from, referring to derivation.
isl	island or islands.
obs.....	obsolete.
priv. com.....	private communication.
syn.....	synonym.
var.....	variety.

In the abbreviated references ordinal numbers refer to series, Roman numerals to volumes, and Arabic numerals to pages unless otherwise stated. Numbers or letters in parenthesis mean parts, and the numbers immediately following the authors' names, which are always in italics, are the dates. If the original reference has not been accessible, it is enclosed in brackets, and a second reference which has been verified follows immediately. Where the original form of the name differs from its present English form, it is given in parenthesis immediately after the reference. Thus: '**MOROXITE**. *P. C. Abildgaard*, [1798, Moll Jahrb., ii, 432], 1802, Reuss Min., ii, (2), 349 (Moroxit),' means that the name Moroxite was given by Abildgaard in 1798, and first appeared in von Moll's Jahrbücher der Berg- und Hüttenkunde, volume ii, page 432, according to Reuss' Lehrbuch der Mineralogie, 1802, volume ii, part 2, page 349, where it is spelled Moroxit.

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A DICTIONARY
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NAMES OF MINERALS

AARITE. — *Adam*, 1869, *Adam Tab.*, 40, f. Mt. Aar, France, its locality. Changed to arite to make it conform with Ar, the spelling of the recent maps. A var. of niccolite containing a large proportion of antimony.

ABICHITE. *J. J. Bernhardt*, 1839, *Glock. Min.*, 579 (Abichit), in honor of Dr. W. H. Abich. An obs. syn. of clinoclasite.

ABRAZITE. *S. Breislak*, 1818, *Inst. Geol.*, iii, 98, f. α intensive, and $\beta\rho\acute{\alpha}\zeta\epsilon\iota\nu$, 'to boil,' because it intumesces before the blowpipe. An obs. syn. of gismondite.

ABRIACHANITE. *M. F. Heddle*, 1879, *Min. Mag.*, iii, 61, f. Abriachan, Scotland, its locality. A var. of crocidolite containing magnesia, and looking like blue clay.

ACADIALITE. *F. Alger* and *C. T. Jackson*, 1843, *Phil. Mag.*, 3d, xxii, 193 (acadiolite), f. Acadie, the old name of Nova Scotia, and $\lambda\acute{\iota}\theta\omicron\varsigma$, 'a stone.' A reddish var. of chabazite, from Nova Scotia.

ACADIOLITE. See acadiolite.

ACANTHICONE. See acanticone.

ACANTHITE. *A. Kenngott*, 1855, *Pogg. Ann.*, xcv, 463 (Akanthit), f. $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\alpha\nu\theta\alpha$, 'a thorn,' in allusion to the shape of its crystals. Sulphide of silver found in brilliant black crystals which are usually slender pointed prisms.

ACANTHOIDE. *A. Dufrenoy*, 1847, *Duf. Min.*, iii, 747, f. $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\alpha\nu\theta\alpha$, 'a thorn,' in allusion to the shape of its crystals. An obscure mineral near breislakite.

ACANTICONE. *B. J. d'Andrada*, 1800, *Jour. de Phys.*, li, 240

(akanthicon), f. *akarsis*, 'a goldfinch,' and *korion*, 'powder,' alluding to the color of the powdered mineral. An obs. syn. of epidote.

ACANTICONITE. Variant of acanticon.

ACHERDESE. *F. S. Beudant*, 1832, Beud. Min., ii, 678, f. *ἀκερδής*, 'unprofitable,' because it was considered of little use in the arts. An obs. syn. of manganite.

ACHIRITE. *B. F. J. v. Hermann*, 1802, Nov. Ac. Pet., xiii, 339, after Achir Mahmed, who brought it to Europe. An obs. syn. of diopside.

ACHMATITE. *R. Hermann*, 1845-6, Min. Ges. St. Pet., 303 (Achmatit), f. Achmatovsk, Urals, its locality. An obs. syn. of epidote.

ACHMITE. See acmite.

ACHREMATITE. *J. W. Mallet*, 1876, A. J. S., 3d, xi, 153, f. *ἀχρηματός*, 'without money,' because it does not contain silver, as alleged. A molybdo-arsenate of lead, found in resinous masses of a brown color.

ACHROITE. *R. Hermann*, 1845, Jour. Ph. Ch., xxxv, 232 (Achroitt), f. *ἀχρως*, 'want of color.' The colorless var. of tourmaline.

ACHTARAGDITE. *E. F. Gümbel*, 1847, Glock. Syn., 305 (Achtaragdit), f. the Acharagda River, Russia, its locality. A clay which soils the fingers like chalk, occurring in pseudomorphous crystals.

ACHTARANDITE. Error for acharagdit.

ACICULAR BISMUTH. *R. Jameson*, 1820, Jam. Min., iii, 381; so named in allusion to the shape of its crystals. A syn. of aikinite.

ACICULITE. *J. Niessl*, 1849, Niessl Min., 487, f. *acicula*, 'needle-shaped,' alluding to the shape of its crystals. An obs. syn. of aikinite.

ACMITE. *F. Stromeyer*, 1821, Vet. Ak. Stock., 160 (Achmit), f. *ἀκμή*, 'a going,' in allusion to the shape of its crystals. A silicate of iron and sodium occurring in pointed black crystals. Variant of achmite, and given the most usual form.

ACORITE. Variant of acorite, f. *Acuros*, the Portuguese form.

ACRUSITE. Error for acrusite.

ACTINOLITE. *K. Kohn*, 1794, Kirw. Min., i, 167 (actynolitel), f. *ἀκτινίτης*, 'a ray,' alluding to its occurrence in fibrous crystals, and *ἀκτις*, and taken from A. G. Werner's earlier name, Strahlstein. A var. of amphibole of bright green or grayish green color, and often occurring in fibrous crystals.

ACTINOTE. *K. J. Haug*, 1797, Jour. des M., v, 308, f. *ἀκτινωτός*, 'rayed.' A syn. of actinolite.

ACTYNOLIN. Variant of actynolite. *C. C. Shepard*, 1876, Shep. Cat. Min., uses the termination 'in' for varieties, using 'ite' for independent species only.

ACTYNOLITE. The earliest form of the name, the more correct form, actinolite, now being generally used.

ADAMANT. From ἀδάμας, 'invincible.' An old name for any hard stone, more particularly the diamond and corundum.

ADAMANTINE SPAR. *R. Kirwan*, 1794, *Kirw. Min.*, i, 335, referring to its hardness. A syn. of corundum.

ADAMINE. See adamite.

ADAMITE. *C. Freidel*, 1866, *C. R.*, lxii, 692 (Adamine), in honor of — Adam, of Paris. Hydrous arsenate of zinc, of a honey-yellow color, or often green from the presence of copper.

ADAMSITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1857, *Geol. Vt.*, i, 484, after Prof. C. B. Adams, a State geologist of Vermont. An obs. name for muscovite.

ADELITE. *H. Sjögren*, 1891, *Geol. För. Förh.*, xlii, 781 (Adelit), f. ἀδηνλος, 'obscure,' in allusion to its lack of transparency. Arsenate of calcium and magnesium, found in gray masses.

ADELPHOLITE. *N. Nordenskiöld*, 1852, *Nord. Verz.*, 87 (Adelfolit), f. ἀδελφός, 'a brother,' and λίθος, alluding to its close relationship to tantalite. A columbate of iron and manganese, found in brown crystals with a greasy lustre.

ADINOLE. *F. S. Beudant*, 1832, *Beud. Min.*, ii, 126, probably f. ἀδινός, 'compact.' A compact var. of albite, called earlier, compact feldspar.

ADIPOCERITE. *T. A. Readwin*, 1877, *Min. Mag.*, i, 84, f. the older name, mineral adipocere. A syn. of hatchettite.

ADULARIA. *E. Pini*, 1783, *Pini St. Gott.*, 57 (adulaire), f. the Adula Mts., erroneously supposed to be the range containing Mt. St. Gotthard, its locality. The transparent var. of orthoclase, often showing pearly and opalescent reflections.

ÆCHYNITE. Error for æschynite.

ÆDELFORSITE. See edelforsite.

ÆDELITE. Variant of edelite.

ÆDILITE. Variant of ædelite.

ÆGIRINE. See ægirite.

ÆGIRITE. *J. Esmark*, 1835, *Berz. Jahres.*, xiv, 184 (Ægirin), after Ægir, a Scandinavian god of the sea. A greenish-black silicate, closely related to pyroxene.

ÆNIGMATITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1865, *Berg. Hüt.*, xxiv, 398 (Ainigmatit), f. αἰνιγμα, 'a riddle,' alluding to its problematical nature. Near kœlbingite, and probably the result of its alteration.

AËRINITE. *A. v. Lasaulx*, 1876, *Jahrb. Min.*, 352 (Aërinitt), f. αἰρίνος, 'sky-blue,' alluding to its color. A doubtful hydrous silicate

of iron, aluminum, and calcium, found in dark blue masses. Probably a mixture.

AEROSITE. *C. J. Selb* [1805, *Tüb. Ges.*, i, 311], 1817, *Tasch. Min.*, xi, 401 (*Aerosit*), prob. f. *ἄηρ, ἄερος*, 'gloom,' or 'darkness,' alluding to its dark color. An obs. syn. of pyrrargyrite.

AERUGITE. — *Adam*, 1869, *Adam Tab.*, 43, f. *aerugo*, 'copper rust,' probably alluding to its appearance. A doubtful arsenate of nickel.

ÆSCHYNITE. *J. J. Berzelius*, 1828, *Berz. Jahres.*, ix, 195 (*Æschynit*), f. *αἰσχύνη*, 'shame,' alluding to the fact that chemistry had no means for separating titanate acid and zirconia. A columbo-titanate of uncertain composition, occurring in black resinous crystals.

ÆTHERIASTITE. Error for atheriastite.

AFTONITE. See aphthonite.

AGALMATOLITE. *M. H. Klaproth*, 1797, *Klap. Beit.*, ii, 184 (*Agalmatolithus*), f. *ἄγαλμα*, 'a statue,' and *λίθος*. A var. of pinite often carved into images. Sometimes also talc and other soft minerals.

AGAPHITE. *G. Fischer von Waldheim* [1806, *Soc. Nat. Mosc. Mem.*, i, 149], 1816, *Fisch. Turq.*, 28, after Dimitri Agaphi, who had already described it. An obs. name for turquoise, the var. then called conchoidal turquoise.

AGAPITE. Variant of agaphite.

AGARIC MINERAL. From *agaricum*, 'fungus.' An old name for a very soft variety of calcite, also called rock milk.

AGATE. From *achates*. A well-known var. of chalcedony occurring in various colors, irregularly clouded or blended.

AGATE JASPER. Jasper banded with chalcedony.

AGLAITE. *A. A. Julien*, 1877, *E. M. Jour.*, xxiii, 217, f. *ἀγλαός*, 'shining.' A var. of the so-called cymatolite from Goshen, Ct., having a silvery micaceous lustre.

AGNESITE. *H. J. Brooke* and *W. H. Miller*, 1852, *B. and M. Min.*, 301, f. St. Agnes, Cornwall, its locality. A steatite-like mineral, at first erroneously considered carbonate of bismuth.

AGOLITE. Probably a contraction of agalmatolite.

AGRAMITE. *S. Meunier*, 1893, *Meun. Fers Met.*, 63, f. *Agram*, *Exoalta*, where it was found. A var. of meteoric iron.

AGRICOLITE. *A. Frenzel*, 1873, *Jahrb. Min.*, 791 (*Agricolit*), in honor of George Agricola. A silicate of bismuth separated from eulytite on account of a difference of crystalline form.

AGUILARITE. *F. A. Genth*, 1891, *A. J. S.*, 3d, xli, 401, after P. Aguilar, who discovered it. Sulpho-selenide of silver, found in iron-black crystals.

AGUSTITE. *J. B. Trommsdorf*, 1800, *Jour. der Pharm.*, viii, 153. A name given to a kind of apatite from Saxony, in which an earth called *Agusterde*, f. *ἄγευστος*, 'without taste,' was thought to have been found.

AIKINITE. *E. J. Chapman*, 1843, *Chap. Min.*, 127, in honor of Dr. Arthur Aikin. Sulphide of lead, bismuth and copper found in long acicular crystals of a dark gray color.

AIMAFIBRITE. See hemafibrite.

AIMANTINE. *E. J. Chapman*, 1843, *Chap. Min.*, 140, f. *aimant*, 'lodestone.' An obs. syn. of magnetite.

AIMATOLITE. See hematolite.

AINALITE. *A. E. Nordenskiöld*, 1855, *Nord. Fin. Min.*, 62, f. *aina* (Finnish), 'constant,' and *λίθος*, alluding to its being refractory to solvents. A var. of cassiterite containing tantalic acid.

AINIGMATITE. Variant of *ænigmatite*.

AITHALITE. — *Adam*, 1869, *Adam Tab.*, 78, f. *αἰθαλός*, 'soot,' alluding to its appearance. A syn. of asbolite.

AJKITE. 1878, *Bull. Soc. Min.*, i, 126 (name of author not given), f. *Ajka*, Hungary, its locality. A fossil resin much resembling amber.

AKERITE. *A. Leymerie*, 1859, *Ley. Min.*, ii, 116, f. *Aker*, Sweden, its locality. A pale blue var. of spinel.

AKERMANITE. *J. H. L. Vogt* [1890, *Arch. Math. Nat.*, xiii, 310], 1892, *Dana Min.*, 476, in honor of R. Åkerman. A silicate of calcium and other bases, found only in certain slags, hence an artificial product.

AKONTITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1835, *Jour. Pk. Ch.*, iv, 259 (*Akontit*), f. *ἄκων*, 'a javelin,' in allusion to the shape of its crystals. A cobaltiferous var. of mispickel.

ALABANDINE. See alabandite.

ALABANDITE. *F. S. Beudant*, 1832, *Beud. Min.*, ii, 399, f. *Alabanda*, Asia Minor, its supposed locality. Sulphide of manganese, occurring in iron-black crystals.

Also an old name for a var. of garnet now called alabandine.

ALABASTER. From *ἀλάβαστρον*, said to be the name of a town in Egypt, 77, *Pliny Hist.*, Bk. 5, 61. Fine-grained white, or delicately tinted, gypsum or calcite.

ALABASTRITE. *Valmont de Bomare*, 1762, *Bomare Min.*, i, 185, f. *alabaster*, of which it is an obs. syn.

ALACAMITE. Error for *atacamite*.

ALALITE. *B. Bonvoisin*, 1806, *Jour. de Phys.*, xlii, 409, f. *Ala*, Piedmont, its locality, and *λίθος*. A non-aluminous var. of pyroxene.

ALASKAITE. *G. A. Koenig*, 1881, *Am. Phil. Soc.*, 472, f. the

Alaska mine, Colorado, its locality. A sulphide of bismuth, containing also lead, silver, and copper.

ALBERTITE. *J. Robb* (according to *Hind*, 1865, Prelim. Rept. Geol. N. B., 91), 1855, Dawson's Acadian Geol., 206, f. Albert Mine, New Brunswick, its locality. A bituminous mineral resembling asphaltum, first called Albert coal.

ALBINE. *A. G. Werner*, 1817, Wern. Letz., 37 (Albin), f. albus, 'white,' referring to its color. A var. of apophyllite, occurring in small white crystals.

ALBITE. *J. G. Gahn* and *J. J. Berzelius*, 1815, Afh. i Fis., iv, 180 (Albit), f. albus, 'white,' in allusion to its usual color. A soda feldspar, generally white in color, sometimes with a bluish opalescence.

ALEXANDRITE. *N. Nordenskiöld*, 1842, Min. Ges. St. Pet. Schrift., i, 116 (Alexandrit), in honor of Alexander I. of Russia. An emerald-green var. of chrysoberyl, red by transmitted light.

ALGADONITE. Error for algodonite.

ALGALMATOLITE. Error for agalmatolite.

ALGERITE. *T. S. Hunt*, 1849, A. J. S., 2d, viii, 103, after Francis Alger, who discovered it. An altered scapolite found in slender, square, yellow prisms.

ALGODONITE. *F. Field*, 1859, Jour. Ch. Soc., x, 289, f. the Algodones mine, Chili, its locality. Arsenide of copper found in brilliant grayish-white masses, which soon tarnish on exposure.

ALIPITE. *E. F. Glocker*, 1845, Jour. Pk. Ch., xxxiv, 494 (Alipit), f. ἀλίπης, 'not greasy.' Hydrous silicate of nickel and magnesium of an apple-green color, not unctuous.

ALISONITE. *F. Field*, 1859, A. J. S., 2d, xxvii, 387, in honor of R. E. Allison, who had helped develop the mineral wealth of Chili. A mixture of galenite and chalcocite, resulting from alteration.

ALIZITE. Error for alipite.

ALLACTITE. *A. Sjögren*, 1884, Geol. För. Förh., vii, 109 (Allaktit), f. ἀλλάττειν, 'to change,' in allusion to its pleochroism. Arsenate of manganese found in small, tabular, greenish crystals.

ALLAGITE. *C. F. Jasche*, 1819, Jour. Ch. Ph., xxiv, 112 (Allagit), γράφ. f. ἀλλάγη, 'exchange,' because it alters easily. A var. of rhodochrosite, the result of an alteration by which it has taken up some carbon dioxide.

ALLANITE. *T. Thomson*, 1810, Roy. Soc. Ed. Trans., vi, 371, f. Thomas Allan, who first noticed it. A mineral similar to epidote, containing cerium.

ALLEMONTITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1845, Haid. Handb., 557 (Alle-

montit), f. Allemont, France, its locality. A native compound of arsenic and antimony found in lustrous masses.

ALLEY STONE. *H. W. Bristow*, 1861, Brist., Gloss., 8, probably f. Halle, Prussia, one of its principal localities. A syn. of websterite.

ALLOCHITE. *T. A. Readwin*, 1867, Read. Ind., p. i. Probably an error for allochroite, which at one time was considered a mixture of garnet and epidote. A syn. of epidote.

ALLOCHROITE. *B. J. d'Andrada*, 1800, Jour. de Phys., li, 243, f. ἄλλος, and χροιά, 'another color,' in allusion to its variety of colors. A sub-var. of iron-lime-garnet, called andradite by *J. D. Dana*.

ALLOCLASE. See alloclasite.

ALLOCLASITE. *G. Tschermak*, 1866, K. Ak. Wien, liii, (1), 220 (Alloklas), f. ἄλλος, 'another,' and κλᾶν, 'to cleave,' because it is different in cleavage from minerals which it otherwise resembles. Sulpharsenide of bismuth and cobalt.

ALLOGONITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1830, Breit. Uib., 23 (Allogonit), f. ἄλλος, and γωνία, 'another angle,' because differing in its angles from apatite. An obs. syn. of herderite.

ALLOMORPHITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1838, Jour. Pk. Ch., xv, 322 (Allomorphit), f. ἄλλος, and μορφή, 'another form,' because dimorphous with barite. A var. of barite having the form of anhydrite.

ALLOPALLADIUM. *J. D. Dana*, 1868, Dana Min., 12, f. ἄλλος, 'another,' and palladium. The metal palladium found in hexagonal crystals instead of its usual isometric forms.

ALLOPHANE. *F. Stromeyer*, 1816, Gëtt. Ges. Anz., 1250 (Allophan), f. ἄλλος, 'another,' and φαίνεσθαι, 'to appear,' because it changes before the blowpipe. Hydrous silicate of aluminum, usually found in amorphous crusts.

ALLOPHANITE. Variant of allophane.

ALLOPHITE. *M. Websky*, 1873, Zt. Geol., xxv, 399 (Allophit), f. ἄλλος, 'another,' and ophite, 'serpentine,' because very similar to serpentine. A soft greenish silicate of aluminum and magnesium.

ALLUAUDITE. *J. J. Bernhardt* [1827, Wörterbuch der Naturgeschichte, iv, 572], 1828, Hart. Handwört., 572, after F. Alluaud, who discovered it. An obs. syn. of dufrenite.

Also used by *A. Damour*, 1847, C. R., xxv, 670, for an altered triplite.

ALMAGRERITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1854, Dana Min., 371, f. the Almagrera Mts., Spain, its locality. An obs. syn. of zinkosite.

ALMANDINE. Said to be derived from Alabanda, Asia Minor. An early name for certain gems; at first for violet-colored spinel, and later for precious garnet.

ALMANDITE. See almandine (garnet).

ALSHEDITE. *C. W. Blomstrand*, 1873, *Blom. Titan.*, 7 (Alshedit), f. Alsheda, Sweden, its locality. A var. of titanite, occurring in small brown or gray crystals.

ALSTONITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1841, *Breit. Handb.*, ii, 255 (Alstonit), f. Alston Moor, England, its locality. A syn. of bromlite.

ALTAITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1845, *Haid. Handb.*, 556 (Altait), f. the Altai Mts., Asia, its locality. Telluride of lead, generally occurring in metallic tin-white masses.

ALUM. The name of a group including various native alums.

ALUMIAN. *A. Breithaupt*, 1858, *Berg. Hüt.*, xvii, 53, f. alumina. Considered an aluminum sulphate, and found in southern Spain in microscopic white crystals.

ALUMINILITE. *J. C. Delamétherie*, 1797, *Delam. T. T.*, ii, 113, f. alumine and λίθος. An obs. syn. of alunite.

ALUMINITE. *D. L. G. Karsten*, 1808, *Karst. Tab.*, 48 (Aluminit), f. alumen, 'alum.' Hydrous aluminum sulphate, occurring in white reniform nodules. The earlier use of this name refers to a slate or shale.

ALUMOCALCITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1832, *Breit. Char.*, 97 (Alumocalcit), f. alumina and calcium, because it contains both. A var. of opal with alumina and lime as impurities.

ALUM STONE. *J. G. Wallerius*, 1747, *Wall. Min.*, 163 (Alunsten), so called because alum is made from it. A syn. of alunite.

ALUNITE. *F. S. Beudant*, 1824, *Beud. Min.*, 449, f. alun, 'alum.' Native sulphate of aluminum and potassium used in the manufacture of alum.

ALUNOGEN. *F. S. Beudant*, 1832, *Beud. Min.*, ii, 488 (Alunogène), f. alun and γεννᾶν, 'to make alum.' Hydrous sulphate of aluminum, occurring in silky, white, or yellowish fibres.

ALUNOGENITE. Variant of alunogen.

ALURGITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1865, *Berg. Hüt.*, xxiv, 336 (Alurgit), f. ἀλουργός, 'purple,' from its color. An obscure manganese mineral occurring in masses made up of minute purple scales.

ALVITE. *D. Forbes* and *T. Dahl*, 1855, *Mag. Nat.*, viii, 228 (Alvit), f. Alve, Norway, its locality. A silicate of glucinum and other bases found in crystals resembling zircon.

AMALGAM. The native compound of silver and mercury.

AMANSITE.

AMANTICE.

AMANTITE.

AMARANTITE. *A. Frenzel*, 1888, *Min. Mitth.*, ix, 387 (Amarantit),

} Errors for amausite.

f. ἀμαράντος, 'amaranth,' on account of its color. A hydrous sulphate of iron, found in minute orange-red crystals.

AMAU SITE. *C. A. Gerhard*, 1814-15, Ak. Ber. Abb., 12 (Amausit), f. amause, 'enamel,' because it fuses to an enamel-like mass. A compact feldspar made up mostly of oligoclase. Amause is probably a corruption of emaux, as it is found only in technological dictionaries.

AMAZONITE. Variant of amazon stone.

AMAZON STONE. From its locality, the Amazon River. Pierre des Amazones, of *A. J. d'Argenville*, 1755, d'Arg. Oryct., 186, may be this mineral. *Traité des Pierre*, by *N. Venette*, 1701, 151, is there cited. The name probably goes further back. A bright-green feldspar now classed under microclin.

AMBER. The common name of the well-known fossil resin, called succinite by mineralogists.

AMBERITE. Error for ambrite.

AMBLYGONITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1817, Hoff. Min., iv, (2), 159 (Amblygonit), f. ἀμβλυγωνίος, 'obtuse angle,' in allusion to its obtuse cleavage angle, earlier mistaken for a right angle. A fluo-phosphate of aluminum and lithium.

AMBLYSTEGITE. *G. vom Rath*, 1869, Pogg. Ann., cxxxviii, 531, (Amblystegit), f. ἀμβλύς, 'blunt,' and στεγή, 'roof,' in allusion to the obtuse angles of its crystals. A syn. of pyroxene.

AMBRITE. *F. v. Hochstetter*, 1861, Geol. Reich. Abb., 4 (Ambrtit), f. its resemblance to amber. A fossil resin from New Zealand, much used in the manufacture of varnish.

AMBROSINE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1870, Rural Car., i, 311, 1872, f. amber and rosin, because it resembles both. A yellowish or brown resinous substance found in rounded masses in certain phosphate beds.

AMESINE. See amesite.

AMESITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1876, Shep. Cat. Min., 4 (Amesine), after James Ames, proprietor of the Chester emery mines. A chloritic mineral very near corundophilite.

AMETHYST. From ἀμέθυστος, 'not drunken,' because it was considered a preventive of intoxication. Purple or violet quartz often used as a gem.

AMETHYSTOLINE. *R. P. Greg* and *W. G. Lettsom*, 1858, G. and L. Min., 471, modelled after *J. D. Dana's* earlier name for a similar substance, brewstoline. A fluid of undetermined composition existing in cavities in amethyst.

AMIAN THINITE. *R. Kirwan*, 1794, Kirw. Min., i, 164, f. amianthus, which it resembles. An obs. syn. of actinolite.

AMIANTHOIDE. *J. C. Delam  therie*, 1795, *Delam. T. T.*, iii, 465, f. *amianthus*, of which it is a somewhat elastic variety.

AMIANTHUS. From *  μιαντος*, 'undefiled,' because not injured by fire. The finer and white kinds of asbestos, furnishing fibres that can be woven.

AMIATITE. *G. Santi*, [1802, *Santi Voy.*], 1807, *Brongn. Min.*, i, 274, f. *Mt. Amiato*, Tuscany, its locality. An obs. syn. of *hyalite*.

AMMIOLITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1850, *Dana Min.*, 534, f. *  μμιον*, 'vermillion,' in allusion to its color. A doubtful antimonate of copper, found as a red earthy powder.

AMMONIA ALUM. See *tschermigite*.

AMOIBITE. *F. v. Kobell*, 1844, *Jour. Pk. Ch.*, xxxiii, 402 (*Amoibit*). f. *  μοιβή*, 'an exchange,' alluding to the fact that it contains nickel instead of cobalt. A var. of *gersdorffite*.

AMPHIBOLE. *R. J. Ha  y*, 1797, *Jour. des M.*, v, 267, f. *  μφιβολος*, 'ambiguous,' because so easily mistaken for other minerals. A group of silicates, including tremolite, hornblende, actinolite, and others.

AMPHIBOLITE. Variant of *amphibole*.

AMPHIBOLE-ANTHOPHYLLITE. *J. F. Williams*, 1885, *Am. Nat.*, xix, 884. A mineral with bronzy lustre crystallizing like *amphibole*, but with the composition of *anthophyllite*.

AMPHIGENE. *R. J. Ha  y*, 1801, *Ha  y Min.*, ii, 403, f. *  μφι*, 'both,' and *γενν  ν*, 'to make,' because it was thought to have cleavages parallel to two forms. An obs. syn. of *leucite*.

AMPHILOGITE. *C. E. Schafh  u  l*, 1843, *Ann. Ch. Pharm.*, xlvi, 330 (*Amphilogit*), f. *  μφιλογος*, 'questionable,' because of the doubt whether carbon dioxide is one of its essential constituents. A syn. of *didymite*.

AMPHITHALITE. *L. J. Igelstr  m*, 1866, *Berg. H  t.*, xxv, 309 (*Am  thalit*), f. *  μφιθαλής*, 'abounding,' because of the abundance of beautiful minerals found with it. A hydrous phosphate of aluminum and calcium of a milk-white color.

AMPHODELITE. *N. Nordenski  ld*, 1832, *Pogg. Ann.*, xxvi, 488 (*Amphodelit*), f. *  μφι*, 'both,' and *  δελός* (for *  βελός*), 'a spit,' because it occurs in twin crystals. A reddish var. of *anorthite*.

ANAGENITE. 1845, *Haid. Handb.*, 576 (*Anagenit*), f. *  ναγενν  ν*, 'to regenerate,' or 'make over,' perhaps because a conglomerate. A syn. of *chrome ochre*. This reference is the earliest found, but the name is probably older.

ANALCIME. See *analcite*.

ANALCITE. *R. J. Ha  y*, 1797, *Jour. des M.*, v, 278 (*Analcime*), f.

ἀναλκις, 'weak,' in allusion to its weak electrical power. Hydrous silicate of aluminum and sodium, occurring usually in white trapezohedral crystals.

ANATASE. *R. J. Haüy*, 1801, *Haüy Min.*, iii, 91, f. *ἀνατᾶσις*, 'extension,' because its common octahedron is longer than that of certain other minerals. A syn. of octahedrite.

ANAUHITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1838, *Jour. Pk. Ch.*, xv, 325 (Anauxit), f. *ἀναυξίς*, 'not increasing,' because the mineral does not swell up before the blowpipe. A pearly-white granular mineral near cimolite.

ANDALUSITE. *J. C. Delamétherie*, 1798, *Jour. de Phys.*, xlv, 386 (Andalousite), f. Andalusia, Spain, its locality. A very hard silicate of aluminum, occurring in orthorhombic prisms.

ANDERBERGITE. *C. W. Blomstrand*, 1886, *Vet. Ak. Stock. Bih.*, xii, pt. 2 (10), 5 (Anderbergit), in honor of C. W. Anderberg. A pseudomorphous mineral belonging with cyrtolite.

ANDESINE. See andesite.

ANDESITE. *W. H. Abich*, 1841, *Berz. Jahres.*, xxi, 167 (Andesin), f. the Andes Mts., its locality. A triclinic lime-soda feldspar, generally found as a rock ingredient.

ANDORITE. *J. A. Krenner* [1892-3, *Mathene és term. tud. Értésito* xi, 119], 1894, *Zt. Kryst.*, xxiii, 497 (Andorit), in honor of Andor von Semsey. Sulph-antimonide of lead and silver of dark blue to black color.

ANDRADITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1868, *Dana Min.*, 268, after J. B. d'Andrada, who first examined it. A name for a var. of garnet under which several subvarieties have been grouped.

ANDREASBERGOLITE. *J. C. Delamétherie*, 1792, *Delam. Schag.*, i, 267, f. Andreasberg, Saxony, its locality, and *ἀνδρος*. An obs. syn. of harmotome.

ANDREOLITE. *J. C. Delamétherie*, 1795, *Delam. T. T.*, iii, 463. A contraction of andreasbergolite.

ANDREWSITE. *N. S. Maskelyne*, 1871, *Chem. News*, xxiv, 99, in honor of Dr. Thomas Andrews of Belfast. A hydrous phosphate of iron and copper, occurring in hemispheres like wavellite.

ANGLARITE. *F. v. Kobell*, 1831, *Kob. Char.*, ii, 237 (Anglarit), f. Anglar, France, its locality. A massive var. of vivianite.

Also used by *N. Nordenskiöld*, 1849, *Nord. Atom Ch. Min. Syst.*, 86 (Anglarit), as the name for one of P. Berthier's varieties of berthierite.

ANGLESITE. *F. S. Beudant*, 1832, *Beud. Min.*, ii, 459, f. Anglesea, England, its locality. Sulphate of lead occurring generally in brilliant colorless crystals.

ANHYDRITE. *A. G. Werner*, 1804, *Ludw. Min.*, ii, 212 (Anhydrit), f. *ἄν-υδρος*, 'without water.' Anhydrous sulphate of calcium, occurring in colorless or slightly tinged crystals, or masses.

ANHYDRO-FERRITE. *E. J. Chapman*, 1843, *Chap. Min.*, 84, f. *αν-υδρος*, and ferrum. An obs. syn. of hematite.

ANIMIKITE. *H. Wurtz*, 1879, *E. M. Jour.*, xxvii, 124, f. *animikie* (Chippewa), 'thunder,' because found near Thunder Bay, Lake Superior. A somewhat doubtful silver antimonide.

ANKERITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1825, *Haid. Mohs.*, i, 411 (Ankerit), in honor of Prof. M. J. Anker. Carbonate of calcium, magnesium, and iron, found in white, gray, or brown crystals, and massive.

ANNABERGITE. *H. J. Brooke* and *W. H. Miller*, 1852, *B. and M. Min.*, 503, f. its locality, Annaberg, Saxony. Hydrous arsenate of nickel, found as an apple-green coating on other nickel minerals.

ANNERÖDITE. *W. C. Brögger*, 1881, *Geol. För. Förh.*, v, 354 (Annerödit), f. Anneröd, Norway, its locality. A columbite of uranium, near samarskite in composition but different in form.

ANNITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1868, *Dana Min.*, 308, f. Cape Ann, its locality. A var. of lepidomelane.

ANNIVITE. *R. Brauns* [1854, *Nat. Ges. Bern.*, No. 317, 57], 1856, *Kenng. Ueb.* for 1855, 120 (Annivit), f. the Annivier Valley, Switzerland, its locality. A var. of tetrahedrite containing bismuth.

ANOMALITE. *G. A. Koenig*, 1879, *L. Hour*, iii, (2), 1, f. anomalous, because though containing manganese it does not give its characteristic reactions. A pseudomorphous mineral resulting from the alteration of jeffersonite.

ANOMITE. *G. Tschermak*, 1877, *Zt. Kryst.*, ii, 31 (Anomit), f. *ἀνουμεν*, 'to act contrary to law,' because of its optical difference from biotite. One of the two species into which biotite has been divided on optical grounds.

ANORTHITE. *G. Rosé*, 1823, *Ann. de Phys.*, lxxiii, 197, f. *ἀν* privative, and *ὀρθός*, 'upright,' alluding to its oblique crystals. A triclinic feldspar, usually found in colorless crystals.

ANORTHOCLEASE. *H. Rosenbusch*, 1886, *Rosen. Mik. Phys.*, 550. A triclinic, soda-potash feldspar, resembling orthoclase.

ANTHOCHROITE. *L. J. Igelström*, 1889, *Jahrb. Min.*, ii, 36 (Anthochroit), f. *ἄνθος*, 'flower,' and *χρῶμα*, 'color,' alluding not only to the beautiful color of the mineral, but also to that of the mixture of which it is a part. A member of the pyroxene group, probably identical with violan.

ANTHOGRAMMITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1820, *Breit. Char.*, 29,

(Anthogrammit), probably contracted from anthophyllite and γραμμή, 'a line,' because of its fibrous structure. An obs. syn. of anthophyllite.

ANTHOLITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1830, Breit. Uib., 38 (Antholith), probably a contraction of anthophyllite, of which it is a synonym.

ANTHOPHYLLINE. Variant of anthophyllite.

ANTHOPHYLLITE. *C. F. Schumacher*, 1801, Schum. Min., 96 (Anthophyllit), f. anthophyllum, 'a clove,' in allusion to its usual clove-brown color. A fibrous silicate of magnesium and iron, often having a submetallic lustre.

ANTHOSIDERITE. *J. F. L. Hausmann*, 1841, Gött. Ges. Anz., 281 (Anthosiderit), f. ἄνθος, 'a flower,' and σιδηρός, 'iron,' because it is an iron mineral occurring in flower-like tufts. A hydrous silicate of iron, found in yellowish tufts.

ANTHRACITE. *R. J. Haüy*, 1797, Jour. des M., v, 338, f. ἄνθραξ, -ἄκος, 'coal.' A hard var. of mineral coal, containing little volatile matter.

ANTHRACOLITE. *I. v. Born*, 1790, Born Cat. Foss., ii, 296, f. ἄνθραξ, -ἄκος, 'coal,' and λίθος. An obs. syn. of anthracite.

Also a variant of anthraconite.

ANTHRACONITE. *C. E. F. v. Moll*, 1806, Moll Jahrb. Efem., ii, 305 (Anthrakonit), f. ἄνθραξ, -ἄκος, 'coal,' and κόνια, 'lime,' because it is a limestone containing carbon. A black var. of marble which sometimes emits a fetid odor when struck.

ANTHRACOXENE. See anthracoxenite.

ANTHRACOXENITE. *F. A. Reuss*, 1856, K. Ak. Wien., xxi, 271 (Anthracoxene), f. ἄνθραξ, -ἄκος, 'coal,' and ξένος, 'a guest,' because found in coal. Anthracoxen is a brownish resin found in the coal-beds of Brandeis, Bohemia. It is partly soluble in ether; the insoluble black powder has been called anthracoxenite by *J. D. Dana*, 1868, Dana Min., 746.

ANTHRAXOLITE. *E. J. Chapman*, 1871, Minerals and Geol. of Central Canada, 145, f. ἄνθραξ, 'coal,' and λίθος, from its appearance. A coal-like substance of variable composition.

ANTIÉDRITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1832, Breit. Char., 164 (Antiedrit), contracted from antihemiédrite, in allusion to its crystalline form. An obs. syn. of edingtonite.

ANTIGORITE. *E. Schweizer*, 1840, Pogg. Ann., xlix, 595 (Antigorit), f. the Antigorio Valley, Piedmont, its locality. A lamellar var. of serpentine.

ANTILLITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1872, Shep. Cat. Met., 6, f. the

Antilles, its locality. A supposed hydrated bronzite, near deweylite in composition.

ANTIMONIAL ARSENIC. *C. F. Rammelsberg*, 1860, Ramm. Min. Ch., 984 (Antimon-arsenik). Native arsenic containing a little antimony.

ANTIMONIAL COPPER. *J. D. Dana*, 1837, Dana Min., 415, f. its composition. A syn. of chalcostibite.

ANTIMONIAL COPPER GLANCE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1832, Breit. Char., 270 (Antimonkupfer-Glanz), f. its composition. A syn. of bournonite.

ANTIMONIAL LEAD ORE. *R. Jameson*, 1816, Jam. Min., iii, 372, f. its composition. A syn. of bournonite.

ANTIMONIAL NICKEL. *F. Stromeyer* and *J. F. L. Hausmann*, 1833, Gött. Ges. Anz., 2001 (Antimon-nickel), alluding to its composition. A syn. of both breithauptite and ullmannite.

ANTIMONIAL OCHRE. *R. Kirwan*, 1796, Kirw. Min., ii, 252, f. its composition. A syn. of cervantite.

ANTIMONIAL RED SILVER. *J. L. Proust*, 1804, Jour. de Phys., lix, 407 (Argent rouge antimoniale), f. its composition and color. An obs. syn. of pyrargyrite.

ANTIMONIAL SILVER. *R. J. Haüy*, 1801, Haüy Min., iii, 276 (Argent antimoniale), f. its composition. A syn. of dyscrasite.

ANTIMONIAL SILVER BLENDE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1830, Breit. Uib., 79 (Antimonsilberblende), f. its composition. An obs. syn. of pyrargyrite.

ANTIMONITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1845, Haid. Handb., 568 (Antimonit), f. Antimon, 'antimony.' A syn. of stibnite.

ANTIMONOPHYLLITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1823, Breit. Char., 28 (Antimon-Phyllit), f. Antimon, 'antimony,' and φύλλον, 'a leaf,' because it is a foliated antimony mineral. A mineral not now identified, but probably valentinite.

ANTIMONY. Natural metallic antimony, usually called native antimony.

ANTIMONY BLENDE. *R. Jameson*, 1820, Jam. Min., iii, 421, f. its composition. An obs. syn. of kermesite.

ANTIMONY BLOOM. *K. C. v. Leonhard*, 1821, Leon. Orykt., 160 (Antimonblüthe), 'flowers of antimony.' An obs. syn. of valentinite which is often found as an efflorescence.

ANTIMONY GLANCE. *R. Jameson*, 1820, Jam. Min., iii, 390. ~~Syn. of stibnite.~~

ANTIMONY OCHRE. *R. Jameson*, 1820, Jam. Min., ii, 431. A ~~syn. of cervantite~~, later used for other oxides of antimony.

ANTLERITE. *W. F. Hillebrand*, 1889, Geol. Surv. U. S. Bull., No. 55, 55, f. the Antler mine, Arizona, its locality. Basic sulphate of copper, of a light green color.

ANTOZONITE. *C. F. Schönbein*, 1861, Jour. Pk. Ch., lxxxiii, 95 (Antozonit), f. antozone, which it was thought to contain. A supposed var. of fluorite.

ANTRAKONITE. Error for anthrakonite.

ANTRIMOLITE. *T. Thomson* [1831, Bryce Tab.], 1833, Phil. Mag., 3d, iii, 85, f. Antrim, Ireland, its locality, and λίθος. A var. of mesolite, occurring in stalactites.

APATELITE. *A. Meillet*, 1842, Rev. Scient., xi, 255, f. ἀπατηλός, 'deceiving,' because it resembles xanthosiderite, but differs from it in composition. A hydrous ferric sulphate, found in yellow nodules in clay.

APATITE. *A. G. Werner*, 1786, Gerh. Grund., 281 (Apatit), f. ἀπατᾶν, 'to deceive,' because it had been mistaken for several different minerals. Phosphate of calcium, occurring in hexagonal prisms, or massive, of various colors but most often green.

APATOID. *C. U. Shepard*, 1846, A. J. S., 2d, ii, 379, so named from its resemblance to apatite. A doubtful meteoric mineral, occurring in small yellow, semi-transparent grains. The name was soon dropped by the author.

APHANESITE. *F. S. Beudant*, 1832, Beud. Min., ii, 602 (aphanèse), f. ἀφανής, 'obscure,' because its crystals are hard to see. A syn. of clinoclasite.

APHERESE. *F. S. Beudant*, 1832, Beud. Min., ii, 569 (aphérese), f. ἀφαίρεσις, 'a taking away,' because separated from another species. An obs. syn. of libethenite.

APHRITE. *D. L. G. Karsten*, 1808, Karst. Tab., 50 (Aphrit), f. ἀφρός, 'foam,' alluding to its appearance. A very soft var. of calcite. Also used erroneously for apyrite.

APHRIZITE. *B. J. d'Andrada*, 1800, Jour. de Phys., li, 243, f. ἀφριζειν, 'to foam,' because it intumesces before the blowpipe. A black var. of tourmaline.

APHROCHALCITE. *E. F. Glocker*, 1847, Glock. Syn., 220 (Aphrochalcit), f. ἀφρός, 'foam,' and χαλκός, 'copper,' from its earlier name, kupferschaum. An obs. syn. of tyrolite.

APHRODITE. *N. J. Berlin*, 1840, Vet. Ak. Stock., 172 (Aphrodit), f. ἀφρός, 'foam,' alluding to its appearance. A hydrous silicate of magnesium, in appearance much like meerschaum.

APHROSIDERITE. *F. v. Sandberger*, 1847, Sand. Ueb., 97 (Aphrosiderit), f. ἀφρός, 'foam,' and σιδηρός, 'iron,' from its appearance and

composition. A chlorite-like mineral of scaly structure and olive-green color, near penninite in composition.

APHTHALOSE. *F. S. Beudant*, 1832, *Beud. Min.*, ii, 477, f. ἄφθιτος, 'unalterable,' and ἅλς, ἅλός, 'a salt,' because unchanged when exposed to air. The earlier form of apthitalite.

APHTHITALITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1835, *Shep. Min.*, i, 36, f. (see apthtalose). Potassium sulphate, occurring in delicate white crystals in lava.

APHTHONITE. *L. F. Seaberg*, 1848, *Berz. Jahres.*, xxvii, 236 (Aftonit), f. ἄφθονος, 'abundant,' because so rich in silver. A sulph-antimonide of copper and other metals, probably a var. of tetrahedrite.

APJOHNITE. *E. F. Glocker*, 1847, *Glock. Syn.*, 298 (Apjohnit), after Dr. J. Apjohn, who first examined it. A manganese alum, found in silky, white, fibrous masses.

Also used by *R. P. Greg* and *W. G. Lettsom*, 1858, *G. and L. Min.*, 439, for a mixture of pyrite, galenite, and sphalerite.

APLOME. *R. J. Haüy*, 1801, *Haüy Min.*, iv, 239, f. ἀπλόος, 'simple,' because it was considered a fundamental form. A subvar. of garnet.

APOPHYLLITE. *R. J. Haüy*, 1806, *Lucas Tab.*, i, 266, f. ἀπό, and φυλλάζειν, 'to get leaves,' because it exfoliates when heated. Hydrous silicate of calcium and potassium, occurring generally in colorless crystals with a vitreous or pearly lustre.

APOTOME. The name of one of *R. J. Haüy's* vars. of celestite, based on crystallographic form, and sometimes used as a syn. of celestite.

APYRE. For feldspar apyre.

APYRITE. *J. F. L. Hausmann*, 1813, *Haus. Min.*, 642 (Apyrit), f. ἄπυρ, and πύρ, 'fire,' because not fusible. An obs. syn. of rubellite.

AQUACREPTITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1868, *A. J. S.*, 2d, xlvi, 256, f. aqua, 'water,' and crepitare, 'to crackle,' because it emits a crackling sound when immersed in water. A clay-like mineral of yellowish color, near hydropite.

AQUAMARINE. From aqua marina, 'sea water,' in allusion to its color. A bluish green var. of beryl, often used as a gem.

ARÆOXENE. *F. v. Kobell*, 1850, *Jour. Pk. Ch.*, 1, 496 (Aræoxen), ἄρæος, 'rare,' and ξένος, 'a guest,' on account of its rarity. A syn. of apthitalite.

ARAGONITE. *A. G. Werner*, 1796, *Est. Min.*, ii, 1039 (Arragonit), from the Spanish locality. Carbonate of calcium, in pseudo-hexagonal crystals, sometimes showing complicated twins.

ARAGOTITE. *E. Durand*, 1872, Acad. Cal., iv, 218, in honor of Arago, the astronomer. A volatile hydrocarbon near idrialite, occurring in yellowish scales.

ARCANITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1845, Haid. Handb., 492 (Arcanit), f. arcanum duplicatum, an alchemistic name of the salt. An obs. syn. of aphthitalite.

ARCTICITE. *A. G. Werner*, 1804, Ludw. Min., ii, 210 (Arktizit), f. ἄρκτος, the North, because found in Arctic regions. An obs. syn. of wernerite.

ARCTOLITE. *C. W. Blomstrand*, 1880, Geol. För. Förh., v, 210 (Arktolit), f. ἄρκτος, 'the North,' alluding to its place of occurrence, and λίθος. A hydrous silicate of aluminum, calcium, and magnesium, near prehnite, found in Arctic regions.

ARDENNITE. *A. v. Lasaulx* and *A. Bettendorf*, 1872, Nied. Ges. Bonn, xxix, 192 (Ardennit), f. Ardennes, Belgium, its locality. A silicate of aluminum and manganese, containing varying amounts of arsenic and vanadium, found in imperfect yellowish crystals.

ARENDALITE. *D. L. G. Karsten*, 1800, Karst. Tab., 34 (Arendalit), f. Arendal, Norway, its locality. An obs. syn. of epidote.

ARENDITE. Variant of arendalite.

AREQUIPITE. *A. Raimondi*, 1878, Min. Pérou, 167, f. the Prov. of Arequipa, Peru, its locality. A compact yellowish, wax-like mineral, said to be a silico-antimonate of lead.

ARFVEDSONITE. *H. J. Brooke*, 1823, Ann. Phil., 2d, v, 381, in honor of Prof. J. A. Arfvedson. A silicate resembling hornblende, but containing much soda.

ARFWEDSONITE. Variant of arfvedsonite.

ARGENTINE. *R. Kirwan*, 1794, Kirw. Min., i, 104, f. argentum, 'silver,' in allusion to its lustre. A lamellar var. of calcite with a pearly-white lustre.

ARGENTITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1845, Haid. Handb., 565 (Argentit), f. argentum, 'silver.' Sulphide of silver, occurring in brilliant black crystals, and also massive, forming an important ore.

ARGENTOBISMUTITE. *F. A. Genth*, 1885, Am. Phil. Soc., 35, f. argentum, 'silver,' and bismuth, referring to its composition. A sulphide of silver and bismuth, called earlier silberwismuthglanz.

ARGENTOPYRITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1868, Dana Min., 39, f. silberkies, of *W. S. v. Waltershausen*, 1866, Jahrb. Min., 725, alluding to its composition. A silver and iron sulphide, occurring in small, hexagonal prisms.

ARGYRITE. *E. F. Glocker*, 1847, *Glock. Syn.*, 23 (Argyrit), f. *ἄργυρος*, 'silver,' from its composition. A syn. of argentite.

ARGYRO CERATITE. Variant of cerargyrite.

ARGYRODITE. *A. Weisbach*, 1886, *Jahrb. Min.*, ii, 67 (Argyrodit), f. *ἄργυρῶδης*, 'rich in silver,' from its composition. Sulphide of silver and germanium, found in small, steel-gray crystals of the monoclinic system.

ARGYROPYRITE. *A. Weisbach*, 1877, *Jahrb. Min.*, 906 (Argyropyrit), f. *ἄργυρος*, 'silver,' and pyrite, from its composition. A var. of silberkies or argentopyrite.

ARGYROPYRRHOTINE. *C. W. Blomstrand*, 1870, *Vet. Ak. Stock. Oefv.*, xxvii, 26 (Argyropyrrhotin), f. *ἄργυρος*, 'silver,' and pyrrhotine, because a silver mineral resembling pyrrhotine. A syn. of sternbergite.

ARGYROSE. *F. S. Beudant*, 1832, *Beud. Min.*, ii, 392, f. *ἄργυρος*, 'silver,' because of its composition. An obs. syn. of argentite.

ARGYRYTHROSE. *F. S. Beudant*, 1832, *Beud. Min.*, ii, 430, f. *ἄργυρος*, 'silver,' and *ἐρυθρός*, 'red,' from its composition and color. An obs. syn. of pyrrargyrite.

ARICITE. 1837, *Phil. Mag.*, x, 170. Said to be from Aricia, now La Riccia, Italy, its locality. Probably a popular name. An obs. syn. of glauconite.

ARITE. See arite.

ARKANSITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1846, *A. J. S.*, 2d, ii, 250, f. Arkansas, its locality. A black var. of brookite from Magnet Cove, Ark.

ARKSUDITE. Error for arksutite.

ARKSUTITE. *G. Hagemann*, 1866, *A. J. S.*, 2d, xlii, 94, f. Arksutit, Greenland, its locality. A syn. of chiolite.

ARMENIAN STONE. An old name for azurite, alluding to a well-known locality.

ARNENITE. *J. C. Delam  therie*, 1797, *Delam. T. T.*, ii, 186, f. Arn  n, its locality. An obs. syn. of azurite.

ARNITE. Error for arnimitite.

ARNIMITTE. *A. Weisbach*, 1886, *Jahrb. Berg. H  t.*, 86 (Arnimit), f. Arnimit family, owners of the Planitz coal works. A hydrous sulphate of copper, found as a green coating consisting of microscopic crystals.

AROMIT. *I. Darapsky*, 1890, *Jahrb. Min.*, i, 49 (Aromit), f. the Aromit family, where it was found. Hydrous sulphate of copper, found as a green coating consisting of microscopic crystals.

ASPIDELITE. Error for aspidelite.

BERTHIERITE. *B. Berthier*, 1842, *C. R.*, xiv, 567, f. the mines of

Arqueros, Chili, its locality. Silver amalgam, containing only a small proportion of mercury.

ARRAGONITE. See aragonite.

ARRAGON SPAR. *R. Kirwan*, 1794, *Kirw. Min.*, i, 87. A syn. of aragonite.

ARRHENITE. *A. E. Nordenskiöld*, 1872, *Nevill Cat.*, 126 (Arrhenit), in honor of Col. Carl A. Arrhenius, who first drew attention to the Ytterby minerals. An uncertain decomposition product, resembling red feldspar; a hydrous silicate and tantalate of yttrium and other bases. The name first appeared on labels.

ARSENARGENTITE. *J. B. Hannay*, 1877, *Min. Mag.*, i, 152, f. its composition. A somewhat doubtful arsenide of silver, from an uncertain locality.

ARSENIC. From ἀρσενικόν, 'orpiment.' The element as a mineral, usually called native arsenic.

ARSENICAL ANTIMONY. *R. Allan*, 1834, *Allan Min.*, 299, f. its composition. An obs. syn. of allemontite.

ARSENICAL BISMUTH. *A. G. Werner*, 1817, *Wern. Letz.*, 56 (Arsenik Wismuth), f. its composition. The first name for eulytite, including agricolite and bismutosphærite. Later used for a var. of arsenic containing three per cent of bismuth.

ARSENICAL COBALT. An early name for both cobaltite and smaltite.

ARSENICAL COPPER. *J. K. L. Zincken*, 1837, *Pogg. Ann.*, xli, 659 (Arsenikkupfer), f. its composition. A syn. of domeykite.

ARSENICAL IRON. *R. J. Haüy*, 1801, *Haüy Min.*, iv, 39 (fer arsenical), f. its composition. An early name for arsenopyrite.

ARSENICAL MANGANESE. A syn. of kaneite.

ARSENICAL NICKEL. *R. J. Haüy*, 1801, *Haüy Min.*, iii, 364 (Nickel arsenical), f. its composition. A syn. of niccolite.

ARSENICAL PYRITES. An early name for arsenopyrite.

ARSENICAL SILVER BLENDE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1832, *Breit. Char.*, 283 (Arsensilberblende). An obs. syn. of proustite.

ARSENIC BLOOM. *D. L. G. Karsten*, 1800, *Karst. Tab.*, 79 (Arsenikblüthe). An obs. syn. both of arsenolite and pharmacolite.

ARSENICITE. *F. S. Beudant*, 1832, *Beud. Min.*, ii, 593, f. arsenic. An obs. syn. of pharmacolite, particularly of the variety called micropharmacolite.

ARSENIC SILVER. *M. H. Klaproth*, 1795, *Klap. Beit.*, i, 183 (Arseniksilber). A mixture of dyscrasite and arsenopyrite.

ARSENIC SINTER. *R. Hermann*, 1845, *Soc. Nat. Mosc. Bull.*,

i. 254 (Arseniksinter), f. its composition and appearance. A syn. of iron sinter, scorodite.

ARSENIOPLEITE. *L. J. Igelström*, 1888, Jahrb. Min., ii, 117 (Arseniopleit), f. arsen, 'arsenic,' and *πλείων*, 'more,' because other arsenates are found in the same place. A hydrous arsenate of manganese, lead and other bases, found in narrow, brown veins in dolomite.

ARSENOSIDERITE. *A. Dufrenoy*, 1842, Ann. des M., 4th, ii, 343 (Arsénio-sidérite), f. arsenic and *σίδηρος*, 'iron.' A hydrous arsenate of iron and calcium, occurring in golden-brown, fibrous concretions.

ARSENITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1845, Haid. Handb., 487 (Arsenit), f. arsenik. Native arsenious acid. To avoid confusion this name has been changed to arsenolite.

ARSENOCROCITE. *E. F. Glocker*, 1847, Glock. Syn., 226 (Arsenokrokitt), f. arsenik and *κρόκη*, 'a fibre,' referring to its structure. A syn. of arseniosiderite.

ARSENOLAMPRITE. *C. Hintze*, 1886, Zt. Kryst., xi, 606 (Arsenolamprit), f. arsenik and *λαμπρός*, 'brilliant.' A var. of native arsenic with brilliant lustre.

ARSENOLITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1854, Dana Min., 139, f. arsenite, the earlier name of native arsenious acid, and *λίθος*. Native arsenious acid, found usually in white incrustations.

ARSENOMELAN. *W. S. v. Waltershausen*, 1855, Pogg. Ann., xlv, 116, f. arsenik and *μέλας*, *-αρός*, 'black,' f. its composition and color. A syn. of sartorite.

ARSENOPHYLLITE. Variant of arsenophyllite.

ARSENOPYRITE. *E. F. Glocker*, 1847, Glock. Syn., 38, f. Arsenik-sulph. Sulphide of arsenic and iron, called also arsenical pyrites and arsenopyrit.

ARSENOSIDERITE. *E. F. Glocker*, 1839, Glock. Min., 321 (Arseniosidérit), f. arsenik and *σίδηρος*, 'iron.' An obs. syn. of leucopyrite.

ARSENOTELLURITE. *J. B. Hannay*, 1873, Jour. Ch. Soc., 2d, 16, 288 f. arsenic and tellurium. A doubtful sulph-arsenide of tellurium, found in small, brownish scales on arsenopyrite.

ARSENOPHYLLITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1832, Breit. Char., 39, f. Arsenophyllit and *φύλλον*, 'a leaf,' because of its composition and appearance. A syn. of arsenolite.

ARSENITIBITE. — *Adam*, 1869, Adam Tab., 42, f. arsenic and a doubtful hydrous arsenate of antimony.

ARSENITE. *S. Meunier*, 1893, Meun. Fers Met., 28, f. Arva, a var. of meteoric iron.

ARSENITE. *L. J. Igelström*, 1867, Berg. Hüt., xxvi, 23,

(Asbeferrit), f. asbest and ferrum. A fibrous var. of amphibole, containing iron, near dannemorite.

ASBESTINITE. *R. Kirwan*, 1794, *Kirw. Min.*, i, 165, f. asbestos. An obs. name for fibrous amphibole.

ASBESTITE. Variant of asbestos.

ASBESTOID. *R. Kirwan*, 1794, *Kirw. Min.*, i, 166, f. its resemblance to asbestos. An obs. name for actinolite.

ASBESTOS. *Pliny*, 77, *Pliny Hist.*, Bk. 37, 54, f. ἀσβεστος, 'unquenchable.' A fine fibrous var. of amphibole. Also used as the trade name of chrysotil (serpentine-asbestos).

ASBESTUS. Variant of asbestos.

ASBOLAN. See asbolite.

ASBOLITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1847, *Breit. Handb.*, 332 (Asbolan), f. ἀσβόλη, 'soot,' on account of its appearance. A var. of wad containing cobalt, also called earthy cobalt.

ASCHIRITE. Error for achirite.

ASH DRAWER. An old name for tourmaline, from its electrical property of attracting light substances.

ASMANITE. *N. S. Maskelyne*, 1872, *Phil. Trans.*, clxi, 361, f. A'sman, 'the thunderbolt of Indra,' referring to its origin. Silica found in meteoric iron in supposed orthorhombic crystals, but later proved to be identical with tridymite.

ASPARAGOLITE. *D. de Gallitzen*, 1801, *Gall. Rec.*, 27, f. asparagus stone, of which it is an obs. syn.

ASPARAGUS STONE. *A. G. Werner*, 1794, *Est. Min.*, ii, 1045 (Spargelstein), alluding to its color. A yellowish-green var. of apatite.

ASPASIOLITE. *Th. Scheerer*, 1846, *Pogg. Ann.*, lxxviii, 323 (Aspasololith), f. ἀσπάζεσθαι, 'to welcome,' and λίθος, because it is found with iolite. A var. of fahlunite of greenish color clouded with red.

ASPEROLITE. *R. Hermann*, 1866, *Soc. Nat. Mosc. Bull.*, xxxix, 68, f. asper, 'rough,' and λίθος, because very rough. A var. of chrysocolla, containing more than the usual percentage of water.

ASPHALT. Variant of asphaltum.

ASPHALTENE. *J. B. Boussingault*, 1836, *Jour. Pk. Ch.*, ix, 282, f. asphaltum. The solid part of bitumen, as distinct from the liquid part; probably a mixture.

ASPHALTUM. From ἀσφαλτος, 'bitumen.' A pitch-black, solid hydrocarbon.

ASPIDELITE. *P. C. Weiß*, 1849, *Jahrb. Min.*, 776, perhaps f. ἀσπίδης, 'broad,' in allusion to the shape of its crystals. A var. of titanite, occurring in cavities in titanite iron.

ASPIDOLITE. *F. v. Kobell*, 1869, *K. Ak. Münch.*, i, 364 (Aspidolith), *f. ἀσπίς, -ιδος*, 'a shield,' from the appearance of its crystals, and *λίθος*. A micaceous mineral of an olive-green color, near phlogopite.

ASTERIA. *Pliny*, 77, *Pliny Hist.*, Bk. 37, 131. An old name for the star sapphire.

ASTERITE. Variant of asteria.

ASTEROITE. *L. J. Igelström*, 1870, *Berg. Hüt.*, xxix, 8 (Asterolt), *f. ἀστήρ*, 'a star.' A grayish or white stellated var. of pyroxene from Sweden.

ASTOCHITE. *H. Sjögren*, 1891, *Geol. För. Förh.*, xiii, 604 (Astochit), *f. ἀστοχος*, 'missing the mark,' because at first considered a pyroxene. A bluish amphibole, found in aggregations of short, columnar crystals.

ASTRACHANITE. Variant of astrakanite.

ASTRAKANITE. *G. Rosé*, 1843, *Rosé Reis.*, ii, 270 (Astrakanit), *f.* Astrakhan, its locality. A whitish var. of blædite, found in crystals.

ASTRITE. Variant of asteria.

ASTROPHYLLITE. *Th. Scheerer*, 1854, *Berg. Hüt.*, xiii, 240 (Astrophyllit), *f. ἀστρον*, 'brilliant,' and *φύλλον*, 'a leaf,' alluding to its appearance and structure. A lustrous, bronze-yellow mica, containing titanium.

ATACAMITE. *D. de Gailtzen*, 1801, *Gall. Rec.*, 27, *f.* Atacama, Chili, its locality. Oxy-chloride of copper, occurring in bright green crystals, and as sand; formerly called "Green sand of Peru."

ATELESTITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1833, *Breit. Char.*, 307 (Atelestit), *f. ἀτελής*, 'imperfect,' on account of its lack of regular form. A bismuth arsenate, found in small, sulphur-yellow, monoclinic crystals.

ATELITE. *A. Scacchi*, 1873, *Nap. Ac. Atti*, vi, 23 (Atelina), *f. ἀτελής*, 'incomplete,' because it continues to alter even after being placed in the museum. A green chloride of copper, near atacamite, resulting from the alteration of tenorite.

ATHERIASTITE. *P. C. Weibye* and *N. J. Berlin*, 1850, *Pogg. Ann.*, lxxix, 303 (Atheriastit), *f. ἀθήριαστος*, error for ἀθήριστος, 'not observed,' because long mistaken for scapolite. An altered scapolite of greenish color.

ATLASITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1865, *Berg. Hüt.*, xxiv, 310 (Atlasit), *f.* Atlaserz, an old name for fibrous malachite. A fibrous or columnar var. of carbonate of copper containing chlorine, probably a mixture of azurite and atacamite.

ATOPITE. *A. E. Nordenskiöld*, 1877, *Geol. För. Förh.*, iii, 376 (Atopit, *f. ἀτοπος*, 'unusual,' on account of its rarity. Antimonate of copper, occurring in yellow-brown octahedrons.

ATTACOLITE. *C. W. Blomstrand*, 1868, Dana Min., 580 (Attakolith), f. *ἄττακεὺς*, 'the salmon,' alluding to its color, and *λίθος*. A pale red phosphate of aluminum and other bases from Sweden.

AUERBACHITE. *R. Hermann*, 1858, Jour. Pk. Ch., lxxiii, 209 (Auerbachit), after Dr. J. Auerbach, who first described it. A brownish-gray var. of zircon, containing an excess of silica.

AUERLITE. *W. E. Hidden* and *J. B. Mackintosh*, 1888, A. J. S., 3d, xxxvi, 461, after Dr. Carl Auer von Welsbach, who invented the system of gas lighting which caused a demand for zircon, in the mining of which it was found, and *λίθος*. A hydrous phospho-silicate of thorium, found in yellow or reddish crystals, with zircon.

AUGELITE. *C. W. Blomstrand*, 1868, Dana Min., 580 (Augelith), f. *αὐγή*, 'lustre,' from its appearance, and *λίθος*. A pale red hydrous phosphate of aluminum having a pearly lustre.

AUGITE. *A. G. Werner*, 1792, Berg. Jour., i, 243 (Augit), f. *αὐγή*, 'lustre,' from its appearance. An aluminous var. of pyroxene of a dark green to black color.

AUGUSTITE. Error for agustite.

AURALITE. *P. A. v. Bonsdorff*, 1847, Glock. Syn., 85 (Auralit), f. the Aura River, Finland, where it was found, and *λίθος*. An obs. syn. of fahlunite.

AURICHALCITE. *Th. Böttger*, 1839, Pogg. Ann., xlviii, 495 (Aurichalcit), f. aurichalcum, 'yellow copper ore,' or brass ore. Hydrous carbonate of zinc and copper, found in drusy crusts of pale green to sky-blue crystals.

AURIPIGMENT. From auripigmentum, an obs. name for orpiment.

AUROTELLURITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1837, Dana Min., 390, f. its composition. An obs. syn. of sylvanite.

AUTOMALITE. Error for automolite.

AUTOMOLITE. *A. G. Ekoberg*, 1806, Afh. i Fis., i, 84 (Automolit), f. *αὐτόμολος*, 'a deserter,' because zinc was found in an unexpected place. A var. of gahnite, containing little or no iron.

AUTUNITE. *H. J. Brooke* and *W. H. Miller*, 1852, B. and M. Min., 519, f. Autun, France, its locality. Hydrous phosphate of uranium and calcium, occurring in bright yellow crystalline scales.

Also used by *A. Leymerie*, 1859, Ley. Min., ii, 346, for the oxide of chromium which colors the quartz in the neighborhood of Autun.

AVAITE. *M. F. Heddle*, 1883, Encyc. Brit., xvi, 383, f. Ava, India, its locality. A var. of iridium.

AVALITE. *S. M. Losanitsch*, 1884, Deut. Ch. Ges., xvii, 1774

(Avalit), f. Mt. Avala, near Belgrade, its locality. A green earthy mineral containing chromium oxide, probably a mixture.

AVANTURINE. Variant of aventurine.

AVASITE. *J. A. Krenner*, 1881, *Föld. Er.*, ii, 105 (Avasit), f. the Avas Valley, Hungary, its locality. A doubtful hydrous silicate of iron, not fully examined.

AVENTURINE. A kind of quartz spangled with mica, so called from its resemblance to artificial aventurine.

AVENTURINE FELDSPAR. An old name for sunstone, which may be orthoclase, albite or oligoclase.

AVENTURINE QUARTZ. See aventurine.

AWARUITE. *W. Skey*, 1885, *N. Z. Inst. Trans.*, xviii, 401, f. Awarua Bay, New Zealand, its locality. A terrestrial nickel-iron alloy, containing two parts of nickel to one of iron.

AXESTONE. *A. G. Werner*, 1797, *Emm. Min.*, iii, 351 (Beilstein), because used for the manufacture of stone hatchets. An early name for nephrite or jade.

AXINITE. *R. J. Haüy*, 1797, *Jour. des M.*, v, 268, f. *ἀξίνη*, 'an axe,' alluding to the shape of its crystals. Silicate of aluminum, calcium, and manganese, occurring in wedge-shaped crystals of brown, blue, violet or gray color.

AZORITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1850, *Dana Min.*, 396, f. the Azores, its locality. An obscure colorless mineral, occurring in minute octahedrons, supposed to be a columbate of calcium.

AZOR-PYRRHITE. *L. L. Hubbard*, 1887, *Min. Mitth.*, viii, 326, f. the Azores, its locality, and pyrrhite. A mineral occurring in minute orange-red crystals in trachite, perhaps identical with pyrrhite.

AZURE SPAR. *F. Mohs*, 1820, *Mohs Char.*, 63, f. its color. An obs. syn. of lazulite.

AZURE STONE. From lapis lazuli. An old name for both lapis lazuli and lazulite.

AZURITE. *R. Jameson*, 1805, *Jam. Min.*, ii, 542, f. azure, alluding to its color. An obs. syn. of lazulite.

Also used by *F. S. Beudant*, 1824, *Beud. Min.*, ii, 417, for hydrous blue carbonate of copper, occurring massive or in deep blue crystals.

BABINGTONITE. *A. Levy*, 1824, *Ann. Phil.*, 2d, vii, 275, in honor of Dr. Wm. Babington. Silicate of magnesium, calcium and iron, occurring in black, triclinic crystals, in form like pyroxene.

BACON STONE. From Speckstein. An old name for a var. of steatite, alluding to its greasy appearance.

BADDELEYITE. *L. Fletcher*, 1893 (read 1892), *Min. Mag.*, x, 148,

after Joseph Baddeley, who found it. Zirconia, in black crystals, resembling columbite.

BAGOTITE. 1889, Eg. Cat. Min., 192 (from a label in the School of Mines collection), f. Bagot, Ontario, its locality. An unidentified mineral on molybdenite.

BAGRATIONITE. *N. J. v. Kokscharow*, 1847, Gor. Jour., i, 434, after P. R. Bagration, its discoverer. A var. of allanite.

Also used by *R. Hermann*, 1862, Soc. Nat. Mosc. Bull., xxxv, 248, for a var. of bucklandite (epidote) containing a little cerium.

BAICALITE. See baikalite.

BAIERINE. *F. S. Beudant*, 1832, Beud. Min., ii, 655, f. Baiern, 'Bavaria,' where it was found. An obs. syn. of columbite.

BAIERITE. Variant of baierine.

BAIKALITE. *H. M. Renovanz*, 1793, Chem. Ann., ii, 21 (Baicalit), f. Lake Baikal, Siberia, its locality. A dark-green var. of pyroxene nearly identical with sahlite.

BAIKERINITE. *R. Hermann*, 1858, Jour. Pk. Ch., lxxiii, 230 (Baikerinit). A tar-like constituent of balkerite, whence the name.

BAIKERITE. *R. Hermann*, 1858, Jour. Pk. Ch., lxxiii, 230 (Baikerit), f. Lake Baikal, Siberia, its locality. A waxy mixture of ozocerite and other hydrocarbons.

BALAIS. Variant of balas.

BALAS. Syn. of balas ruby. Etymology uncertain, perhaps f. Balakhsh, the name of the district where it was found.

BALAS RUBY. An old name for the ruby-spinel.

BALDISSERITE. Error for baudisserite.

BALLESTEROSITE. *W. Schutz* and *A. Paillette*, 1850, Soc. Geol. Fr., 2d, vii, 16, in honor of Lopez Ballesteros. A stanniferous var. of pyrites.

BALTIMORITE. *T. Thomson*, 1843, Phil. Mag., 3d, xxii, 193, f. Baltimore, Md., its locality. A semi-fibrous mineral of bluish-green color, usually classed as a var. of serpentine.

BALVRAIDITE. *M. F. Heddle*, 1880, Min. Mag., iv, 117, f. Balvraid, Scotland, its locality. A doubtful hydrous silicate of aluminum, calcium and other bases, perhaps a rock.

BAMLITE. *A. Erdmann*, 1842, Vet. Ak. Stock., 19 (Bamlit), f. Bamle, Sweden, its locality. A var. of fibrolite, occurring in bluish or green plumose fibres.

BANDISSERITE. Error for baudisserite.

BARALITE. Error for bavalite.

BARAVITE. Error for bavalite.

BARBADOES TAR. An early name for asphaltum, in allusion to a well known locality.

BARCENITE. *J. W. Mallet*, 1878, *A. J. S.*, 3d, xvi, 306, after M. Barcena, from whom the specimen was received. A doubtful antimonate of mercury, found only in a very impure condition.

BARETTITE. *L. Bombicci* 1868, *Soc. It. Nat. Atti*, ix, 109, after Prof. M. Baretti, its discoverer. A doubtful silicate of calcium, magnesium and iron, containing also some carbon dioxide.

BARICALCITE. *E. S. Dana*, 1892, *Dana Min.*, 269, f. its composition. A var. of calcite, containing some barium carbonate.

BARITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1868, *Dana Min.*, 616, f. *βαρος*, 'weight.' Sulphate of barium or heavy spar, earlier called barytes.

BARITITE. Variant of barytite.

BARKEVIKITE. *W. C. Brögger*, 1887, *Geol. För. Förh.*, ix, 250 (Barkevikit), f. Barkevik, Norway, its locality. A mineral near hornblende, but differing from it in optical properties.

BARKLYITE. *G. W. Stephen*, 1865, *Roy. Soc. Vic. Trans.*, 70, in honor of Gov. Sir Henry Barkly. A magenta-colored var. of ruby.

BARNHARDTITE. *F. A. Genth*, 1855, *A. J. S.*, 2d, xix, 17, after D. Barnhardt, on whose land it was found. Sulphide of iron and copper, of a brass-yellow color, tarnishing easily to a bronze color.

BAROLITE. *R. Kirwan*, 1794, *Kirw. Min.*, i, 134, f. barium and *λίθος*. An obs. syn. of witherite.

Also used erroneously for bavalite.

BAROSELENITE. *R. Kirwan*, 1784, *Kirw. Min.*, 54, f. *βαρύς*, 'heavy,' and selenite. An obs. syn. of barite.

BAROTE. Variant of barite.

BARRANDITE. *V. v. Zepharovich*, 1867, *K. Ak. Wien*, lvi, (1), 20 (Barrandit), in honor of J. Barrande. Hydrous phosphate of aluminum and iron, found massive of various shades of gray, blue and red.

BARSOWITE. *G. Rosé*, 1839, *Pogg. Ann.*, xlviii, 567 (Barsowit), f. Barsovskol, Ural Mts., its locality. A granular massive mineral, snow-white in color, and very near anorthite.

BARTHOLOMITE. *P. T. Cleve*, 1870, *Vet. Ak. Stock.*, ix, (12), 31, f. St. Bartholomew, W. I., its locality. A hydrous sulphate of iron and sodium, occurring in yellow nodules composed of small crystals.

BARYLITE. *C. W. Blomstrand*, 1876, *Geol. För. Förh.*, iii, 128 (Barylil), f. *βαρύς*, 'heavy,' and *λίθος*. Silicate of barium and aluminum, found in colorless, semi-transparent, tabular crystals.

BARYSILITE. *A. Sjögren* and *C. H. Lundström*, 1888, *Vet. Ak.*

Stock. Oef., xlv, 7 (Barysil), f. βαρύς, 'heavy,' and silicium. A silicate of lead, found in white, hexagonal crystals.

BARY-STRONTIANITE. *T. S. Traill*, 1819, Ed. Phil. Jour., i, 380, f. its composition. An obs. syn. of stromnite.

BARYTE. Variant of barytes.

BARYTES. *D. L. G. Karsten*, 1800, Karst. Tab., 38 (Baryt), f. βαρύς, 'heavy.' Barium sulphate, found in crystals or massive, and of various colors, often called heavy spar. See barite.

BARYTINE. *F. S. Beudant*, 1824, Beud. Min., 441. An obs. syn. of barite.

BARYTITE. *J. C. Delamétherie*, 1795, Delam. T. T., iii, 460 (barite). An obs. syn. of barite.

BARYTOCALCITE. *R. Kirwan*, 1794, Kirw. Min., i, 91, f. its composition. A mixture of calcite and barite not now recognized.

Also used by *H. J. Brooke*, 1824, Ann. Phil., 2d, viii, 114, f. its composition. Carbonate of barium and calcium, found in white or yellowish crystals, and massive.

BARYTOCELESTITE. *E. F. Glocker*, 1839, Glock. Min., 634 (Barytocelestin), f. *T. Thomson's* name Barytosulphate of strontian, 1836, Thom. Min., ii, 11. A var. of barite containing strontium sulphate.

BARYTOPHYLLITE. *E. F. Glocker*, 1839, Glock. Min., 570 (Barytophyllit), f. βαρύς, 'heavy,' and phyllite, because heavier than the other phyllites. An obs. syn. of chloritoid.

BASALTINE. *I. von Born*, 1790, Born Cat., i, 395, f. basalt, because found in it. An obs. syn. of augite.

BASANITE. *Pliny*, 77, Pliny Hist., Bk. 36, 11 (Basanites), f. βάσανος, 'the touchstone.' A black var. of jasper used as a touchstone.

BASANOMELAN. *F. v. Kobell*, 1838, Kob. Min., 318, f. βάσανος, 'the touchstone,' and μέλας, -αρος, 'black,' because it gives a black streak. A var. of menaccanite, called also Eisenrose.

BASICERINE. *F. S. Beudant*, 1832, Beud. Min., ii, 520, f. base and cerium, in the idea that it is a basic cerium compound. An obs. syn. of bastnäsite.

BASILITE. *L. J. Igelström*, 1892, Geol. För. Förh., xiv, 307 (Basiliit), in honor of Basilius Valentinus, who first mentions the reduction of antimony. Hydrous antimonate of manganese, found in steel-blue, bladed crystals.

BASTITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1845, Haid. Handb., 523 (Bastite), f. Baste, Hartz Mts., its locality. An impure foliated serpentine, the result of the alteration of pyroxene.

BASTNÄSITE. *J. J. N. Huot*, 1841, Huot Min., i, 296 (Bastnaesite),

f. Bastnäs, Sweden, its locality. A fluo-carbonate of cerium, occurring in small imbedded masses, with a greasy lustre and wax-yellow color.

BASTONITE. *A. Des Cloizeaux*, 1862, *Descl. Min.*, i, 498, f. Bastoigne, Luxemburg, its locality. A var. of mica occurring in large plates of a greenish-brown color.

BATHVILLITE. *J. F. Williams*, 1863, *Chem. News*, vii, 133, f. Bathville, Scotland, its locality. A fossil resin found in lumps of a dull-brown color, in the Boghead coal.

BATRACHITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1832, *Breit. Char.*, 307 (Batrachit), f. βάτραχος, 'a frog,' in allusion to its green color. A pale greenish-gray var. of monticellite.

BAUDISSERITE. *J. C. Delamétherie*, 1806, *Jour. de Phys.*, lxii, 360, f. Baudissero, Piedmont, its locality. An obs. syn. of magnesite.

BAULITE. *J. G. Forchhammer*, 1843, *Jour. Pk. Ch.*, xxx, 391 (Baulit), f. Mt. Baula, Faroe Is., its locality. A syn. of krablite.

BAUXITE. Variant of beauxite.

BAVALITE. *J. J. N. Huot*, 1841, *Huot Min.*, i, 290, f. Bavalon, Brittany, its locality. *A. Des Cloizeaux*, 1862, *Descl. Min.*, i, 470, says it is *bas vallon*, a local name for a small depression in that region. A hydrous silicate of iron, much like chamoisite.

BAYLDONITE. *A. H. Church*, 1865, *Jour. Ch. Soc.*, 2d, iii, 265, in honor of Dr. John Bayldon. Hydrous arsenate of copper and lead, found in minute mamillary concretions of a grass-green color.

BEAN ORE. From Bohnerz, alluding to its appearance. A popular name for limonite, when found in lenticular aggregations. Called also pea-ore, when found in small, rounded masses.

BEAUMONTITE. *A. Levy*, 1839, *C. R.*, ix, 455, in honor of Élie de Beaumont, a French mineralogist. A syn. of heulandite, used for the variety from Baltimore, Md.

Also used by *C. T. Jackson*, 1839, *A. J. S.*, xxxvii, 398. A var. of silicate of copper from Chessy, France.

BEAUXITE. *A. Dufrenoy*, 1847, *Duf. Min.*, iii, 799 (index), f. Beaux, France, its locality. Hydrous oxide of iron and aluminum, occurring in white to yellow and red grains; also massive and clay-like.

BECCARITE. *G. Grattarola*, 1879, *Soc. Tosc. Atti*, iv, 177, after Dr. O. Beccari, who brought the mineral from Ceylon. An olive-green var. of zircon.

BECHILITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1868, *Dana Min.*, 597, after Prof. E. Bechi, who first analyzed it, and *libos*. A hydrous borate of calcium, found in white crusts as a deposit from springs.

BECKITE. See beekite.

BEEGERITE. *G. A. Koenig*, 1881, *Am. Ch. Jour.*, ii, 379, after H. Beeger, of Denver, Colo., from whom it was received. Bismuto-sulphide of lead, occurring in brilliant gray crystals.

BECKITE. *A. Dufrenoy*, 1847, *Duf. Min.*, iii, 750 (Beckite), after Dr. Beek, Dean of Bristol, who first called attention to it. A chalcidonic pseudomorph after coral or shells, often called beekite. The specimens are locally known as beekites, the name probably being used prior to the reference given.

BEFFANITE. *C. Maravigna*, 1831, *Accad. Gioen.*, v, 157, in honor of Count Beffa-Negrina. An obscure mineral from Sicily, perhaps identical with anorthite.

BEFFONITE. Error for beffanite.

BELL METAL ORE. An early name for tin pyrites, so called on account of its bronze color.

BELONESITE. *A. Scacchi*, 1883, *Nap. Ac. Rend.*, 282 (Belonesia), f. *βελόνη*, 'a needle,' from the shape of its crystals. Minute white crystals belonging to the tetragonal system, and supposed to be molybdate of magnesium.

BELONITE. *E. F. Glocker*, 1847, *Glock. Syn.*, 27 (Belonit), f. *βελόνη*, 'a needle,' in allusion to the shape of its crystals. An obs. syn. of aikinite.

Also used by *F. Zirkel*, 1867, *Zt. Geol.*, xix, 738. An undetermined mineral, perhaps a feldspar, found in microscopic, acicular crystals in certain volcanic rocks.

BEMENTITE. *G. A. Koenig*, 1887, *Acad. Nat. Sci.*, 311, in honor of C. S. Bement. A hydrous silicate of manganese, found in grayish-yellow, stellar aggregations, resembling pyrophyllite.

BENDEGITE. *S. Meunier*, 1893, *Meun. Fers Met.*, 25, f. Bendego, Brazil, where it was found. A var. of meteoric iron.

BERAUNITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1841, *Breit. Handb.*, 156 (Beraunit), f. Beraun, Bohemia, its locality. Hydrous phosphate of iron, occurring generally in brown, fibrous masses.

BERENGELITE. *J. F. W. Johnston*, 1838, *Phil. Mag.*, 3d, xiii, 329, f. San Juan de Berengela, Peru, its locality. A brown, asphalt-like mineral, with a resinous lustre.

BERESOFITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1844, *Shep. Min.*, 121, f. Beresof, Ural Mts., its locality. An obs. syn. of crocoite.

BERGAMASKITE. *P. Luchetti*, 1881, *Bol. Ac.*, 4th, ii, 397, f. Prov. Bergamo, Italy, its locality. A dark green var. of amphibole, containing no magnesium.

BERGMANNITE. *C. F. Schumacher*, 1801, *Schum. Min.*, 46

(Bergmannit), in honor of T. Bergmann. An impure var. of natrolite, resulting from alteration.

BERLAUTITE. *A. Schrauf*, 1882, *Zt. Kryst.*, vi, 880 (Berlaut), f. Berlau, Bohemia, its locality. A doubtful chloritic mineral near vermiculite, found in serpentine.

BERLINITE. *C. W. Blomstrand*, 1868, *Dana Min.*, 571, in honor of Prof. N. H. Berlin. Phosphate of aluminum, colorless, gray or pale red, occurring in compact masses like quartz.

BERNONITE. — *Adam*, 1869, *Adam Tab.*, 78, f. the mountain of Bernon, near Epernay, France, its locality. A doubtful hydrate of aluminum and calcium.

BERTHIERINE. *F. S. Beudant*, 1832, *Beud. Min.*, ii, 128, in honor of P. Berthier. A var. of chamoisite, forming a bed of iron ore at Hayanges, France.

BERTHIERITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1827, *Ed. Jour. Sci.*, vii, 353, after P. Berthier, who first examined it. Sulph-antimonide of iron, occurring in crystals and in steel-gray, fibrous or granular masses. See haidingerite, its earlier name.

BERTRANDITE. *A. Damour*, 1883, *Bull. Soc. Min.*, vi, 253, after E. Bertrand, who first called attention to it. Hydrous silicate of glucinum, found in small, transparent, colorless crystals.

BERYL. From *βήρυλλος*. An old name probably comprising more than one kind of green gem, but now confined to the silicate of glucinum, including emerald, aqua marine and other varieties.

BERYLITE. Variant of beryl.

BERYLLONITE. *E. S. Dana*, 1888, *A. J. S.*, 3d, xxxvi, 290, so named because it contains the rare element beryllium. An anhydrous phosphate of glucinum (beryllium) and sodium, occurring in transparent, colorless, orthorhombic crystals.

BERZELIANITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1850, *Dana Min.*, 509, adapted from berzeline, *F. S. Beudant*, 1832, *Beud. Min.*, ii, 534, after Prof. Jacob Berzelius, who first analyzed it. Selenide of copper, occurring in thin, silver-white metallic crusts.

Berzeline has also been used by *L. A. Necker*, 1831, *Bibl. Univ.*, xlv, 22 as a syn. now obs. of the white var. of bañynite.

BERZELITE. *A. B. Kühn*, 1840, *Ann. Ch. Pharm.*, xxxiv, 211. Named in honor of Prof. Jacob Berzelius. Arsenate of calcium, cerium and manganese, found in yellow or orange masses.

BERZELINE. See berzelianite.

BERZELITE. *E. D. Clarke*, 1818, *Ann. Phil.*, xi, 198, in honor of Berzelius. An obs. syn. of petalite.

Also used by *A. Levy*, 1828, *Levy Heul.*, ii, 448 (ed. 1837). A syn., now obs., of mendipite.

BEUDANTINE. Variant of beudantite (nephelite).

BEUDANTITE. *A. Levy*, 1826, *Ann. Phil.*, 2d, xi, 195, in honor of Prof. F. S. Beudant. Hydrous sulphato-phosphate or arsenate of iron and lead, found in greenish-brown, rhombohedral crystals.

Also used by *N. Covelli*, 1839, *Nap. Ac. Atti*, iv, 17 (Beudantina). An obs. syn. of nephelite.

BEUSTITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1865, *Berg. Hüt.*, xxiv, 364 (Beustit), in honor of Freiherr von Beust. A grayish var. of epidote from the Tyrol.

BEYRICHITE. *K. T. Læbe*, 1871, *Jahrb. Min.*, 840 (Beyrichit), in honor of E. Beyrich, his colleague. Sulphide of nickel, occurring in screw-shaped groups of crystals, of a lead-gray color and metallic lustre.

BHRECKITE. (Pronounced vreckite.) *M. F. Heddle*, 1879, *Min. Mag.*, iii, 57, f. Ben Bhreck, Scotland, its locality. Hydrous silicate of iron, calcium and other bases, occurring as an apple-green coating on quartz.

BIBERITE. Error for bieberite.

BIEBERITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1845, *Haid. Handb.*, 489 (Bieberit), f. Bieber, Hanau, its locality. Sulphate of cobalt, usually found as a red, crystalline crust on other minerals.

BIEBRITE. Variant of bieberite.

BIEIROSITE. — *Adam*, 1869, *Adam Tab.*, 49, probably an error for bleirosite, perhaps f. blei, 'lead,' and rose, alluding to its composition and appearance. A syn. of dernbachite.

BIELKITE. See bjelkite.

BIELZITE. *G. Benko* and *K. Jahn*, 1886, *Sieb. Verh.*, xxxvi, 85, in honor of E. A. Bielz. A brownish hydrocarbon near plauzite.

BIHARITE. *K. F. Peters*, 1861, *K. Ak. Wien.*, xlv, 132 (Biharit), f. the Bihar Mts., Hungary, its locality. A hydrous silicate of aluminum, potassium and other bases, found in granular masses of a yellowish color.

BINDHEIMITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1868, *Dana Min.*, 591, after J. J. Bindheim, its first describer. Hydrous antimonate of lead, occurring massive, or in whitish or yellow crusts on other ores of antimony.

BINNITE. *A. Des Cloizeaux*, 1855, *Ann. des M.*, 5th, viii, 389, f. Binnenthal, Switzerland, its locality. Sulph-arsenide of copper, found in brilliant, black, isometric crystals.

Also used by *C. Heusser*, 1855, *Pogg. Ann.*, xciv, 335 (Binnit), as a syn. of sartorite.

BIOTINE. *T. Monticelli* and *N. Covelli*, 1825, *Mont. Cov.*, 438 (Biotina), in honor of Prof. J. B. Biot. An obs. syn. of anorthite.

Also by an error used for piotine.

BIOTITE. *J. F. L. Hausmann*, 1847, *Hausm. Min.*, i, 671 (Biotit), after Prof. J. B. Biot, who first called attention to the optical differences in mica. Silicate of magnesium, iron, aluminum and potassium; a member of the mica group.

BIPHOSPHAMMITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1870, *Rural Car.*, i, 471, f. its composition. Native biphosphate of ammonium, occurring as an efflorescence on phosphammite.

BISCHOFITE. *C. Ochsénius*, 1877, *Die Bildung der Steinsalzlager*, 156 (Bischofit), in honor of Dr. K. G. Bischof, and also in remembrance of F. Bischof, director of the Stassfurt salt works. Hydrous magnesium chloride found in thin layers with halite.

Also used by *H. Fischer*, 1862, *Jahrb. Min.*, 466. An obs. syn. of plumbogummite.

BISHOPVILLITE. *A. Dufrenoy*, 1856, *Duf. Min.*, iii, 521, f. Bishopville, S. C., its locality. An obs. syn. of shepardite.

BISMITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1868, *Dana Min.*, 185, f. bismuth. Native oxide of bismuth, of a yellow or greenish color.

BISMUTH. The element as a mineral, usually called native bismuth.

BISMUTHAURITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1857, *Shep. Min.*, 304, f. bismuth and aurum, on account of its composition. A very doubtful compound of bismuth and gold, perhaps artificial.

BISMUTH BLENDE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1827, *Pogg. Ann.*, ix, 275 (Wismuthblende). An obs. syn. of eulytite.

BISMUTH COBALT. *C. M. Kersten*, 1826, *Jour. Ch. Ph.*, xlvii, 265 (Wismuthkobalterz), f. its supposed composition. A syn. of smaltite.

BISMUTH GLANCE. A syn. of bismuthinite, used by old writers.

BISMUTH GOLD. A var. of native gold containing bismuth.

BISMUTH NICKEL. *J. D. Dana*, 1844, *Dana Min.*, 472, f. its composition. A syn. of grünaute.

BISMUTH OCHRE. *A. G. Werner*, 1791, *Wern. Pabst.*, 188 (Wismuthokker). A syn. of bismite.

BISMUTH SILVER. *C. J. Selb*, 1793, *Chem. Ann.*, i, 10 (Wismuthisches Silber), f. its composition. A syn. of schapbachite.

BISMUTHINE. See bismuthinite.

BISMUTHINITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1868, *Dana Min.*, 30, f. Bismuthine, *F. S. Beudant*, 1832, *Beud. Min.*, ii, 418, f. bismuth. Sulphide of bismuth, occurring massive, of a lead-gray color and metallic lustre, or in orthorhombic crystals.

BISMUTHITE. Variant of bismutite.

BISMUTITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1841, Pogg. Ann., liii, 627 (Bismutit), f. bismuth. Hydrous carbonate of bismuth, found in yellowish or greenish incrustations and nodules.

BISMUTOFERRITE. *A. Frenzel*, 1871, Jour. Pk. Ch., 2d, iv, 355 (Bismutoferrit), f. its composition. Silicate of bismuth and iron, forming part of the mixture earlier called hypochlorite.

BISMUTOLAMPRITE. *E. F. Glocker*, 1847, Glock. Syn., 27 (Bismutholamprit), f. bismuth and λαμπρός, 'shining.' An obs. syn. of bismuthinite.

BISMUTOSPHERITE. *A. Weisbach*, 1877, Jahrb. Berg. Hüt., v, 49 (Bismutosphærit), f. bismuth, and its form. Anhydrous carbonate of bismuth, found in spherical forms with a fine, fibrous structure.

BITTER SPAR. *M. H. Klaproth*, 1784, Ges. Nat. Berl. Schrift., v, 103 (Bitterspath), because it contains magnesia, the salts of which are often bitter. A syn. of dolomite.

BITUMEN. A syn. of asphaltum.

BITUMENITE. *Wm. Traill*, 1853, Roy. Soc. Ed., xxi, 7, f. its composition. A syn. of torbanite.

BITUMENOUS COAL. A var. of coal containing much volatile matter.

BITUMENOUS WOOD. A var. of brown coal much resembling wood.

BJELKITE. *H. Sjögren*, 1878, Geol. För. Förh., iv, 106 (Bjelkit), f. the Bjelke mine, Sweden, its locality. A syn. of cosalite.

BLACK AMBER. A popular name for jet, now obsolete.

BLACK BAND. A popular name for siderite, as it is sometimes found interstratified with coal, showing a banded structure.

BLACK COBALT. An old name for asbolite or earthy cobalt.

BLACK COPPER. One of the old names for melaconite.

BLACK HEMATITE. An obs. syn. of psilomelane.

BLACK IRON ORE. A syn. of magnetite.

BLACK JACK. A miners' name for sphalerite, or zinc blende.

BLACK LEAD. A syn. of graphite.

BLACK LEAD ORE. *A. G. Werner*, 1791, Wern. Pabst., 116 (Schwarz-Bleierz). An early name for the black var. of cerussite.

BLACK MANGANESE. A name formerly used for both psilomelane and hausmannite.

BLACK SILVER ORE. One of the earliest names for stephanite.

BLACK TELLURIUM. *A. Åikin*, 1814, Aik. Min., 71, f. its color and composition. A syn. of nagyagite.

BLACK WAD. An early name for several minerals, including graphite and the softer manganese oxides.

BLACKMORITE. *A. C. Peale*, 1873, *Hayd. Surv.* for 1872, 169, f. Mt. Blackmore, Montana, its locality. A var. of opal.

BLAKEITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1850, *Dana Min.*, 447, after J. H. Blake, who analyzed it. A hydrous iron sulphate not fully investigated.

BLATTERINE. *J. J. N. Huot*, 1841, *Huot Min.*, i, 189, f. the old name Blättererz, referring to its foliated form. An obs. syn. of nagyagite.

BLEINIÈRE. *D. L. G. Karsten*, 1800, *Karst. Tab.*, 50, f. Blei, 'lead,' and Niere, 'kidney,' alluding to its reniform shapes. An obs. syn. of bindheimite.

BLEINIERITE. Variant of bleinière.

BLENDE. *G. Agricola*, 1546, *Agric.*, 479, f. blenden, 'to deceive,' because it resembles lead ore but affords no lead. A syn. of sphalerite.

BLIND COAL. An early name for anthracite, perhaps because it burns without flame.

BLÖDITE. *J. F. John*, 1811, *John Unt.*, v, 240 (Blödit), in honor of Carl A. Blöde. Sulphate of magnesium and sodium, from the salt mines of Ischel, Austria, where it occurs in red, fibrous masses.

BLOMSTRANDITE. *G. Lindström*, 1874, *Geol. För. Förh.*, ii, 162 (Blomstrandit), in honor of Prof. C. W. Blomstrand of Lund. A massive, black, hydrous columbo-titanate of uranium.

BLOODSTONE. The popular name for heliotrope, so called from the fancied resemblance of the red spots to drops of blood.

Also, as a translation of hæmatites, used occasionally in the older works on minerals as a syn. of hematite.

BLUE ASBESTUS. A popular name for crocidolite, on account of its color and fibrous structure.

BLUE CALAMINE. A syn. of aurichalcite.

BLUE COPPER. An old name for both azurite and covellite.

BLUE FELDSPAR. *M. H. Klaproth*, 1795, *Klap. Beit.*, i, 14 (Blauer Feldspath), f. its color and appearance. A syn. of lazulite.

BLUE IRON EARTH. An old name for an earthy var. of vivianite.

BLUE IRONSTONE. *M. H. Klaproth* [1811, *Ges. Nat. Berl. Mag.*, v, 72], 1821, *Leon. Orykt*, 269 (Blau-Eisenstein), f. its color and composition. An obs. syn. of crocidolite.

BLUEITE. *S. H. Emmens*, 1892, *Am. Ch. Soc. Jour.*, xiv, 207, in honor of Archibald Blue, Director of the Bureau of Mines of Ontario. Nickeliferous pyrite, probably a mixture.

BLUE JOHN. A miners' name for fluorite.

BLUE LEAD ORE. An old name for a compact var. of galenite of a bluish-gray color.

BLUE MALACHITE. One of the earliest names for azurite.

BLUE OPAL. *T. Allan*, 1814, *Allan Min. Nomen.*, 36, f. its color, and because it had been earlier classed with opal. An obs. syn. of lazulite.

BLUE SCHORL. *J. L. Bournon*, 1783, *De L. Cryst.*, ii, 406 (Schorl bleu). The earliest name for octahedrite.

BLUE SPAR. *H. Steffens*, 1811, *Steff. Orykt.*, i, 420 (Blauspath). An obs. syn. of lazulite.

BLUESTONE. An early popular name for copper sulphate, applied to the natural mineral (chalcantite), as well as to the artificial salt.

BLUE TALC. *B. G. Sage*, 1784, *Sage Cab.*, 154 (Talc bleu). An obs. syn. of cyanite.

BLUE VITRIOL. The old name of the salt, sulphate of copper, used for the mineral.

BLUE ZEOLITE. *A. Cronstedt*, 1758, *Crons. Min.*, 100 (Zeolites Bleu). An early name for lapis lazuli.

BLUMENBACHITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1866, *Berg. Hüt.*, xxii, 193 (Blumenbachit), after J. F. Blumenbach, who had called it Braunsteinblende. A syn. of alabandite.

BLUMITE. *H. Fischer*, 1862, *Jahrb. Min.*, 466 (Blumit), in honor of Prof. J. R. Blum. An obs. syn. of bindheimite.

Also used by *K. T. Liebe*, 1863, *Jahrb. Min.*, 652. A syn. of megabasite.

BOART. Variant of bort.

BOBIERRITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1868, *Dana Min.*, 795, after A. Bobierre, who first described it. A phosphate of magnesium, occurring in minute white crystals in guano.

BODENITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1844, *Pogg. Ann.*, lxi, 273 (Bodenit), f. Boden, Saxony, its locality. A mineral closely related to muromontite.

BOG BUTTER. *E. Luck*, 1845, *Ann. Ch. Pharm.*, liv, 125. A syn. of butyrellite, a butter-like hydrocarbon found in bogs.

BOG IRON ORE. The old name for the porous var. of limonite found in marshy places, called also bog ore.

BOG MANGANESE. The popular name for a light, porous var. of wad.

BOG ORE. See bog iron ore.

BOGHEAD COAL. A popular name for the coal from Boghead, Scotland; called also torbanite.

BOGOSLOVSKITE. *M. F. Heddle*, 1883, *Encyc. Brit.*, xvi, 411, f.

Bogoslovsk, Ural, its locality. An impure silicate of copper, near chrysocola.

BOHEMIAN GARNET. Pyrope found in Bohemia is often so called.

BOHEMIAN RUBY. A jewelers' name for rose quartz when cut as a gem.

BOHEMIAN TOPAZ. A jewelers' name for yellow quartz when cut as a gem.

BOLE. An old name, f. *βῶλος*, 'a clod of earth,' for a dark-colored clay, probably not to be classed with any distinct mineral.

BOLEITE. *E. Mallard* and *E. Cumenge*, 1891, C. R., cxiii, 519, f. Boleo, Lower California, its locality. Hydrous chloride of lead, copper and silver, found in minute indigo-blue crystals.

BOLERETINE. Error for boloretine.

BOLIVIANITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1866, Berg. Hüt., xxv, 188 (Bolivian), f. Bolivia, where it was found. An uncertain sulph-antimonide of silver.

BOLIVITE. *I. Domeyko*, 1878, Min. Chili, 6th App., 19, f. Bolivia, its locality. A very uncertain oxy-sulphide of bismuth derived from the decomposition of bismuthinite.

BOLOGNA SPAR. Variant of bologna stone.

BOLOGNA STONE. An early name for barite, f. Bologna, its locality; the Lapis Bononiensis of old authors.

BOLOPHERITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1847, Breit. Handb., iii, 582 (Bolopherit), f. *βῶλος*, 'earth,' and *φέρειν*, 'to bear,' that is, 'ore bringer,' because valuable minerals are often found with it. An obs. syn. of hedenbergite, an iron calcium pyroxene.

BLORETINE. *J. G. Forchhammer* [1839, Kong. Dan. Vid. Sels.], 1840, Jour. Pk. Ch., xx, 459 (Boloretin), f. *βῶλος*, 'a clod of earth,' and *ῥητίνη*, 'resin,' because it is a resin of earthy appearance. A resin near fichtelite, derived from peat.

BOLTONITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1832, Shep. Min., p. ix, f. Bolton, Mass., its locality. A var. of forsterite, occurring in imbedded grains.

BOMBICCITE. *E. Bechi*, 1873, Min. Tosc., ii, 358, after Prof. L. Bombicci, who first described it. A transparent, colorless hydrocarbon, occurring in lignite.

BONE TURQUOISE. A popular name for odontolite.

BONONIAN STONE. Variant of bolonian or bologna stone.

BONSDORFFITE. *T. Thomson*, 1836, Thom. Min., i, 323, after P. A. v. Bonsdorff, who first described it. An obs. syn. of fahlunite.

BORACITE. *A. G. Werner*, 1789, Berg. Jour., i, 393 (Borazit), f. borax. Chloro-borate of magnesium, found in small white or reddish crystals, or in soft white masses.

BORAX. From borag. Native borate of sodium.

BORDITE. *A. Dufrenoy*, 1859, *Duf. Min.*, iv, 696, f. Bordöe, one of the Faröe Is., its locality. A very compact and tough var. of okenite.

BORDOSITE. *E. Bertrand*, 1872, *Ann. des M.*, 7th, i, 412, f. Los Bodos, Chili, its locality. A very doubtful chloride of silver and mercury, resulting from the decomposition of amalgam.

BORICKITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1868, *Dana Min.*, 588, after E. Boricky, who had examined it. Hydrous phosphate of iron and calcium, found in reniform masses of a reddish-brown color and waxy lustre.

BORNINE. See bornite.

BORNITE. *F. S. Beudant*, 1832, *Beud. Min.*, ii, 538 (Bornine), after L. von Born, who first noticed it. An obs. syn. of tetradymite.

Also used by *W. Haidinger*, 1845, *Haid. Handb.*, 562 (Bornit), for a sulphide of copper and iron, showing variegated colors and often called purple copper.

BOROCALCITE. Contracted from hydroborocalcite.

BOROMAGNESITE. *P. Groth*, 1874, *Groth Tab.*, 38 (Boromag-nesit), f. its composition. A syn. of szaibelyite.

BORONATROCALCITE. *G. L. Ulex*, 1849, *Ann. Ch. Pharm.*, lxx, 49 (Boronatrocaltit), f. its composition. The earliest name of ulexite.

BORT. Of uncertain etymology. A diamond not fine enough to be cut as a gem.

BOSJEMANITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1868, *Dana Min.*, 654, f. the Bosjeman River, So. Africa, its locality. A sulphate of aluminum, manganese and magnesium, found as an incrustation.

BOTALLACKITE. *A. H. Church*, 1865, *Jour. Ch. Soc.*, 2d, iii, 212, f. the Botallack mine, Cornwall, its locality. A var. of atacamite, containing more than the normal amount of water.

BOTRYITE. Variant of botryte.

BOTRYOGEN. *W. Haidinger*, 1828, *Pogg. Ann.*, xii, 491, f. *βότρυς*, 'a bunch of grapes,' and *γεννᾶν*, 'to bear,' referring to its form. A ferro-ferric sulphate, containing also magnesium and calcium, and found in reniform and botryoidal shapes, of a deep red color.

BOTRYOLITE. *J. F. L. Hausmann*, 1808, *Moll. Jahrb. Efem.*, iv, 393 (Botryolit), f. *βότρυς*, 'a bunch of grapes,' from its form, and *λίθος*. A var. of datolite, found in botryoidal shapes.

BOTRYTE. *E. F. Glocker*, 1847, *Glock. Syn.*, 300 (Botryt), f. *βότρυς*, 'a bunch of grapes,' from its form. An obs. syn. of botryogen.

BOTTLE STONE. An old name for chrysolite, or any other mineral, which can be melted directly into glass.

BOULANGERITE. *M. C. J. Thaulow*, 1837, *Pogg. Ann.*, xli, 216

(Boulangerit), after C. L. Boulanger, who first described it. Sulphide of antimony and lead, occurring usually in plumose masses of a bluish-gray color.

BOULONITE. *J. C. Delam  therie*, 1797, *Delam. T. T.*, ii, 24, f. Boulogna (Bologna), Italy, its locality. An obs. syn. of barite.

BOURBOULITE. *J. Lefort*, 1862, *C. R.*, iv, 949, f. Bourboule, France, its locality. An impure var. of melanterite, derived from the oxidation of marcasite.

BOURNONITE. *R. Jameson*, 1805, *Jam. Min.*, ii, 579, after Count J. L. Bournon, who first described it. Sulph-antimonide of lead and copper, found in brilliant black crystals.

Also used by *J. A. H. Lucas*, 1813, *Lucas Tab.*, ii, 216. An obs. syn. of fibrolite.

BOUSSINGAULTITE. *E. Bechi*, 1864, *C. R.*, lviii, 583, in honor of J. B. Boussingault. A somewhat doubtful sulphate of magnesium and ammonium, occurring in the Tuscan lagoons.

BOWENITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1850, *Dana Min.*, 265, after G. T. Bowen, who first described it. A compact, hard, whitish var. of serpentine, resembling nephrite.

BOWLINGITE. *J. B. Hannay*, 1877, *Min. Mag.*, i, 154, f. Bowling, Scotland, its locality. A somewhat doubtful var. of saponite.

BRAARDITE. *F. Alger*, 1844, *Alger Phil.*, 464, perhaps after C. P. Brard, a French mineralogist. An obs. syn. of ruby silver.

BRACKEBUSCHITE. *A. D  ring*, 1880, *Zt. Geol.*, xxxii, 711 (Brackebuschit), after D. L. Brackebusch, who first described it. Vanadate of lead, occurring in small, black crystals, closely related to descl  zite.

BRAGATIONITE. Error for bagrationite.

BRAGITE. *D. Forbes* and *T. Dahll*, 1855, *Mag. Nat.*, viii, 227 (Bragt), after Bragi, a Scandinavian deity. A mineral occurring in brown, tetragonal crystals, not fully examined, but referred both to zircon and fergusonite.

BRANCHITE. *P. Savi*, 1842, *Jahrb. Min.*, 459 (Branchit), in honor of Prof. J. Branchi, of Pisa. A mineral resin near hartite, found in fossil pine wood.

BRANDISITE. *L. Liebener*, 1846, *Haid. Ber.*, i, 4 (Brandisit), in honor of Clement, Count of Brandis. A greenish var. of clintonite.

BRANDTITE. *A. E. Nordenski  ld*, 1888, *Vet. Ak. Stock. Oefv.*, xlv, 418 (Brandtit), in honor of Prof. and Mint-Master Georg Brandt. Hydrous arsenate of manganese and calcium, found in small, white crystals.

BRASS ORE. *E. L. M. Patr  n*, 1788, *Jour. de Phys.*, xxxiii, 95

(Mine de Laiton), because it contains both copper and zinc. An early name for aurichalcite.

BRAUNITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1831, Roy. Soc. Ed., xi, 133 (read 1827), in honor of Kammerath Braun, of Gotha. Oxide of manganese, found in brown, octahedral crystals.

Also used by *S. Meunier*, 1893, Meun. Fers Met., 14, f. Braunau, Bohemia, where it was found. A var. of meteoric iron.

BRAVAISITE. *E. Mallard*, 1878, Bull. Soc. Min., i, 5, in honor of Prof. A. Bravais. A hydrous silicate of aluminum, iron and other bases, quite near glauconite.

BRAZILIAN CHRYSOLITE. A jewelers' name for yellowish-green tourmaline, cut as a gem.

BRAZILIAN EMERALD. A jewelers' name for green tourmaline, cut as a gem.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE. A popular name for colorless transparent quartz, such as is used for optical purposes.

BRAZILIAN RUBY. A jewelers' name for red tourmaline, cut as a gem.

Also sometimes applied to Brazilian topaz which has been turned red by heat.

BRAZILIAN SAPPHIRE. A jewelers' name for transparent blue tourmaline (indicolite), cut as a gem.

BRAZILIANITE. *J. Mawe*, 1818, Mawe Cat., 54, f. Brazil, where he had found it. An obs. syn. of wavellite.

BRAZILITE. *E. Hussak*, 1892, Jahrb. Min., ii, 141 (Brazilit), f. Brazil, the country where it was found. A syn. of baddeleyite.

BREDBERGITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1868, Dana Min., 270, after B. G. Bredberg, who first described it. A var. of iron garnet.

BREISLACHITE. Variant of breislakite.

BREISLAKITE. *G. B. Brocchi*, 1817, Brocchi Cat., 28, in honor of Prof. S. Breislak. A fibrous or wool-like var. of pyroxene from Vesuvius.

BREITHAUPTITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1845, Haid. Handb., 559 (Breithauptit), in honor of Prof. A. Breithaupt. Antimonide of nickel, in appearance resembling metallic copper.

Also used by *E. J. Chapman*, 1843, Chap. Min., 125, for Breithaupt's kupferindig, the first name of covellite.

BREUNERITE. Variant of breunnerite.

BREUNNERITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1825, Haid. Mohs, i, 411 (Breunnerit), in honor of Count Breunner. A ferriferous var. of magnesite.

BREVICITE. *P. Stromeyer*, 1834, *Berz. Jahres.*, xiv, 179 (Brevicit), f. Brevig, Norway, its locality. A syn. of bergmannite.

BREWSTERITE. *H. J. Brooke*, 1822, *Ed. Phil. Jour.*, vi, 112, in honor of Sir David Brewster. Hydrous silicate of aluminum, barium and strontium, occurring in small, white, pearly crystals.

BREWSTERLINE. See brewsterlinite.

BREWSTERLINITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1850, *Dana Min.*, 559 (Brewsterline), after Sir David Brewster, who first called attention to it. A transparent fluid, composition unknown, found in the cavities of crystals.

BREWSTOLINE. Variant of brewsterline.

BRIGHT WHITE COBALT. A syn. of cobaltite.

BRITTLE SILVER ORE. A syn. of stephanite.

BROCHANTITE. *A. Levy*, 1824, *Ann. Phil.*, 2d, viii, 241, in honor of Prof. A. J. M. Brochant de Villiers. A sulphate and hydrate of copper, found in groups and masses of acicular, bright green crystals.

BRÖGGERITE. *C. W. Blomstrand*, 1884, *Geol. För. Förh.*, vii, 59 (Bröggerit), after W. C. Brögger, its discoverer. A uranium mineral, its exact relations not determined, but closely allied to cleveite.

BROMARGYRITE. *A. Leymerie*, 1859, *Ley. Min.*, ii, 385, f. Brom, 'bromine,' and ἀργυρος, 'silver,' from its composition. A syn. of bromyrite.

BROMITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1845, *Haid. Handb.*, 506 (Bromit), f. bromine, because it contains it. An obs. syn. of bromyrite.

BROMLITE. *T. Thomson*, 1837, *Phil. Mag.*, 3d, xi, 45, f. Bromley (or Brownley) Hill, Abston Moor, Eng., its locality. Carbonate of barium and cadmium, found in minute, orthorhombic crystals; at first called bromyrite.

BROMYRITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1854, *Dana Min.*, 93, f. the earlier form ~~was~~ a word already in use in chemistry. Bromide of silver, found ~~in a greenish mass.~~

BRONGNANTIN. *J. J. N. Huot*, 1841, *Huot Min.*, i, 331, in honor of A. Brongniart. An obs. syn. of brochantite.

BRONGNIARDITE. *A. Damour*, 1849, *Ann. des M.*, 4th, xvi, 227, ~~was~~ A. Brongniart. Sulph-antimonide of silver and lead, occurring ~~in a greenish mass.~~

BRONGNIARDINE. *A. C. v. Leonhard*, 1826, *Leon. Orykt.*, 270 ~~was~~ A. Brongniart, who described it. An obs. syn. of

~~brongniardite.~~ Variant of brongniardite.

~~brongniardite.~~ *A. C. v. Leonhard*, 1807, *Jour. Ch. Ph. Min.*, iv, 151

(Bronzit), f. its color. A bronze-colored var. of enstatite, at first considered a distinct species.

BROOKITE. *A. Levy*, 1825, *Ann. Phil.*, 2d, ix, 142, in honor of H. J. Brooke. Titanic acid, occurring in reddish-brown to black, orthorhombic crystals.

BROSSITE. Variant of brossite.

BROSSITE. *C. H. Hirzel*, 1850, *Zt. Pharm.*, ii, 24 (Brossit), f. Brosso Valley, Piedmont, its locality. A columnar var. of dolomite, containing about ten per cent of carbonate of iron.

BROWN ASBESTOS. An early name for anthophyllite, alluding to its color and structure.

BROWN COAL. A popular name for a var. of bituminous coal containing much volatile matter.

BROWN HEMATITE. An old name, at first including all varieties of hydrous iron oxide, but now confined to limonite.

BROWN IRON ORE. An early syn. of brown hematite.

BROWN LEAD ORE. An early name for brown pyromorphite.

BROWNLITE. Variant of bromlite, due to the fact that the locality is sometimes called Brownley Hill. See bromlite.

BROWN SPAR. A popular name, used for those varieties of dolomite, ankerite and magnesite, which turn brown on exposure.

BRUCITE. *Geo. Gibbs*, 1819, *A. J. S.*, i, 439, after Prof. A. Bruce, its discoverer. An obs. syn. of chondrodite.

Also used by *F. S. Beudant*, 1824, *Beud. Min.*, 838, for hydrate of magnesium, occurring in crystals and plates, often exhibiting a pearly lustre.

Also used by *A. Dufrenoy*, 1847, *Duf. Min.*, ii, 618. An obs. syn. of zincite.

BRÜCKNERELLITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1868, *Dana Min.*, 748, after L. Brückner, who first described it, and *libos*. A white, crystalline hydrocarbon, separated from brown coal by alcohol.

BRUIACHITE. *W. I. Macadam*, 1886, *Min. Mag.*, vii, 42, after Loch Bhruthaich, Scotland, its locality. A name given to a peculiar form of fluorite, occurring as a crystalline crust on barite.

BRUSHITE. *G. E. Moore*, 1864, *Acad. Cal.*, iii, 167, in honor of Prof. G. J. Brush. Hydrous phosphate of calcium, found with guano in colorless or pale yellow, monoclinic crystals.

BUCARAMANGITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1868, *Dana Min.*, 741, f. Bucaramanga, New Granada, its locality. A fossil resin, near walcrowite.

BUCHOLZITE. *R. Brandes*, 1819, *Jour. Ch. Ph.*, xxv, 125, in honor of Prof. C. F. Bucholz. A syn. of fibrolite.

BUCHSTAMITE. Error for bustamite.

BÜCKINGITE. *G. Linck*, 1888, *Jahrb. Min.*, i, 213 (Bückingit), in honor of Prof. H. Bücking. Hydrous sulphate of iron, found in thick, tabular, monoclinic crystals, of a brown color.

BUCKLANDITE. *A. Levy*, 1824, *Ann. Phil.*, 2d, vii, 134, in honor of Dr. Wm. Buckland. An anhydrous var. of allanite, occurring in small, black crystals.

Also used by *R. Hermann*, 1862, *Soc. Nat. Mosc. Bull.*, xxxv, 248 (Bucklandit). A var. of epidote, differing from ordinary epidote in the form of its crystals.

BUHRSTONE. Probably so called because of its roughness. A cellular var. of quartz used for millstones.

BUNSENINE. *J. A. Krenner* [1877, *Term. Füz.*, 1st pt.], 1877, *Zi. Kryst.*, i, 614 (Bunsenin), in honor of Prof. R. W. Bunsen. A syn. of krennerite.

BUNSENITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1868, *Dana Min.*, 134, in honor of Prof. R. W. Bunsen. Oxide of nickel, occurring in very small, green crystals.

BUNSITE. *N. Nordenskiöld*, 1849, *Nord. Atom. Ch. Min. Syst.*, 130 (Bunsit), in honor of Prof. R. W. Bunsen. An obs. syn. of parisite.

BURATITE. *A. Delesse*, 1846, *Ann. Ch. Phys.*, 3d, xviii, 478, after Prof. A. Burat, in whose collection it was found. A var. of aurichalcite containing lime, probably as a mixture.

BURLINGTONITE. *S. Meunier*, 1893, *Meun. Fers Met.*, 49, f. Burlington, N. Y., where it was found. A var. of meteoric iron.

BURMITE. *F. Noetting*, 1893, *Geol. Surv. India Records*, xxvi, 38, f. Burma, where it was found. A fossil resin.

BUSHMANITE. *E. S. Dana*, 1892, *Dana Min.*, 955. A syn. of boesjemanite, of which it is the translation.

BUSTAMENTITE. — *Adam*, 1869, *Adam Tab.*, 67, in honor of Gen. A. Bustamente. A native iodide of lead.

BUSTAMITE. *A. Brongniart*, 1826, *Ann. Sci. Nat.*, viii, 411, in honor of Gen. A. Bustamente. A calciferous var. of rhodonite, of a pinkish-red color.

BUTTERMILK SILVER. A popular name for an earthy var. of cerussite, so named from its appearance.

BUTYRELLITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1868, *Dana Min.*, 747, modified name butyrite, and *Athos*. An oxygenated hydrocarbon, of a solid consistency.

BUTYRITE. *R. F. Glocker*, 1847, *Glock. Syn.*, 9 (Butyrit), f. Butyr, according to its appearance. A syn. of butyrellite.

BUTYRITE. *J. W. Mallet*, 1874, *Rocky Mt. News*, Nov. 19, in honor

of W. N. Byers. A var. of mineral coal from Middle Park, Colo., much resembling albertite.

BYSSOLITE. *H. B. de Saussure*, 1796, Saus. Alp., § 1696, f. βύσσοις, 'flax,' and λίθος. An olive-green, fibrous var. of amphibole, included under asbestos.

BYTOWNITE. *T. Thomson*, 1835, A. J. S., xxviii, 189, f. Bytown, Canada, its locality. A greenish-white feldspar, shown by optical examination to be a mixture.

CABRERITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1868, Dana Min., 561, f. Sierra Cabrera, Spain, its locality. Hydrous arsenate of nickel, cobalt and magnesium, found in apple-green crystals and fibrous masses.

CACHEUTAITE. ——— *Adam*, 1869, Adam Tab., 52, f. the Cacheuta mine, Chili, its locality. A doubtful var. of clausthalite, containing silver, probably a mixture.

CACHOLONG. Commonly derived from the Tartar word Kaschtchilon, 'beautiful stone.' A var. of opal, containing a little alumina.

CACCHLORE. Variant of kakachlore.

CACOCCLASITE. *H. C. Lewis*, 1884, L. Hour., Feb., p. 2, f. κακός, 'bad,' and κλάειν, 'to cleave,' referring to its poor cleavage. A mixture of calcite and other minerals, resulting from the alteration of scapolite.

CACOXENITE. *J. Steinmann* [1825, Böhm. Ges. Abh.], 1826, Leon. Orykt., 749 (Kakoxen), f. κακός and ξένος, 'a bad guest,' because it injures the quality of the iron made from ore in which it is found. A hydrous phosphate of iron and aluminum, occurring in radiated tufts of a yellow color.

CADMIUM BLENDÉ. A popular name for greenockite.

CADMIUM OCHRE. Greenockite, the sulphide of cadmium, has sometimes been erroneously so called.

CENITE. See cenite.

CAILLITE. *S. Meunier*, 1893, Meun. Fers Met., 51, f. Caille, Prov. of Var, France, where it was found. A var. of meteoric iron.

CAINITE. Variant of kainite.

CAINOSITE. Variant of cenosite.

CAIRNGORM STONE. An old name for quartz, cut as a gem, of a smoky, yellow or brown color, f. its locality, Cairngorm, Scotland.

CAJUELITE. *J. G. Lenz*, 1801, Gall. Rec., 269 (Cajuélite), f. Cajuelo, Spain, its locality. An obs. syn. of rutile.

CALAITE. *G. Fischer v. Waldheim*, 1806, Soc. Nat. Mosc. Bull., i, 140, f. Callais, a name used by Pliny. An obs. syn. of turquoise.

CALAMINE. A Latin corruption of καδμία, the old name of zinc ores in general. Restricted to the hydrous silicate of zinc by *F. S. Beudant*,

1832, Beud. Min., ii, 190. This is the earliest use and should have been given the preference, but common usage in England applies the name calamine to the carbonate of zinc, causing much confusion.

CALAMITE. *A. G. Werner*, 1816, *Tasch. Min.*, x, 169 (Kalamit), f. calamus, 'a reed,' alluding to the shape of its crystals. An obs. syn. of tremolite.

CALAUERITE. *F. A. Genth*, 1868, *A. J. S.*, 2d, xlix, 314, f. Calaveras Co., Cal., its locality. Telluride of gold of a yellowish color and metallic lustre.

CALCAREOBARITE. *T. Thomson*, 1836, *Thom. Min.*, i, 105, f. its composition. An impure var. of barite, containing some calcium.

CALCAREOUS SPAR. An early name for calcite.

CALCAREOUS SINTER. A syn. of calcareous tufa.

CALCAREOUS TUFA. Carbonate of lime, deposited from springs, often taking the form of leaves, twigs and moss.

CALC SPAR. A contraction of calcareous spar.

CALC TUFA. A contraction of calcareous tufa.

CALCEDONITE. Error for calcedony.

CALCEDONY. Variant of chalcedony.

CALCHOLITE. Error for chalcilite.

CALCIFERRITE. Variant of calcoferrite.

CALCIMANGITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1865, *A. J. S.*, 2d, xxxix, 175, f. its composition. An obs. syn. of spartaite.

CALCINITRE. *J. J. N. Huot*, 1841, *Huot Min.*, ii, 430, f. its composition. A syn. of nitrocalcite.

CALCIOCELESTITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1868, *Dana Min.*, 620, f. its composition. A var. of celestite containing sulphate of calcium.

CALCIOFERRITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1868, *Dana Min.*, 578, f. Calcoferrite, *J. R. Blum*, 1858, *Jahrb. Min.*, 287 (Calcoferrit), alluding to its composition. Hydrous phosphate of calcium and iron, found in clay in yellowish nodules.

CALCIOSTRONTIANITE. *A. Cathrein*, 1888, *Zeit. Kryst.*, xiv, 33 (Calcestrontianit), f. its composition. A syn. of emmonite.

CALCIOTHORITE. *W. C. Brögger*, 1887, *Geol. För. Förh.*, ix, 249, f. its composition. A hydrous silicate of calcium and thorium.

CALCIYOLBORTHITE. — *Adam*, 1869, *Adam Tab.*, 33 (Calcioyolborthit), f. its composition. Vanadate of copper and calcium, containing more and less water than volborthite.

CALCITE. *J. X. Freiesleben*, 1836, *Mag. Orykt.*, vii, 118 (Calcit), f. its composition. The name was applied at first to crystals of calcite, which become pseudomorphous after celestite, from Sangerhausen.

Afterwards applied to the common mineral that now bears its name, perhaps first by *E. J. Chapman*, 1843, *Chap. Min.*, 22. Rhombohedral carbonate of calcium, in various forms and colors.

CALCOFERRITE. See calcioferrite.

CALCO-MALACHITE. *J. K. L. Zincken*, 1842, *Berg. Hüt.*, i, 397 (*Kalk-Malachit*), f. its composition. An impure malachite, containing calcite and gypsum.

CALCOURANITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1865, *Berg. Hüt.*, xxiv, 302 (*Calcouranit*), f. its composition. A syn. of autunite.

CALCOVOLBORTHITE. See calciovolborthite.

CALCOZINCITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1876, *Shep. Cont. Min.*, 2, f. its composition. A mixture of calcite and zincite.

CALDERITE. *H. Piddington*, 1850, *Soc. Beng. Jour.*, xix, 145, in honor of James Calder, an early writer on Indian geology. A massive var. of garnet.

CALEDONITE. *F. S. Beudant*, 1832, *Beud. Min.*, ii, 367, f. *Caledonia*, because found in Scotland. Sulpho-carbonate of lead and copper, occurring in minute, green crystals.

CALK. Variant of cawk.

CALLAINITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1868, *Dana Min.*, 572, f. *callaina*, a name used by Pliny. A green mineral from a Celtic grave, having the composition of variscite.

CALLAIS. *Pliny*, 77, *Pliny Hist.*, Bk. 37, 151. A precious stone of a greenish-blue color, probably turquoise.

CALLAITE. Variant of calaite.

CALLOCHROME. *J. F. L. Hausmann*, 1813, *Hausm. Min.*, 1086 (*Kallochrom*), f. *καλλος*, 'beauty,' and *χρῶμα*, 'color,' alluding to its brilliant red color. An obs. syn. of crocoite.

CALOMEL. The early name of the salt chloride of mercury, applied to the mineral.

CALSTRONBARITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1838, *A. J. S.*, xxxiv, 161, f. its composition. A mixture of barium sulphate with either carbonates or sulphates of strontium and calcium.

CALVONIGRITE. *H. Laspeyres*, 1876, *Jour. Pk. Ch.*, 2d, xiii, 226 (*Calvonigrit*), f. *calvus*, 'bald,' and *niger*, 'black,' thus Latinizing the name *psilomelane*. A var. of *psilomelane*.

CALYPTOLIN. Variant of calyptolite.

CALYPTOLITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1851, *Am. Assoc.*, iv, 316, f. *καλυπτός*, 'concealed,' because so long concealed from recognition by mineralogists, and *λίθος*. An altered zircon, occurring in minute, brownish or greenish crystals.

CAMPBELLITE. *S. Meunier*, 1869, Ann. Ch. Phys., 4th, xvii, 36, f. Campbell Co., Tenn., its locality. A compound of carbon and iron found in a meteorite from the locality named.

CAMPYLITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1841, Breit. Handb., ii, 291 (Kampylit), f. *καμπύλος*, 'curved.' A var. of mimetite, found in curved or barrel-shaped crystals.

CANAANITE. *S. L. Dana*, 1844, Alger Phil., 89, f. Canaan, Conn., its locality. A whitish pyroxene, forming rock masses with dolomite.

CANCRRINITE. *G. Rosé*, 1839, Pogg. Ann., xlvii, 779 (Cancrinite), in honor of the Russian minister, Cancrin. A silico-carbonate of aluminum, calcium and sodium.

CANDITE. *J. L. Bournon*, 1823, Ed. Phil. Jour., ix, 386, f. Candy, Ceylon, its locality. An obs. syn. of ceylonite.

CANDLE COAL. See cannel coal.

CANFIELDITE. *S. L. Penfield*, 1894, A. J. S., 3d, xlvii, 454, in honor of F. A. Canfield. Sulpho-stannate of silver, very similar to argyrodite in appearance.

Also applied earlier by the same author, 1893, A. J. S., 3d, xlvii, 107, to a mineral brought from Bolivia by Canfield, which proved to be identical with argyrodite.

CANNEL COAL. Etymology uncertain, but probably a corruption of candle coal, so called because a splinter of it will burn like a candle. A var. of bituminous coal containing a large amount of volatile matter.

CANOXINITE. Error for cancrinite.

CANTALITE. *A. Laugier*, 1805, Mus. Hist. Ann., v, 229, f. Cantal, France, its locality. A transparent var. of pitchstone, at first called yellow quartz.

CANTONITE. *N. A. Pratt*, 1856, A. J. S., 2d, xxii, 449, f. the Canton mine, Ga., its locality. A var. of covellite, crystallized in cubes.

CAPILLARY PYRITES. *J. G. Schmeisser*, 1795, Schmeis. Min., ii, 111, f. Haacklow, A. G. Werner, 1789, Berg. Jour., i, 383, because it occurs in capillary crystals. A syn. of millerite.

CAPILLARITE. *K. J. Chapman*, 1843, Chap. Min., 135, f. capillus, from the shape of its crystals. An obs. syn. of millerite.

KAPNITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1841, Breit. Handb., ii, 236 (Kapnit), f. its locality. An obs. syn. of smithsonite.

CAPORCITE. *P. Nord*, 1843, Savi Mem., ii, 53, f. Mt. Caporci, its locality. A flesh red mineral generally referred to

CAPORCITE. *W. C. Brögger*, 1885, Geol. För. Förh., vii, 598

(Cappelenit), in honor of D. Cappelen. A boro-silicate of yttrium and barium, found in small, brown crystals.

CARACOLITE. *M. Websky*, 1886, Ak. Ber. Monats., 1045 (Caracolit), f. Caracolas, Chili, its locality. Oxychloride of lead and sulphate of sodium, found in small, colorless crystals.

CARBOCERINE. *F. S. Beudant*, 1832, Beud. Min., ii, 354, because thought to be carbonate of cerium. An obs. syn. of lanthanite.

CARBONITE. *O. J. Heinrich*, 1875, E. M. Jour., xix, 35, f. its composition, probably a local name. An obs. name for a supposed mineral coke.

CARBONYTTTRINE. — *Adam*, 1869, Adam Tab., 24, f. its composition. A syn. of tenerite, the carbonate of yttrium.

CARBUNCLE. An old name for various precious stones of a fiery-red color. Now applied only to garnet cut *en cabochon*.

CARINTHINE. *A. G. Werner*, 1817, Wern. Letz., 27 (Karinthin), f. Carinthia, its locality. An obs. name for a var. of hornblende.

CARINTHINITE. Variant of carinthine.

CARINTHITE. *H. J. Brooke*, 1844, Alger Phil., 553, f. Carinthia, its locality. An obs. syn. of wulfenite.

CARLTONITE. *S. Meunier*, 1893, Meun. Fers Met., 65, f. Carlton, Texas, where it was found. A var. of meteoric iron.

CARMENITE. *H. Hahn*, 1865, Berg. Hüt., xxiv, 86 (Carmenit), f. Carmen Isl., Gulf of California, its locality. An impure chalcocite.

CARMINE SPAR. *F. v. Sandberger*, 1850, Pogg. Ann., lxxx, 391 (Carminspath), f. its color. A syn. of carminite.

CARMINITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1854, Dana Min., 410, f. carminspath, the earlier name. Arsenate of iron and lead, occurring in clusters of red, needle-shaped crystals.

CARNALLITE. *H. Rosé*, 1856, Pogg. Ann., xcviil, 161 (Carnallit), in honor of R. von Carnall. Native potassium and magnesium chloride.

CARNAT. *A. Breithaupt*, 1841, Breit. Handb., ii, 359 (Karnat), f. caro, carnis, 'flesh,' alluding to its color. A ferruginous var. of kaolinite of a flesh-red color.

CARNATITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1868, Dana Min., 344, f. *F. S. Beudant's* feldspath du Carnate, 1832, Beud. Min., ii, 111, f. the Carnatic, its locality. A var. of labradorite.

CARNELIAN. Popularly derived f. caro, carnis, 'flesh,' in allusion to its color. Perhaps a variant of cornelian. A reddish var. of chalcedony.

CAROLATHINE. *F. L. Sonnenschein*, 1853, Zt. Geol., v, 223 (Karolathin), in honor of the Prince von Karolath, of Silesia. A var. of allophane, containing organic matter.

CAROLINITE. Error for cavolinite.

CARPHOLITE. *A. G. Werner*, 1817, *Wern. Letz.*, 10 (Karpolith), f. *κάρφος*, 'straw,' alluding to its color, and *λίθος*. Hydrous silicate of aluminum and manganese, occurring in radiated tufts of yellow crystals.

CARPHOSIDERITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1827, *Jour. Ch. Ph.*, 1, 314 (Karpfosiderit), f. *κάρφος*, 'straw,' and *σίδηρος*, 'iron.' Hydrous ferrous sulphate, occurring in straw-colored incrustations.

CARPHOSTILBITE. *W. S. v. Waltershausen*, 1853, *Walt. Vulc.*, 272 (Karphostilbit), f. *κάρφος*, 'straw,' and stilbite, from its appearance. A var. of thomsonite from Iceland, occurring in straw-colored needles.

CARROLLITE. *W. L. Faber*, 1852, *A. J. S.*, 2d, xiii, 418, f. Carroll Co., Md., its locality. Sulphide of cobalt and copper, of a steel-gray color and metallic lustre.

CARYINITE. *C. H. Lundström*, 1874, *Geol. För. Förh.*, ii, 178 (Koryinit), f. *κῶρύρινος*, error for *κάρβινος*, 'nut brown,' alluding to its color. Arsenate of calcium, manganese and lead, found in brown masses.

CARYOCERITE. *W. C. Brögger*, 1890, *Zt. Kryst.*, xvi, 478 (Karyocerit), f. *κάρνον*, 'a nut' and cerium, because a cerium mineral of nut-brown color. A very complicated boro-silicate of cerium and other bases, found in tabular, rhombohedral crystals.

CARYOPILITE. *A. Hamberg*, 1889, *Geol. För. Förh.*, xi, 27 (Kariopilit), f. *κάρνον*, 'a nut', and *πίλος*, 'felt.' A hydrous silicate of manganese, occurring in nut-brown, botryoidal shapes, with a fibrous, matted texture.

CASCHOLONG. Variant of cacholong.

CASSINITE. *I. Lea*, 1866, *Acad. Nat. Sci. Proc.*, 110, after John Cassin, who first called attention to it. A var. of orthoclase containing barium.

CASSITERITE. *F. S. Beudant*, 1832, *Beud. Min.*, ii, 618, f. *κασσιτέρος*, 'tin.' Native oxide of tin, commonly called tin-stone.

CASSITEROTANTALITE. *J. F. L. Hausmann*, 1847, *Hausm. Min.*, ii, 963 (Kassiterotantal), f. *κασσιτέρος*, 'tin,' and tantalite. A var. of tantalite containing tin.

CASTANITE. *L. Darapsky*, 1890, *Jahrb. Min.*, ii, 267 (Castanit), f. *κάσταννα*, 'chestnut,' in allusion to its color. Hydrous sulphate of iron, of a chestnut-brown color.

CASTELLITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1866, *Berg. Hüt.*, xxv, 113 (Castellit), after Herr Bergverwalter Castelli, its discoverer. A mineral much like titanite, occurring in very small, thin, tabular crystals.

CASTELNAUDITE. *A. Damour*, 1853, *L'Inst.*, 78, in honor of Francis, Count Castelnau. A phosphate of yttrium, near xenotime.

CASTILLITE. *C. F. Rammelsberg*, 1866, *Zt. Geol.*, xviii, 213 (Castillit), after Prof. A. de Castillo, from whom it was obtained. Sulphide of copper, zinc and other metals, resembling bornite.

CASTOR. See castorite.

CASTORITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1846, *Pogg. Ann.*, lxi, 436 (Kastor), after Castor, an associated mineral being named Pollux, because the two occur together and resemble each other. A var. of petalite in transparent crystals.

CASWELLITE. *A. H. Chester*, 1894, *N. Y. Acad. Trans.*, xiii, 49, in honor of John H. Caswell of New York. An altered biotite from Franklin Furnace, N. J., resembling clintonite, and containing much manganese.

CATAPLEITE. *P. C. Weibye* and *A. Sjögren*, 1850, *Pogg. Ann.*, lxxix, 299 (Katapleilit), f. *κατά*, 'with,' and *πλείων*, 'more,' referring to its occurrence with other rare minerals. A hydrous silicate of zirconium and sodium.

CATARINITE. *S. Meunier*, 1893, *Meun. Fers Met.*, 7, f. St. Catherine, Brazil, where it was found. A var. of meteoric iron.

CATASPILITE. *L. J. Igelström*, 1847, *Vet. Ak. Stock. Oefv.*, 14 (Kastaspilit), f. *κατασπῖλαζειν*, 'to spot,' in allusion to its mode of occurrence. Silicate of aluminum, potassium and other bases, found in small pseudomorphous crystals, distributed in a chlorite rock.

CAT GOLD. An early popular name for gold-colored mica.

CATHKINITE. *J. J. Dobbie* [1883, *Geol. Soc. Glas. Trans.*, vii, 166], 1883, *Min. Mag.*, v, 131, f. the Cathkin Hills, Scotland, its locality. A syn. of saponite.

CATLINITE. *C. T. Jackson*, 1839, *A. J. S.*, xxxv, 388, after Geo. Catlin, on account of his association with the American Indians. A kind of red clay considered sacred by the Indians and used in making their pipes.

CAT'S EYE. Chrysoberyl, or quartz with fine parallel threads of asbestos, cut *en cabochon*, and resembling the pupil of a cat's eye.

CAT SILVER. An early name for silver-colored mica.

CAWK. Variant of cawk.

CAVOLINITE. *T. Monticelli* and *N. Covelli*, 1825, *Mont. Cov.*, 421, in honor of Ph. Cavolini. A var. of nephelite with silky lustre.

CAWK. A miners' name for earthy barite.

CEGAMITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1875, *Weis. Syn.*, 36 (used by Breithaupt in his lectures before 1857, according to a priv. com. from A. Weisbach, Oct. 2, 1894) (Cegamit), f. Cegama, Spain, near which place it was found. A syn. of hydrozincite.

CELADONITE. *E. F. Glocker*, 1847, *Glock. Syn.*, 193 (*Seladonit*), f. its color. A hydrous silicate of iron and potassium of a celadon-green color.

CELESTIALITE. *J. L. Smith*, 1875, *C. R.*, lxxxi, 1055, f. celestial, alluding to its mode of occurrence. A sulpho-hydrocarbon, found in certain meteorites.

CELESTINE. See celestite.

CELESTITE. *A. G. Werner*, 1799, *Emm. Min.*, i, 183 (*Cœlestin*), f. *cœlestis*, 'heavenly,' because the first specimens noticed were of a "himmel-blauer Farbe," 'heavenly-blue color.' Sulphate of strontium, occurring in bluish or white prismatic crystals.

CELESTOBARITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1868, *Dana Min.*, 617, f. its composition. Barite containing much sulphate of strontium.

CELLULAR PYRITES. Marcasite, when in cellular aggregations.

CENITE. *E. S. Dana*, 1892, *Dana Min.*, 1109 (index). Variant of kainite. Also written *cænite*.

CENOSITE. *A. E. Nordenskiöld*, 1886, *Geol. För. Förh.*, viii, 143 (*Kainosit*), f. *καινός*, 'novel,' alluding to its composition. A silicate of yttrium and calcium, containing some carbon dioxide, its true constitution not yet determined.

CENTRALLASITE. *H. How*, 1859, *Ed. Phil. Jour.*, x, 84, probably f. *κέντρον*, 'centre,' and *ἀλλάσσειν*, 'to change,' from its occupying a central place between two other minerals. Hydrous silicate of calcium, found in whitish fibres.

CERAMOHALITE. *E. F. Glocker*, 1839, *Glock. Min.*, 689 (*Keramohalit*), f. *κέραμος*, 'clay,' and *ἅλς*, 'salt,' alluding to its mode of formation. A syn. of alunogen.

CERARGYRITE. *F. S. Beudant*, 1832, *Beud. Min.*, ii, 501 (*Kerargyre*), f. *κέρας*, 'horn,' and *ἄργυρος*, 'silver.' Native chloride of silver, often called horn silver from its appearance.

CERASINE. Variant of cerasite.

CERASITE. See kersasite.

CERASTITE. Error for cerasite.

CERAUNITE. From *κεραυνός*, 'a thunderbolt.' An early name for meteoric stones or iron. Also for prehistoric flint implements, wrongly called thunderbolts. In this sense used as an obs. syn. of jade

CEROLITE. *O. Pepp*, 1870, *Ann. Pharm. Supp.*, viii, 1 (*Cerbolit*), f. *Cerolite*, where there are boric acid works. A syn. of

CEROLITE. *E. de Drée*, 1811, *Drée Cat.*, 17, f. *κηρός*, 'wax.'

alluding to its appearance, and *λίθος*. Described as a mineral looking like wax, and often mistaken for steatite. Not now identified; perhaps cerolite.

CERERITE. *M. H. Klaproth*, 1807, *Klap. Beit.*, iv, 140 (Ceririt). A variant of cerite, of which it is an obs. syn.

CERHOMILITE. *W. C. Brögger*, 1890, *Zt. Kryst.*, xvi, 497 (Cerhomilit), f. cerium and homilite, because it is a var. of homilite, containing cerium salts.

CERINE. *W. Hisinger*, 1812, *Jour. de Phys.*, lxxv, 239 (Cerin), f. cerium. An obs. syn. of allanite.

CERINITE. *H. How*, 1859, *Ed. Phil. Jour.*, 2d, x, 84, f. *κηρινός*, 'waxy,' alluding to its appearance. An amorphous silicate of aluminum from Nova Scotia.

CERITE. *W. Hisinger* and *J. J. Berzelius*, 1804, *All. Jour. Chem.*, ii, 397 (Cerit), f. cerium. Hydrous silicate of the cerium metals, occurring generally in brownish masses.

Also a variant of cerine.

CEROLITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1823, *Breit. Char.*, 145 (Kerolith), f. *κηρός*, 'wax,' and *λίθος*. A hydrous silicate of magnesium, wax-like in appearance.

CERUSITE. Variant of cerussite.

CERUSSITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1845, *Haid. Handb.*, 503 (Cerussit), f. cerussa, 'white lead.' Adapted from the old name of the artificial compound, in use for the native mineral long before. Carbonate of lead, found in orthorhombic crystals of various tints, and massive.

CERVANTITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1854, *Dana Min.*, 141, f. Cervantes, Spain, its locality. Native antimony ochre, of a yellow or yellowish-white color.

CEYLANITE. Variant of ceylonite.

CEYLONITE. *J. C. Delamétherie*, 1793, *Jour. de Phys.*, xlii, 23 (Ceylanite), f. Ceylan (Ceylon), its locality. A dark-colored var. of spinel.

CEYSSATITE. *F. Gonnard*, 1876, *Min. du Dept. du Puy-de-Dôme*, 14, f. Ceyssat, France, its locality. A var. of tripolite, earlier called randannite.

CHABASIE. Variant of chabazie.

CHABAZIE. See chabazite.

CHABAZITE. *Bosc d'Antic*, 1788, *Jour. d'Hist.*, ii, 181 (Chabazie), f. *χαλαζίος*, the name of a stone mentioned in the Orphic poems, the word being changed to *χαλαζίος* in later editions. A hydrous silicate of calcium and aluminum, found in white to flesh-red crystals.

CHALCANTHITE. *F. v. Kobell*, 1853, *Kob. Taf.*, 31 (*Chalkanthit*), *f. chalcanthum*, its old name. Native sulphate of copper, or blue vitriol.

CHALCEDONITE. *G. F. Becker*, 1888, *U. S. Geol. Surv. Mon.*, 13, 390. The chalcedony which occurs in spherulites, so called to distinguish it from the ordinary form.

CHALCEDONY. Derivation very doubtful; perhaps *f. χαλκηδών*, the name of one of the precious stones mentioned in the Revelations. A semi-precious stone, one of the varieties of quartz. *

CHALCEDONYX. From chalcedony and onyx. A banded var. of agate.

CHALCHUITE. *W. P. Blake*, 1883, *A. J. S.*, 3d, xxv, 197, modified *f. chalcihuitl*, the native name of the stone. A name given to the turquoise of New Mexico.

CHALCITE. From *χαλκός*, 'copper.' An obs. name for a vitriolic mineral resulting from the disintegration of iron and copper pyrites.

CHALCOCHLORE. *K. G. Fiedler* (probably), 1845, *Haid. Handb.*, 552 (*Chalkochlor*), *f. χαλκός*, 'copper,' and *chlor*, 'chlorine,' alluding to its composition. A var. of goethite, colored with chloride of copper, the result of the alteration of chalcopyrite.

CHALCOCITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1868, *Dana Min.*, 52, *f. Chalcosine*, of *F. S. Beudant*, the earlier name. Sulphide of copper, occurring in blackish-gray crystals and masses.

CHALCODITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1851, *Am. Assoc.*, vi, 232, *f. χαλκός*, 'brass,' or 'bronze,' in allusion to its lustre. A var. of stilpnomelane, found in velvety coatings with submetallic lustre.

CHALCOLITE. *A. G. Werner*, 1788, *Berg. Jour.*, ii, 503 (*Chalkolith*), *f. χαλκός*, 'copper,' and *λίθος*, because it was thought to be a copper ore. An obs. syn. of torbernite.

CHALCOMENITE. *A. Des Oloizeaux* and *A. Damour*, 1881, *Bull. Soc. Min.*, iv, 51, *f. χαλκός*, 'copper,' and *μήνη* (for *σελήνη*), 'the moon.' A selenite of copper, found in bright blue crystals.

CHALCOMICLITE. *C. W. Blomstrand*, 1870, *Vet. Ak. Stock. Oefv.*, xxvii, 26, *f. χαλκός*, 'copper,' and *mikla*, 'much,' because it contains much more copper than chalcopyrite. A syn. of bornite.

CHALCOMORPHITE. *G. v. Rath*, 1874, *Pogg. Ann. Erz. Bd.*, vi, 373 (*Chalkomorphit*), *f. calx*, 'lime,' and *μορφή*, 'form,' which indicates that the mineral is formed from calcite inclusions in lava. (The first *h* in this name is an error; it should be calcomorphite). A hydrous silicate of lime, found in hexagonal crystals.

CHALCOPHACITE. *E. F. Glocker*, 1831, *Glock. Min.*, 859 (Chalcophacit), f. χαλκός, 'copper,' and φαῖκός, 'a lentil,' alluding to the shape of its crystals. An obs. syn. of liroconite.

CHALCOPHANITE. *G. E. Moore*, 1875, *Am. Chem.*, vi, 1, f. χαλκός, 'copper,' and φαίνεσθαι, 'to appear,' alluding to its change of color when heated. Hydrous oxide of zinc and manganese, found in minute black crystals, which change to a bronze color when heated.

CHALCOPHYLLITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1841, *Breit. Handb.*, ii, 149 (Chalkophyllit), f. χαλκός, 'copper,' and φύλλον, 'a leaf,' alluding to its structure. A foliated arsenate of copper, of a green color.

CHALCOPYRITE. *J. F. Henckel*, 1725, *Henck. Pyr.*, 423 (Chalcopyrites), f. χαλκός, 'copper,' and pyrites. Sulphide of iron and copper, of a brass-yellow color, commonly called copper pyrites.

CHALCOPHYRRHOTITE. *C. W. Blomstrand*, 1870, *Vet. Ak. Stock. Oefv.*, xxvii, 23 (Chalkopyrrhotit), f. χαλκός, 'copper,' and pyrrhotite. A sulphide of iron and copper, resembling pyrrhotite in appearance.

CHALCOSIDERITE. *J. C. Ullmann*, 1814, *Ullm. Tab.*, 323 (Chalkosiderit), f. χαλκός, 'copper,' and σίδηρος, 'iron,' from its composition. A hydrous phosphate of copper and iron.

CHALCOSINE. *F. S. Beudant*, 1832, *Beud. Min.*, ii, 408. The first form of chalcocite.

CHALCOSTAKTITE. *E. F. Glocker*, 1847, *Glock. Syn.*, 178 (Chalkostaktit), f. χαλκός, 'copper,' and στακτός, 'trickling,' referring to its appearance. An obs. syn. of chrysocolla.

CHALCOSTIBITE. *E. F. Glocker*, 1847, *Glock. Syn.*, 32 (Chalkostibit), f. χαλκός, 'copper,' and stibium. Sulph-antimonide of copper, found in small tabular prisms of a lead-gray color.

CHALCOTRICHITE. *E. F. Glocker*, 1831, *Glock. Min.*, 537 (Chalkotrichit), f. χαλκός, 'copper,' and τρίχis, τριχός, 'hair.' Cuprite, occurring in capillary crystals.

CHALILITE. *T. Thomson* [1831, *Bryce Tab.*], 1833, *Phil. Mag.*, 3d, iii, 35, f. χαλίς, 'a flint,' which it decidedly resembles, and λίθος. An impure var. of thomsonite.

CHALK. An old name, probably f. calx, 'lime.' A soft earthy var. of calcite.

CHALYBITE. *E. F. Glocker*, 1847, *Glock. Syn.*, 241 (Chalybit), f. calybs, 'steel,' because the mineral contains iron and carbon. A syn. of siderite.

CHALYPITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1867, *A. J. S.*, 2d, xlviii, 28, f. χαλυψ, 'steel,' alluding to its composition. A somewhat doubtful compound of iron and carbon, found in certain meteorites.

CHAMASITE. Variant of kamacite.

CHAMOISITE. *P. Berthier*, 1820, Ann. des M., v, 393, f. Chamaison, Switzerland, its locality. A hydrous silicate of iron, often occurring in granular masses.

CHANARALITE. *T. A. Readwin*, 1867, Read. Ind., 8, probably an error for chanarcillite, as it came from near Chañarcillo, Chili. A syn. of forbesite.

CHANARCILLITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1868, Dana Min., 36, f. Chañarcillo, Chili, its locality. A silver-white arsen-antimonide of silver.

CHATHAMINE. Variant of chathamite.

CHATHAMITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1844, Shep. Min., 158, f. Chatham, Conn., its locality. A var. of smaltite, containing much nickel.

CHAZELLITE. *N. Nordenskiöld*, 1849, Nord. Atom. Ch. Min. Syst., 84 (Chazellit), f. Chazelles, France, its locality. A name given to one of Berthier's varieties of berthierite.

CHELENTITE. Error for cheleutite.

CHELEUSITE. Error for cheleutite.

CHELEUTITE. *A. Breithaupt* (from a label in his hand-writing), 1883, McCay Inaug., 23 (Cheleutit), probably f. *χηλευτός*, 'netted,' in allusion to its structure. A var. of smaltite, with a cubical cleavage.

CHELMSFORDITE. *J. F. and S. L. Dana*, 1818, Dana Bost., 44, f. Chelmsford, Mass., its locality. A var. of wernerite, found at the locality named.

CHEMAWINITE. *B. J. Harrington*, 1891, A. J. S., 3d, xlii, 332, f. Chemahawin or Chemayin, the Indian name of a Hudson Bay post, near which it was found. A fossil resin closely related to amber.

CHENEVIXITE. — *Adam*, 1866, C. R., lxii, 690, after R. Chenevix, who first examined it. A hydrous arsenate of copper and iron.

CHENOCOPROLITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1837, Dana Min., 216, f. *χην*, -ός, 'goose,' *κόπρος*, 'dung,' and *λίθος*. An impure iron sinter, from its appearance called goose-dung ore.

CHENOCOPSOLITE. Error for chenocoprolite.

CHEROKINE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1856, Rept. Cant. Mine, 14, f. Cherokee, the name of the Indian tribe who formerly occupied the locality where it was found. A milk-white or pinkish var. of pyromorphite.

CHESSYLITE. *H. J. Brooke* and *W. H. Miller*, 1852, B. and M. Min., 394, f. Chessy, France, one of its localities, and *λίθος*. A syn. of *gamboge*.

CHESTERLITE. *T. F. Seal*, 1850, Dana Min., 678, f. Chester Co., Pa., its locality. A var. of orthoclase containing microcline.

CHIASTOLINE. Variant of chialtolite.

CHIASTOLITE. *D. L. G. Karsten*, 1800, *Karst. Tab.*, 28 (Chiastolith), f. *χιαστός*, 'arranged crosswise,' alluding to the appearance of a transverse section, and *λίθος*. A var. of andalusite.

CHILDRENITE. *H. J. Brooke*, 1823, *Quar. Jour.*, xvi, 275, in honor of J. G. Children. Hydrous phosphate of iron, manganese and aluminum, found in brilliant yellow or brown crystals.

CHILEITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1840, *Jour. Pk. Ch.*, xix, 103 (Chileit), f. Chili its locality. An obs. syn. of goëthite.

Also used by *A. Kenngott*, 1853, *Kenng. Min.*, 28 (Chileit). A dark brown vanadate of lead and copper.

CHILENITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1868, *Dana Min.*, 36, f. Chili, its locality. A silver-white mineral containing bismuth and silver.

CHILTONITE. *E. Emmons*, 1838, *Geol. Surv. N. Y.*, 251, in honor of Dr. G. Chilton. An obs. syn. of prehnite.

CHIMBORAZITE. *E. D. Clarke*, 1821, *Ann. Phil.*, 2d, ii, 57, f. Mt. Chimborazo, its locality. An obs. syn. of aragonite.

CHINA EARTH. An old name for the porcelain clay of China.

CHIOLITE. *R. Hermann* and *J. Auerbach*, 1846, *Jour. Pk. Ch.*, xxxvii, 188 (Chiolith), f. *χιώρ*, 'snow,' from its color, and *λίθος*. A fluoride of aluminum and sodium, much like cryolite.

CHIONITE. Variant of chiolite.

CHIVIALITE. Error for chiviatite.

CHIVIATITE. *C. F. Rammelsberg*, 1853, *Pogg. Ann.*, lxxxviii, 320 (Chiviatit), f. Chiviat, Peru, its locality. Sulphide of bismuth and lead, of a gray color and metallic lustre.

CHLADNITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1846, *A. J. S.*, 2d, ii, 381, after E. F. Chladni, an early student of meteoric phenomena. A var. of enstatite, occurring in meteorites; perhaps a mixture.

CHLOANTHITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1845, *Pogg. Ann.*, lxiv, 184 (Chloanthit), f. *χλοανθής*, 'budding,' that is, 'turning green,' alluding to a green coating which it often exhibits. A nickeliferous var. of smaltite.

CHLORALLUMINITE. *A. Scacchi*, 1873, *Nap. Ac. Atti*, vi, 43 (Cloralluminio), f. its composition. A hydrous chloride of aluminum, found at Vesuvius after the eruption of 1872.

CHLORAPATITE. *C. F. Rammelsberg*, 1860, *Ramm. Min. Ch.*, 353 (Chlorapatit), f. its composition. A var. of apatite in which chlorine replaces the fluorine.

CHLORARGYRITE. *A. Weisbach*, 1875, *Weis. Syn.*, 37 (Chlorargyrit), f. Chlor, 'chlorine,' and *ἄργυρος*, 'silver,' from its composition. A syn. of cerargyrite.

CHLORASTROLITE. *C. T. Jackson* and *J. D. Whitney*, 1848, *Jour.*

Nat. Hist., v, 488, f. *χλωρός*, 'green,' *ἄστρον*, 'star,' and *λίθος*. A var. of prehnite, occurring in rounded green pebbles, with a stellate structure.

CHLORITE. *A. G. Werner*, 1789, Berg. Jour., i, 376 (Chlorit), f. *χλωρίτης*, 'a green stone.' A green micaceous mineral, essentially hydrous silicate of magnesium. The name is now applied to a group, rather than to any single species.

CHLORITE SPAR. *K. G. Fiedler*, 1832, Pogg. Ann., xxv, 329 (Chloritspath), because it resembles chlorite. A syn. of chloritoid.

CHLORITOID. *G. Rosé*, 1837, Rosé Reise, i, 252. So named on account of its resemblance to chlorite. A hydrous silicate of magnesium and iron, of a greenish or gray color.

CHLORITOIDITE. Variant of chloritoid.

CHLORMAGNESITE. Variant of chloromagnesite.

CHLOROARSENIAN. *L. J. Igelström*, 1893, Geol. Förr. Förh., xv, 471, f. *χλωρός*, 'yellowish green,' and arsenicum, alluding to its color and composition. Arsenate of manganese, found in yellowish-green grains and crystals.

CHLOROCALCITE. *A. Scacchi*, 1872, Nap. Ac. Rend., 210 (Clorocalcite), f. its composition. A syn. of hydrophilite.

CHLOROMAGNESITE. *A. Scacchi*, 1873, Nap. Ac. Atti, vi, 43 (Cloromagnesite), f. its composition. Native chloride of magnesium, from Vesuvius.

CHLOROMELANE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1823, Breit. Char., 33 (Chloromelan), f. *χλωρός*, 'green,' and *μέλας*, *-ἄνθος*, 'black,' alluding to its greenish-black color. A syn. of cronstedtite.

CHLOROMELANITE. *A. Damour*, 1865, C. R., lxi, 364, f. *χλωρός*, 'green,' and *μέλας*, *-ἄνθος*, 'black,' in allusion to its color. A syn. of jadeite.

CHLOROPAL. *J. J. Bernhardt* and *R. Brandes*, 1822, Jour. Ch. Phys., 29, f. *χλωρός*, 'green,' and opal. A hydrous silicate of iron, green in color and opal-like.

CHLOROPHACITE. Error for chlorophæite.

CHLOROPHÆITE. *J. Macculloch*, 1819, West. Isl., i, 504, f. *χλωρός*, 'green,' and *φαῖος*, 'dun.' A hydrous silicate of iron, of an olive-green color, changing to brown on exposure.

CHLOROPHANERITE. Variant of chlorophanerite.

CHLOROPHANE. *T. de Groot*, 1794, Jour. de Phys., xiv, 398, f. *χλωρός*, 'green,' and *φαίνεσθαι*, 'to appear,' because it emits a green light when heated. A var. of fluorite.

CHLOROPHANERITE. *G. Jenzsch*, 1855, Jahrb. Min., 798 (Chlo-

rophanerit), f. *χλωρός*, 'green,' and *φαίνεσθαι*, 'to appear.' A var. of glauconite or green earth.

CHLOROPHANESITE. Error for chlorophanerite.

CHLOROPHYLLITE. *C. T. Jackson*, 1841, A. J. S., xli, 358, f. *χλωρός*, 'green,' and *φύλλον*, 'a leaf.' A green, foliated var. of fahlunite.

CHLOROSPINEL. *G. Rosé*, 1840, Pogg. Ann., i, 652 (Chlorospinell), f. *χλωρός*, 'green,' and spinel. A grass-green var. of spinel.

CHLOROTHIONITE. *A. Scacchi*, 1873, Nap. Ac. Rend., 167 (Chlorotionite), f. *cloro*, 'chlorine,' and *θεῖον*, 'sulphur,' alluding to its composition. A doubtful mixture of chloride of copper and sulphate of potassium.

CHLOROTHORITE. *W. E. Hidden*, 1889, N. Y. Acad. Trans., viii, 185, f. *χλωρός*, 'green,' and thorium, because it is a thorium mineral that turns green when heated. A syn. of thorogummite.

CHLOROTILE. *A. Frenzel*, 1875, Min. Mitth., 42, f. *χλωρός*, 'green,' and *τρίλος*, 'hair.' A hydrous arsenate of copper, occurring in capillary, green crystals.

CHODNEFFITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1850, Dana Min., 234, after Prof. A. Chodneff, who first examined it. A white or yellowish, double fluoride of sodium and aluminum.

CHODNESSITE. Error for chodneffite.

CHONDRARSENITE. *L. J. Igelström*, 1865, Vet. Ak. Stock. Oefv., xxii, 3, because it looks like chondrodite and contains arsenic. A hydrous arsenate of manganese.

CHONDRODITE. *C. d'Ohsson*, 1817, Vet. Ak. Stock. Hand., 206 (Chondrodit), f. *χόνδρος*, 'a grain,' because of its mode of occurrence. A fluo-silicate of magnesium, of a yellow, brown or red color, often found in imbedded grains.

CHONDROSTIBIAN. *L. J. Igelström*, 1893, Zt. Kryst., xxii, 43, f. *χόνδρος*, 'a grain,' and stibium, because it is an antimony compound found in grains. Hydrous antimonate of manganese and iron.

CHONICRITE. *F. v. Kobell*, 1834, Jour. Pk. Ch., ii, 51 (Chonikrit), f. *χωρεία*, 'fusion,' and *κρίτος*, 'test,' it being distinguished from some other species by its fusibility. A hydrous silicate of aluminum and magnesium.

CHRISMATINE. See chrismatite.

CHRISMATITE. *E. F. Germar*, 1849, Zt. Geol., i, 40 (Chrismatine), f. *χρῖσμα*, 'ointment.' A butter-like hydrocarbon from Saxony.

CHRISTIANITE. *T. Monticelli* and *N. Covelli*, 1825, Mont. Cov., 428 (Cristianite), in honor of Prince Christian Frederick of Denmark. A var. of anorthite from Vesuvius.

(see over.)

Also used by *A. Des Cloizeaux*, 1847, *Ann. des M.*, 4th, xii, 373, in honor of Christian VIII, of Denmark. A syn. of phillipsite.

CHRISTOBALITE. Error for cristobalite.

CHRISTOPHITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1862, *Berg. Hüt.*, xxii, 27 (Christophit), f. St. Christoph, Saxony, its locality. A var. of sphalerite, containing much iron.

CHROMCHLORITE. *R. Hermann*, 1851, *Jour. Pk. Ch.*, liii, 21 (Chromochlorit), because it is a member of the chlorite group containing chromium. An obs. syn. of kämmererite.

CHROME OCHRE. *J. F. L. Hausmann*, 1813, *Haus. Handb.*, 329 (Chromocher), f. its composition. A clay-like mineral, containing oxide of chromium, which colors it a deep green.

CHROMIC IRON. An early name for chromite.

CHROMITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1845, *Haid. Handb.*, 550 (Chromit). Oxide of chromium and iron, in black crystals or massive.

CHROMOCHLORITE. Variant of chromchlorite.

CHROMOFERRITE. *E. J. Chapman*, 1843, *Chap. Min.*, 142, f. its composition. An obs. syn. of chromite.

CHROMOWULFENITE. *A. Schrauf*, 1871, *K. Ak. Wien*, lxiii (1), 184 (Chromowulfenit), f. its composition. A red var. of wulfenite, containing some chromium.

CHROMPICOTITE. *T. Petersen*, 1869, *Jour. Pk. Ch.*, cvi, 137 (Chrompicotit), f. its resemblance to picotite. A var. of chromite from New Zealand.

CHRYSTITIN. *A. Weisbach*, 1875, *Weis. Syn.*, 54, f. χρυσίτης, 'gold-colored,' in allusion to its golden-yellow color. A syn. of massicot.

CHRYSOBERYL. From χρυσός, 'gold,' and βήρυλλος, 'beryl.' Used as the name of golden-colored beryl by ancient mineralogists. Now used for a yellowish-green gem, an aluminate of glucinum.

CHRYSOCOLLA. From χρυσός, 'gold,' and κόλλα, 'glue.' A name given by the ancients to a mineral or minerals used for soldering gold. Later applied to borax and malachite; now confined to a green hydrous silicate of copper.

CHRYSOCOLLITE. Variant of chrysocolla.

CHRYSLITE. From χρυσός, 'gold,' and λίθος. A name formerly applied to several yellow or greenish gems, now confined to a silicate of magnesium and iron, called also olivine.

CHRYSOPAL. *J. C. Delamétherie*, 1795, *Delam. T. T.*, iii, 462 (Chrysopale), f. χρυσός, 'gold,' and opal, alluding to its color and opalescence. An obs. syn. of chrysoberyl.

Chrysopal has also been used as the trade name for opalescent chrysolite.

CHRYSOPHAN. *A. Breithaupt*, 1832, *Breit. Char.*, 92, f. χρυσοφᾶνής, 'looking like gold.' An obs. syn. of clintonite.

CHRYSOPRASE. From χρυσός, 'gold,' and πράσον, 'a leek,' Formerly used for a yellowish-green gem, perhaps beryl; now applied to apple-green chalcedony.

CHRYSOPRASE EARTH. *M. H. Klaproth*, 1788, *Ges. Nat. Berl. Schrift.*, viii, 17 (Chrysopraserde), f. its resemblance to chrysoprase. An obs. name for pimeleite.

CHRYSOTILE. *F. v. Kobell*, 1834, *Jour. Pk. Ch.*, ii, 297, f. χρυσός, 'gold,' and τίλος, 'fibre.' A fibrous var. of serpentine often with a metallic lustre.

CHRYSTOPHITE. Variant of christophite.

CHURCHILLITE. *A. Dufrenoy*, 1856, *Duf. Min.*, iii, 280, f. Churchill, Somersetshire, its locality. An obs. syn. of mendipite.

CHURCHITE. *J. F. Williams*, 1865, *Chem. News*, xii, 183, after Prof. A. H. Church, who first examined it. A hydrous phosphate of cerium.

CHUSITE. *H. B. de Saussure*, 1794, *Jour. de Phys.*, xlv, 340, f. χύσις, 'a melting,' because of its easy fusibility. An obs. name for a partly decomposed var. of chrysolite.

CHUSSITE. Variant of chusite.

CIANITE. Variant of cyanite.

CIMOLITE. *M. H. Klaproth*, 1795, *Klap. Beit.*, i, 291 (Cimolit), f. Cimolia, *Pliny's* name for a kind of clay. A hydrous silicate of aluminum, of a clay-like appearance.

CINNABAR. From κιννάβαρις, the ancient name for the same mineral. A red sulphide of mercury; native vermillion.

CINNABARITE. Variant of cinnabar.

CINNAMITE. A little used variant of cinnamon stone, ascribed to *G. Poggi*, 1814, *Allan Min. Nomen.*, 21.

CINNAMON STONE. *A. G. Werner*, 1804, *Ludw. Min.*, ii, 209 (Kanelstein), referring to its color. A cinnamon brown var. of garnet.

CIPLYTE. *J. Ortlieb* [1888, *Soc. Geol. Nord. Ann.*, xvi, 270], 1890, *Bull. Soc. Min.*, xiii, 160, f. Ciply, Belgium, its locality. An uncertain silico-phosphate of calcium, found with phosphorite.

CIRCON. Variant of zircon.

CIRROLITE. *C. W. Blomstrand*, 1868, *Dana Min.*, 579 (Kírrolith), f. κίρρος, 'pale yellow,' and λίθος. A yellow, hydrous phosphate of aluminum and iron.

CITRINE. From κίτρον, 'the citron,' alluding to its color. A yellow var. of quartz often cut as a gem.

OTTRON. Variant of citrine.

CLARITE. *F. v. Sandberger*, 1874, *Jahrb. Min.*, 960 (Clarit), f. the Clara mine, Schapbach, Baden, its locality. A sulph-arsenide of copper, very similar to enargite.

CLAUDETITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1868, *Dana Min.*, 796, after F. Claudet, who first examined it. Native arsenious acid, found in orthorhombic prisms.

CLAUSSENITE. *A. Dufrenoy*, 1845, *Duf. Min.*, ii, 349, prob. after P. Claussen. An obs. syn. of hydrargillite.

CLAUSTHALITE. *F. S. Beudant*, 1832, *Beud. Min.*, ii, 531 (Claus-thalle), f. Clausthal, Harz, its locality. Selenide of lead, found in granular masses of a lead-gray color.

CLAYITE. *W. J. Taylor*, 1859, *Acad. Nat. Sci.*, 306, in honor of J. A. and J. R. Clay. An uncertain alteration product, composed of sulphur, arsenic, antimony, lead and copper.

CLEAVELANDITE. *H. J. Brooke*, 1823, *Ann. Phil.*, 2d, v, 381, in honor of Prof. P. Cleaveland. A white lamellar var. of albite.

CLEIOPHANE. *T. Nuttall*, 1851 (T. H. Henry), *Phil. Mag.*, 4th, i, 23, perhaps f. *κλειος* for *κλέος*, 'fame,' and *φαίνεσθαι*, 'to appear,' but why so named is not clear. A colorless or white var. of sphalerite.

OLEIOPHANE. Variant of cleiophane.

OLIVHITE. *A. E. Nordenskiöld*, 1878, *Geol. För. Förh.*, iv, 28 (Olevite), in honor of Prof. P. T. Cleve. Hydrous oxide of uranium and lead, found in black, isometric crystals.

CLIFTONITE. *R. P. Greg* and *W. G. Lettsom*, 1858, *G. and L. Min.*, 113, f. Clifton, near Bristol Eng., its locality. An impure var. of celestine.

Also used by *L. Fletcher*, 1887, *Min. Mag.*, vii, 121, in honor of Prof. R. B. Clifton, of Oxford. A cubical form of graphite, found in meteoric iron.

CLINGMANITE. *R. Silliman, Jr.*, 1849, *A. J. S.*, 2d, viii, 380, after T. B. Clingman, who first brought it to notice. An obs. syn. of malachite.

CLINOCHLORITE. *W. P. Blake*, 1851, *A. J. S.*, 2d, xii, 339, f. *κλινος*, 'to incline,' and *χλωος*, 'green,' "in allusion to the great obliquity between the optical axes, and its green color." A syn. of chlorite.

CLINOCCLASITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1830, *Breit. Uib.*, 8 (Klinoklas), f. *κλινος*, 'to incline,' and *κλασ*, 'to break,' in allusion to its oblique cleavage. Hydrous arsenate of copper, found in dark blue masses made of small crystals.

CLINOCROCITE. *F. v. Sandberger*, 1879, Sing. Inaug., 9 (Clinocrocit), f. κλίνειν, 'to incline,' and κρόκος, 'saffron,' alluding to its crystalline form and color. An uncertain sulphate of aluminum, found in deep yellow, monoclinic crystals.

CLINOHEDRITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1866, Berg. Hüt., xxv, 181 (Clinohédrit), f. κλίνειν, 'to incline,' and ἔδρα, 'a base.' A kind of tetrahedrite, supposed to vary from its usual form.

CLINOHUMITE. *A. Des Cloizeaux*, 1876, Jahrb. Min., 641, f. κλίνειν, 'to incline,' and humite. A monoclinic species separated from humite.

CLINOPHÆITE. *F. v. Sandberger*, 1879, Sing. Inaug., 16 (Clinophæit), f. κλίνειν, 'to incline,' and φαῖος, 'dusky.' A hydrous sulphate of iron, found in dark green or black, monoclinic crystals.

CLINTONITE. *J. Finch, W. Horton and W. W. Mather*, (1828, not published), 1831, A. J. S., xix, 159, in honor of Gov. De Witt Clinton. Silicate of aluminum, magnesium and iron, found in reddish-brown, crystalline plates.

CLOANTHITE. Variant of chloanthite.

CLOUSTONITE. *M. F. Heddle*, 1880, Min. Mag., iii, 222, after the Rev. Dr. Clouston, its discoverer. A var. of coal or bitumen from the Orkneys.

CLUTHALITE. *T. Thomson*, 1836, Thom. Min., i, 339, f. Clutha, an old name for the Clyde valley, its locality, and λίθος. A flesh-red var. of analcite.

COAHUILITE. *S. Meunier*, 1893, Meun. Fers Met., 21, f. Coahuila, Mexico, where it was found. A var. of meteoric iron.

COBALT BLOOM. From Kobold-Blüthe, the old German name for the mineral now generally called erythrite.

COBALT CRUST. From Koboldbeschlag. An obs. name for earthy erythrite.

COBALT GLANCE. An old name for cobaltite, alluding to its brilliant metallic lustre.

COBALT GRAPHITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1820, Breit. Char., 5 (Kobaltgraphit), so called because it will mark paper. An obs. syn. of asbolite.

COBALT MICA. An obs. name for erythrite.

COBALT OCHRE. An early name for both asbolite and erythrite.

COBALT PYRITES. A syn. of linnæite.

COBALT VITRIOL. A chemical name formerly applied to the mineral bieberite.

COBALTIDE. *A. Leymerie*, 1859, Ley. Min., ii, 354, f. cobalt. A syn. of asbolite.

COBALTINE. See cobaltite.

COBALTITE. *F. S. Beudant*, 1832, *Beud. Min.*, ii, 450 (Cobaltine), f. cobaltum. A sulph-arsenide of cobalt, of a brilliant metallic lustre and silver-white color.

COBALTOMENITE. *E. Bertrand*, 1882, *Bull. Soc. Min.*, v, 90, f. cobalt, and *μήνη* (for *σελήνη*), 'the moon,' in allusion to its composition. Selenite of cobalt, of a rose color.

COCCINITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1845, *Haid. Handb.*, 572 (Coccinit). f. coccineus, 'scarlet.' A bright scarlet mineral from Mexico, supposed to be iodide of mercury.

COCCOLITE. *B. J. d'Andrada*, 1799, *Jour. de Phys.*, xlix, 245 (Coccolithe), f. κόκκος, 'a grain,' and λίθος. Pyroxene of various colors, but always granular in form.

COCKLE. An old popular name for any dark green or black elongated crystals, often tourmaline, but sometimes hornblende.

COCONUCITE. *J. J. N. Huot*, 1841, *Huot Min.*, ii, 462, f. Cocconuco, U. S. Colombia, near which place it was found. A var. of calc-sinter, containing manganese carbonate.

CELESTINE. See celestite.

CÆRULEOLACTITE. *T. Petersen*, 1871, *Jahrb. Min.*, 358 (Cœruleolactin), f. cœruleus, 'blue,' and lac, lactis, 'milk,' in allusion to its color. Hydrrous phosphate of aluminum, of a milk-white color passing into sky-blue.

COCKSCOMB PYRITES. An early name for certain forms of marcasite, in allusion to their shapes.

COHENITE. *E. Weinschenk*, 1889, *Ann. Mus. Wien.*, iv, 94 (Cohenit), in honor of Dr. E. Cohen, of Greifswald. One of the iron alloys found in meteoric iron.

COLEMANITE. *J. T. Evans*, 1884, *Acad. Cal. Bull.*, i, 57, after Wm. T. Coleman, owner of the mines where it was found. Hydrrous borate of calcium, found in brilliant, colorless crystals.

COLLOPHANITE. *F. v. Sandberger*, 1870, *Jahrb. Min.*, 308 (Kollophan), f. κόλλα, 'glue,' and φαίνεσθαι, 'to appear,' alluding to its appearance. Hydrrous phosphate of calcium, resembling white opal.

COLLYRITE. *D. L. G. Karsten*, 1800, *Karst. Tab.*, 30 (Kollyrit), f. κολλίριον, a name for the Samian earth, which it resembles. A white, clay-like silicate of aluminum.

COLOPHONITE. *D. L. G. Karsten*, 1806, *Lucas Tab.*, 265 (Kolo-phonit), f. colophony, in allusion to its resinous lustre. A coarse granular var. of garnet.

COLORADOITE. *F. A. Genth*, 1877, *A. J. S.*, 3d, xiv, 423, f.

Colorado, its locality. Native telluride of mercury, of a grayish color and metallic lustre.

COLUMBICONITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1876, *Shep. Cat. Min.*, 3. A name with no other description than that it came from Middletown and Haddam, Conn.

COLUMBITE. *R. Jameson*, 1805, *Jam. Min.*, ii, 582, f. Columbia, the poetical name for America, where it was first found. Columbate of iron, found in brilliant, black crystals.

COMARITE. Error for conarite.

COMPOUND SPAR. *R. Kirwan*, 1784, *Kirw. Min.*, 33, perhaps because it contains carbonates of two metals. An obs. syn. of dolomite.

COMPTONITE. *David Brewster*, 1821, *Ed. Phil. Jour.*, iv, 131, in honor of Earl Compton. A syn. of thomsonite.

CONARITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1859, *Berg. Hüt.*, xviii, 1 (Konarite), f. *κονάρης*, for *κοννάρης*, 'an evergreen,' alluding to its color. Hydrous silicate of nickel, found in green crystals and grains. *E. S. Dana* spells it connarite, 1892, *Dana Min.*, 681.

CONDRODITE. Variant of chondrodite.

CONDURRITE. *Wm. Phillips*, 1827, *Phil. Mag.*, 2d, ii, 286, f. the Condurro mine, Cornwall, its locality. A soft, black var. of domeykite, the result of alteration.

CONFOLENSITE. *A. Dufrenoy*, 1856, *Duf. Min.*, iii, 583, f. Confolens, France, its locality. A syn. of montmorillonite.

CONICHALCITE. *A. Breithaupt* and *C. J. Fritzsche*, 1849, *Pogg. Ann.*, lxxvii, 139 (Konichalcit), f. *κονία*, 'lime,' and *χαλκός*, 'copper.' An emerald-green, hydrous phosphate of calcium and copper.

CONISTONITE. *R. P. Greg*, 1854, *A. J. S.*, 2d, xvii, 333, f. Coulston, Cumberland, its locality. Artificial oxalate of calcium, announced as a native mineral.

CONITE. *A. J. Retzius*, 1795, *Retz. Min.*, 136 (Conites), f. *κονία*, 'lime.' A var. of dolomite, containing much magnesium carbonate.

Also used by *J. Macculloch*, 1819, *West. Isl.*, i, 578. A powdery white mineral principally silica, found in the cavities of trap, with zeolites. He changed the name afterwards to konillite.

CONNARITE. See conarite.

CONNELLITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1850, *Dana Min.*, 523, after Arthur Connell, who first examined it. Chloro-sulphate of copper, occurring in acicular, green crystals.

COOKEITE. *G. J. Brush*, 1866, *A. J. S.*, 2d, xli, 246, in honor of Prof. J. P. Cooke. Hydrous silicate of aluminum and lithium, found in minute, pearly scales.

COOPERITE. — *Adam*, 1869, *Adam Tab.*, 7. Mentioned as a syn. of marmolite, but with no derivation or description.

COORONGITE. *G. C. Morris*, 1877, *Acad. Nat. Sci. Proc.*, 131, f. the Coorong Dist., South Australia, where it was found. (Said to be its local name.) A mineral caoutchouc.

COPALINE. *J. F. L. Hausmann*, 1847, *Haus. Min.*, ii, 1500. Fossil gum copal.

COPALITE. Variant of copaline.

COPIAPITE. *H. Rosé*, 1833, *Pogg. Ann.*, xxvii, 309 (Copiapit), f. Copiapó, Chili, its locality. A yellow, hydrous sulphate of iron.

Also used as a syn. of fibroferrite.

COPPER. Natural metallic copper, usually called native copper.

COPPER BLENDE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1823, *Breit. Char.*, 131 (Kupferblende). An obs. name for a var. of tennantite containing zinc.

COPPER EMERALD. *R. Jameson*, 1805, *Jam. Min.*, ii, 241. A syn. of diopase.

COPPER FROTH. *A. G. Werner*, 1816, *Hoff. Min.*, iii, 180 (Kupferschaum), alluding to its appearance. A syn. of tyrolite.

COPPER GLANCE. An old name for chalcocite, alluding to its lustre.

COPPER GREEN. An old name for chrysocolla.

COPPER MICA. *D. L. G. Karsten*, 1801, *Hoff. Mag.*, i, 543 (Kupferglimmer), alluding to its appearance. A syn. of chalcophyllite.

COPPER NICKEL. From Kupfernickel, the old name for niccolite, still often used.

COPPER PYRITES. From Kupferkies, the old name for chalcopyrite.

COPPER URANITE. A syn. of torbernite.

COPPER VITRIOL. An early name for mineral sulphate of copper, later called chalcantite.

COPPERAS. Various sulphates of iron have been so called; now used as a group name.

COPPERASINE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1859, *Rept. Mt. Pisgah*, 8, f. copperas, alluding to its composition. An uncertain decomposition product of chalcopyrite, containing both iron and copper sulphates.

COPPERAS STONE. A popular name for pyrites, from which copperas is often made.

COPPITE. *E. Bechi* [1863, *Georgof. Att.*, 2d, x, 203], 1873, *Min. Tosc.*, ii, 341, in honor of P. Coppi, proprietor of the Monte Catani mines. A syn. of tetrahedrite.

COQUIMBITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1841, *Breit. Handb.*, ii, 100 (Co-

químbit), f. Coquimbo, Chili, its locality. Hydrous sulphate of iron, found in whitish or violet masses.

CORACITE. *J. L. Le Conte*, 1847, A. J. S., 2d, iii, 117, probably f. *κόραξ*, 'a raven,' alluding to its color. A jet-black var. of uraninite.

CORDIERITE. *J. A. H. Lucas*, 1813, Lucas Tab., ii, 219, after P. L. Cordier, who had described it. A syn. of iolite.

COREITE. Variant of koreite.

CORINDON. Variant of corundum.

CORIVENDUM. An old form of the word corundum.

CORKITE. — *Adam*, 1869, Adam Tab., 49, f. Cork, Ireland, its locality. A syn. of beudantite.

CORNELIAN. The older form of carnelian.

CORNEOL. Variant of cornelian.

CORNEOUS LEAD. *D. L. G. Karsten*, 1800, Karst. Tab., 78, f. Hornblei. * An obs. syn. of phosgenite.

CORNEOUS MERCURY. An early name for mineral calomel.

CORNEOUS SILVER. An early name for cerargyrite.

CORNWALLITE. *F. X. M. Zippe* [1846, Böh. Ges. Abh., 5th, iv], 1849, Ramm. Min. Ch. Supp., iv, 122 (Cornwallit), f. Cornwall, Eng., its locality. A green, amorphous, hydrous arsenate of copper.

CORONGUITE. *A. Raimondi*, 1878, Min. Perou, 88, f. Corongo, Peru, its locality. Antimonate of lead and silver, of doubtful composition.

CORONITE. *T. S. Hunt*, 1886, Hunt Phys., 350, f. corona, 'a crown,' in allusion to its locality, Crown Pt., N. Y. Proposed as the name for the brown, magnesian var. of tourmaline.

CORUNDELLITE. *B. Silliman, Jr.*, 1849, A. J. S., 2d, viii, 388, f. corundum, with which it is associated, and *λίθος*. A syn. of margarite.

CORUNDITE. Variant of corundum.

CORUNDOPHILITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1851, Am. Assoc., iv, 318, f. corundum, and *φίλος*, 'friend,' because associated with corundum. An important member of the chlorite group, found in foliated, green crystals.

CORUNDUM. From kurund, its Indian name. Oxide of aluminum, in several varieties, including ruby, sapphire and the less pure emery.

CORUNDUMITE. Variant of corundum.

CORYNITE. *V. v. Zepharovich*, 1865, K. Ak. Wien., li, 117 (Korynit), f. *κορύνη*, 'a club,' in allusion to the shape of its crystals. Sulpharsen-antimonide of nickel.

COSALITE. *F. A. Genth*, 1868, A. J. S., 2d, xlv, 319, f. Cosalia, Mexico, its locality. Sulphide of lead and bismuth.

COSSAITE. *B. Gastaldi*, 1874, Tor. Ac., x, 189, after Prof. A.

Cossa, who first described it. A var. of paragonite, lacking the usual micaceous cleavage.

COSSYRITE. *H. Förstner*, 1881, *Zt. Kryst.*, v, 348 (Cossyrit), f. Cossyra, the ancient name of Pantellaria, its locality. A silicate of iron, aluminum and sodium, not far from amphibole.

COTTAITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1866, *Berg. Hüt.*, xxv, 39 (Cottait), in honor of Bergrath B. von Cotta. A grayish-white feldspar from Carlsbad, Bohemia.

COTTERITE. *R. Harkness*, 1878, *Min. Mag.*, ii, 82, after Miss Cotter, its discoverer. A var. of quartz, exhibiting a pearly lustre.

COTTON-STONE. A popular name for mesolite, alluding to its fibrous structure.

COTUNNITE. *T. Monticelli* and *N. Corelli*, 1825, *Mont. Cov.*, 47 (Cotunnay, in honor of Dr. D. Cotugno. Native chloride of lead.

COUPHOCHLORITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1820, *Breit. Char.*, 11 (Kuphchlorit), f. *κοῦφος*, 'light,' and *χλωρός*, 'green,' in allusion to its color. An obs. syn. of lroconite.

COUPHOLITE. Variant of koucholite.

COUZERANITE. *J. G. F. v. Charpentier*, 1816, *Tasch. Min.*, x, (1), 303 (Couzeranit), f. Couserans, France, the old name of Ariège, its locality. A var. of dipyre, the result of alteration.

COVELLINE. *F. S. Boudant*, 1832, *Beud. Min.*, ii, 409, after Prof. N. Covelli, who discovered it. An indigo-blue sulphide of copper.

COVELLINITE. Variant of covellite, now obsolete.

Also by an error used for cavolinite.

COVELLITE. Variant of covellite, the more common form now.

COVELLONITE. Variant of covellite, now obsolete.

CRAYTONITE. *M. F. Huddle*, 1882, *Min. Mag.*, v, 30, f. Craigton, N. York, its locality. An oxide of iron and manganese, found as a black black coating on granite.

CRITCHONITE. See erichtonite.

CRIOPHANE. *T. H. Henry*, 1851, *Phil. Mag.*, 4th, i, 23. (No. 1, 1851, 1852). A syn. of cleiophane.

CRIDNERITE. *C. F. Rammelsberg*, 1847, *Pogg. Ann.*, lxxii, 559 (Cridnerit), f. Prof. C. F. Cridner, who first noticed it. A black oxide of iron and manganese.

CRITCHTONITE. *J. L. Bournon* [1813, *Bourn. Cat.*], 1814, *Allan* (Crichtonit), in honor of Dr. A. A. Crichton. One of the black oxides of iron and manganese.

CRISPITE. *A. Damitherie*, 1795, *Delam. T. T.*, i, 402, f. Crispit, its locality. An obs. syn. of sagenite.

CRISTIANITE. Variant of christianite.

CRISTOBALITE. *G. v. Rath*, 1886, Nat. Ver. Bonn. Corr., xxxiv, 121, f. St. Cristobal, Mexico, its locality. A spinel-like form of silica, not yet fully examined.

CRISTO-GRAHAMITE. *J. P. Kimball*, 1876, A. J. S., 3d, xii, 286. A var. of grahamite from the Cristo mine, Vera Cruz, Mexico.

CROCALITE. *F. J. A. Estner*, 1797, Est. Min., ii, (2), 559 (Krokolith), f. κρόκος, 'saffron,' alluding to its color, and λιβός. A red var. of natrolite, occurring in amygdules.

CROCKALITE. Variant of crocalite.

CROCIDOLITE. *J. F. L. Hausmann*, 1831, Gött. Ges. Anz., 1585, f. κροκίς, -υδός, 'a woof,' alluding to its fibrous structure, and λιβός. A silicate of iron, occurring in bluish, fibrous masses, hence called blue asbestos.

CROCOISE. *F. S. Beudant*, 1832, Beud. Min., ii, 669, f. κρόκος, 'saffron,' alluding to its color. Chromate of lead, found in orange to red crystals.

CROCOISITE. Variant of crocoise.

CROCOITE. Variant of crocoise, now most often used.

CROMFORDITE. *R. P. Greg* and *W. G. Lettsom*, 1858, G. L. Min., 421, f. Cromford, Eng., its locality. A syn. of phosgenite.

CRONSTEDTITE. *J. Steinmann*, 1821, Jour. Ch. Ph., xxxii, 69 (Cronstedt), in honor of A. Cronstedt. A hydrous silicate of iron, found in small, brilliant, black crystals.

CROOKESITE. *A. E. Nordenskiöld*, 1866, Soc. Chem., 2d, vii, 413, after Wm. Crookes, who discovered thallium. Selenide of thallium and copper, found in brittle masses of a lead-gray color.

Also used by *H. Tamm*, 1872, Chem. News, xxvi, 13. A syn. of tammite.

CROSS STONE. *J. Hill*, 1771, Hill Foss., 152, f. lapis crucis, which he ascribes to *J. G. Wallerius*. A syn. of andalusite.

CRUCILITE. *R. D. Thomson*, 1835, Rec. Gen. Sci., i, 142, f. crux, -ucis, 'a cross,' and λιβός. A syn. of crucite of *T. Thomson*.

CRUCITE. *J. C. Delamétherie*, 1795, Delam. T. T., iii, 464, f. crux, -ucis, 'a cross.' An obs. syn. of andalusite.

Also used by *T. Thomson*, 1836, Thom. Min., i, 435. A pseudomorph of iron hydrate after some mineral not now identified, perhaps arsenopyrite, occurring in crossed groups, hence the name.

CRYOCONITE. *A. E. Nordenskiöld*, 1871, Vet. Ak. Stock. Oefv., xxviii, 293 (Kryokonit), f. κρύος, 'ice,' and κόνις, 'dust.' Dust found on the surface of the interior ice of Greenland, not a homogeneous mineral.

CRYOLITE. *P. C. Abildgaard*, 1799, *All. Jour. Chem.*, ii, 502 (Chryolith), *f.* *κρύος*, 'ice,' alluding to its appearance, and *λίθος*. Fluoride of aluminum and sodium, generally colorless and translucent.

CRYOPHYLLITE. *J. P. Cooke*, 1867, *A. J. S.*, 2d, xliii, 217, *f.* *κρύος*, 'ice,' and *φυλλόν*, 'a leaf,' because it melts easily and is foliated. A black micaceous mineral, a silicate of aluminum, iron and other bases.

CRYPHIOLITE. *A. and E. Scacchi*, 1884, *Nap. Ac. Rend.*, 283 (Crifolite), *f.* *κρυφίος*, 'hidden,' and *λίθος*. A supposed fluo-phosphate of calcium and magnesium, occurring in minute crystals enclosed in apatite.

CRYPTOHALITE. *A. Scacchi*, 1873, *Nap. Ac. Atti*, vi, 37 (Criptolite), *f.* *κρυπτός*, 'concealed,' and *ἅλς*, 'salt,' alluding to its mode of occurrence. Fluo-silicate of ammonium from Vesuvius.

CRYPTOLINE. See cryptolinite.

CRYPTOLINITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1868, *Dana Min.*, 762 (Cryptoline), *f.* *κρυπτός*, 'concealed.' A fluid of unknown composition, found in the cavities of certain crystals.

CRYPTOLITE. *Fr. Wöhler*, 1846, *Gött Ges. Anz.*, 19 (Kryptolith), *f.* *κρυπτός*, 'concealed,' alluding to the minuteness of its crystals, and *λίθος*. A syn. of monazite.

CRYPTOMORPHITE. *H. How*, 1861, *A. J. S.*, 2d, xxxii, 9, *f.* *κρυπτός*, 'concealed,' and *μορφή*, 'form,' because its crystalline structure can only be seen under the microscope. Borate of calcium and sodium, found in white kernels.

CRYSTAL. An early name, still somewhat used, for colorless, transparent quartz.

CUBAN. See cubanite.

CUBANITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1843, *Pogg. Ann.*, lix, 325 (Cuban), *f.* Cuba, its locality. Sulphide of iron and copper.

CUBE ORE. *J. G. Lenz*, 1794, *Lenz Min.*, ii, 18 (Würfelerz), *f.* the shape of its crystals. An obs. syn. of pharmacosiderite.

CUBE SPAR. *A. G. Werner*, 1803, *Ludw. Min.*, i, 51 (Würfelspath), in allusion to its cleavage in three directions. An obs. syn. of anhydrite.

CUBIC QUARTZ. *G. S. O. Lasius*, 1787, *Chem. Ann.*, ii, 333 (Kubische Quartz-Kristalle), alluding to its shape and hardness. The earliest name, now obs., for boracite.

CUBIC ZEOLITE. *L. A. Emmerling*, 1793, *Emm. Min.*, i, 205 (Würfelzeolith), alluding to the shape of its crystals. An obs. syn. of chabazite.

CUBICITE. Variant of cubizite.

CUBIZITE. *A. G. Werner*, 1804, *Ludw. Min.*, ii, 210 (Kubizit), f. *κυβός*, 'a cube,' from its crystalline form. An obs. syn. of analcite.

CUBOITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1832, *Breit. Char.*, 153 (Kuboit), f. *κυβός*, 'a cube,' from its crystalline form. An obs. syn. of analcite.

CUBOIZITE. *C. S. Weiss*, 1816, *Ges. Nat. Berl. Mag.*, vii, 181 (Kubozit), f. *κυβός*, 'a cube,' from the form of its crystals. An obs. syn. of chabazite.

CULEBRITE. *H. J. Brooke*, 1836, *Phil. Mag.*, 3d, viii, 261, f. Culebras, Mexico, its locality. An obs. name for a supposed selenide of zinc and mercury.

CULSAGEEITE. *J. P. Cooke*, 1874, *Am. Acad.*, 48, f. the Culsagee mine, N. C., its locality. A micaceous mineral near jefferisite.

CUMATOLITE. See cymatolite.

CUMENGITE. *A. Kenngott*, 1853, *Kenng. Min.*, 29 (Cumengit), after E. Cumenge, who first examined it. A doubtful oxide of antimony, from Algiers.

CUMMINGTONITE. *Chester Dewey*, 1824, *A. J. S.*, viii, 59, f. Cummington, Mass., its locality. A brownish var. of amphibole, usually fibrous.

Also used by *C. F. Rammelsberg*, 1860, *Ramm. Min. Ch.*, 473. A var. of rhodonite.

CUPREINE. Variant of kupreine.

CUPREOUS ANGLESITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1835, *Shep. Min.*, ii, 159, f. cuprum, 'copper,' and anglesite. An obs. syn. of linarite.

CUPREOUS BISMUTH. *R. Jameson*, 1820, *Jam. Min.*, iii, 386, f. its composition. An obs. syn. of both aikinite and wittichenite.

CUPREOUS MANGANESE. *W. A. Lampadius*, 1817, *Lamp. Erf.*, ii, 70 (Kupfermangan), f. its composition. A syn. of lampadite.

CUPRITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1845, *Haid. Handb.*, 548 (Cuprit), f. cuprum, 'copper.' Native red oxide of copper, often called red copper ore.

CUPROAPATITE. — *Adam*, 1869, *Adam Tab.*, 45, f. its composition. A var. of apatite, containing copper.

CUPROBINNITE. *A. Weisbach*, 1880, *Weis. Char.*, 42 (Cuprobinnit), f. its composition. A syn. of binnite.

CUPROBISMUTITE. *E. S. Dana*, 1892, *Dana Min.*, 110, f. its composition. A sulpho-bismuthide of copper and silver, found in bluish-black, prismatic crystals.

CUPROCALCITE. *A. Raimondi*, 1878, *Min. Pérou*, 135. A mixture of cuprite and calcite, whence the name.

CUPROCASSITERITE. *T. Ulke*, 1892, *Am. Inst. M. E.*, xxi, 240, f. cuprum, 'copper,' and cassiterite, because it contains both copper and tin. Oxide of tin and copper, a decomposition product of a copper bearing cassiterite.

CUPRODESCLOIZITE. *C. F. Rammelsberg*, 1883, *Ak. Ber. Sitz.*, 1215, f. its composition. A var. of descloizite, containing copper.

CUPROFERRITE. *A. Des Cloizeaux*, 1867, *Inst. Fr. Mem.*, xviii, 667, f. its composition. A syn. of pisanite.

CUPROMAGNESITE. *A. Scacchi*, 1873, *Nap. Ac. Atti*, vi, 58, f. its composition. Magnesium chloride, found at Vesuvius.

CUPROPLUMBITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1844, *Pogg. Ann.*, lxi, 672, f. its composition. A mixture of galeuite and chalcocite.

CUPROSCHEELITE. *J. D. Whitney*, 1866, *Acad. Cal.*, iii, 287, f. its composition. A var. of cuprotungstite.

CUPROTUNGSTITE. — *Adam*, 1869, *Adam Tab.*, 32, f. its composition. Tungstate of calcium, and copper found as a yellowish-green crust.

CUPROURANITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1865, *Berg. Hüt.*, xxiv, 302 (Cuprouranit). An obs. syn. of torbernite, a phosphate of copper and uranium.

CUPROVANADITE. — *Adam*, 1869, *Adam Tab.*, 33. A syn. of chilleite, a vanadate of copper and lead.

CUSPIDINE. *A. Scacchi*, 1876, *Nap. Ac. Rend.*, 208 (Cuspidina), f. cusps, -idis, 'a spear,' on account of the shape of its crystals. Fluosilicate of calcium, found in pale red, spear-shaped crystals.

CYANITE. *A. G. Werner*, 1789, *Berg. Jour.*, i, 377 (Cyanit), f. *κυάνος*, 'blue,' alluding to its most common color. Silicate of aluminum, usually occurring in bladed crystals of a blue color.

CYANOCHALCITE. *R. Hermann*, 1869, *Jour. Pk. Ch.*, cvi, 65 (Cyanochalcit), f. *κυάνος*, 'blue,' and *χαλκός*, 'copper,' alluding to its color and composition. A blue silicate of copper, much like chrysocolla.

CYANOCHROITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1868, *Dana Min.*, 649. A modified form of cyanochrome.

CYANOCHROME. *A. Scacchi*, 1855, *Scac. Vesuv.*, 191 (Cianochrome), f. *κυάνος*, 'blue,' and *χρῶμα*, 'color.' Hydrous sulphate of copper and potassium, found in blue crusts on lava.

CYANOFERRITE. — *Adam*, 1869, *Adam Tab.*, 66, f. *κυάνος*, 'blue,' and ferrum, 'iron,' because it is a blue mineral containing iron. A syn. of pisanite.

CYANOLITE. *H. How*, 1859

'blue,' alluding to its color, and *λίθος*. A hydrous silicate of calcium of a bluish color.

CYANOSE. *F. S. Beudant*, 1832, *Beud. Min.*, ii, 486, f. *κυάνος*, 'blue,' alluding to its color. A syn. of chalcanthite, or native blue vitriol.

CYANOSITE. Variant of cyanose.

CYANOTRICHITE. *E. F. Glocker*, 1839, *Glock. Min.*, 587 (Cyanotrichit), f. *κυάνος*, 'blue,' and *τριχίς*, *τριχός*, 'hair.' Sulphate of copper and aluminum, found in fibrous, blue crystals.

CYCLOPEITE. *A. Des Cloizeaux*, 1862, *Des Cl. Min.*, 65, f. the Cyclopean Isl., its locality. A syn. of breislakite.

CYCLOPITE. *W. S. v. Waltershausen*, 1853, *Walt. Vul.*, 292, f. the Cyclopean Isl., its locality. A triclinic feldspar much like anorthite.

CYLINDRITE. See kylindrite.

CYMATOLITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1868, *Dana Min.*, 455, f. *κύμα*, 'a wave,' from the wavy surface it sometimes exhibits, and *λίθος*. A syn. of pihlite. At first called cumatolite by Shepard.

CYMOPHANE. *R. J. Haüy*, 1797, *Jour. des M.*, v, 257, f. *κύμα* and *φαίνεσθαι*, 'to appear wavy,' alluding to its opalescence. An opalescent var. of chrysoberyl.

CYMOPHANITE. Variant of cymophane.

CYPHOITE. Variant of kuphoite.

CYPRINE. *J. J. Berzelius*, 1821, *Berz. Loth.*, 263, f. *cuprum*, 'copper,' because colored by copper. A pale blue var. of vesuvianite, colored by a trace of copper.

CYPRITE. *E. F. Glocker*, 1847, *Glock. Syn.*, 25 (Cyprit), f. *cyprius*, 'coppery.' An obs. syn. of chalcocite.

CYPRUSITE. *P. F. Reinsch*, 1881, *Roy. Soc. Proc.*, xxxiii, 119, f. Cyprus, its locality. A doubtful sulphate of iron.

CYRTOLITE. *W. J. Knowlton*, 1867, *A. J. S.*, 2d, xlv, 224, f. *κύρος*, 'curved,' because the faces of the crystals are rounded, and *λίθος*. An altered var. of zircon.

DAHLLITE. *W. C. Brögger* and *H. Bäckström*, 1888, *Vet. Ak. Stock. Oefv.*, xlv, 493 (Dahllit), in honor of the brothers T. and J. Dahll. Phosphate and carbonate of calcium, found as a thin, yellowish crust on apatite.

DALARNITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1835, *Jour. Pk. Ch.*, iv, 259 (Dalarnit), f. Dalarne, Sweden, its locality. An obs. syn. of arsenopyrite.

DALEMINZITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1862, *Berg. Hüt.*, xxi, 98 (Deleminzit), f. Dalminzien, the ancient name of Freiberg, Saxony, its locality. Sulphide of silver, like argentite, but differing in crystallization.

DAMOURITE. *A. Delesse*, 1845, *Ann. Ch. Phys.*, 3d, xv, 248, in honor of Prof. A. Damour. A hydrous potash mica, occurring in small, pearly scales.

DANAITE. *A. A. Hayes*, 1833, *A. J. S.*, xxiv, 386, after J. F. Dana, who first noticed it. A var. of arsenopyrite, containing cobalt.

DANALITE. *J. P. Cooke*, 1866, *A. J. S.*, 2d, xlii, 72, in honor of Prof. J. D. Dana, and *λίθος*. Silicate and sulphide of glucinum, iron, zinc and manganese.

DANBURITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1839, *A. J. S.*, xxxv, 137, f. Danbury, Conn., its locality. Boro-silicate of calcium, resembling topaz.

DANNEMORITE. *A. Kenngott*, 1855, *Kenng. Ueb.*, 61 (Danne-morith, f. Danhemora, Sweden, its locality. A grayish-brown var. of hornblende.

DAOURITE. *J. C. Delamétherie*, 1797, *Delam. T. T.*, ii, 303, f. Daouria, Siberia, its locality. An obs. syn. of rubellite.

DAPHNITE. *G. Tschermak*, 1891, *K. Ak. Wien.*, c, (1), 38 (Daphnit), f. *δαφνη*, 'the bay tree,' in allusion to its form. A hydrous silicate of aluminum and iron, found in small, wreath-shaped, crystalline aggregates.

DAPHYLLITE. *R. P. Greg and W. G. Lettsom*, 1858, *G. and L. Min.*, 380, perhaps f. *δαί*, intensive, and *φύλλον*, 'a leaf,' in allusion to the foliated structure which it often exhibits. An obs. syn. of tetradyomite.

DARAPSKITE. *A. Dietze*, 1891, *Zt. Kryst.*, xix, 445 (Darapskit), in honor of Dr. L. Darapsky. Nitrate and sulphate of sodium, found in colorless, tabular crystals.

DARK RED SILVER ORE. *A. G. Werner*, 1789, *Berg. Jour.*, i, 381 (Dunkles Rothgiltigerz). A syn. of pyrargyrite.

DARWINITE. *D. Forbes*, 1860, *Phil. Mag.*, 4th, xx, 423, in honor of Charles Darwin. A syn. of whitneyite.

DATHOLITE. Variant of datolite.

DATOLITE. *J. Esmark*, 1806, *All. Jour. Chem.*, xvi, 1 (Datolith), f. *δατῖσθαι*, 'to divide,' on account of the granular character of some of its varieties, and *λίθος*. Hydro-boro-silicate of calcium, usually occurring in brilliant, colorless crystals.

DAUBERITE. — *Adam*, 1869, *Adam Tab.*, 64, after H. Dauber, who first analyzed it. A syn. of zippeite.

DAUBREELITE. *J. L. Smith*, 1876, *A. J. S.*, 3d, xii, 109, in honor of Prof. P. Daubrée, for his investigation of meteorites, and *λίθος*. A sulphide of iron and chromium, found in meteorites.

DAUBREITE. *I. Domeyko*, 1876, *C. R.*, lxxxii, 922, in honor of Prof. P. Daubrée. Native oxy-chloride of bismuth.

DAUPHINITE. *E. F. Glocker*, 1831, *Glock. Min.*, 541 (Dauphinit), f. Dauphiny, France, its locality. An obs. syn. of octahedrite.

DAURITE. Variant of daourite.

DAVIDSONITE. *T. Thomson*, 1836, *Thom. Min.*, i, 247, after Prof. Davidson, of Aberdeen, who discovered it. An obs. syn. of beryl.

DAVIESITE. *L. Fletcher*, 1889, *Min. Mag.*, viii, 174, in honor of Thos. Davies, of the British Museum. A supposed oxy-chloride of lead, found in minute, white crystals.

DAVITE. *N. Mill*, 1828, *Quar. Jour.*, xxv, 382, in honor of Sir Humphrey Davy. An obs. syn. of alunogen.

DAVREUXITE. *L. L. de Koninck*, 1878, *Belg. Ac.*, 2d, xlvi, 240, in honor of Prof. Chas. J. Davreux. A hydrous silicate of aluminum and manganese, resembling asbestos.

DAVYNE. *T. Monticelli* and *N. Covelli*, 1825, *Mont. Cov.*, 405 (Davina), in honor of Sir Humphrey Davy. A syn. of nephelite.

DAWSONITE. *B. J. Harrington*, 1874, *Can. Nat.*, vii, 305, in honor of Sir William Dawson. Hydrous carbonate of aluminum and sodium, found in fibrous or bladed crystals.

DECHENITE. *C. Bergemann*, 1850, *Pogg. Ann.*, lxxx, 393 (Dechenit), in honor of E. H. C. von Dechen. Vanadate of lead and zinc.

DEGEROITE. *H. J. Holmberg*, 1850-51, *Min. Ges. St. Pet. Verh.*, 328 (Degeroit), f. Degero, Finland, its locality. A var. of hisingerite. The name degerveite is given in 1847, *Glock. Syn.*, 305, without any description. It may be the same.

DEGERVEITE. See degeroite.

DELAFOSSITE. *C. Friedel*, 1873, *C. R.*, lxxvii, 211, in honor of Prof. G. Delafosse. Oxide of iron and copper, perhaps a mixture.

DELANOUIITE. *A. Dufrenoy*, 1856, *Duf. Min.*, iii, 583, in honor of J. Delanotte. A rose-colored clay, resembling montmorillonite.

DELANOVITE. Variant of delanouite.

DELARNITE. Variant of dalarnite.

DELAWARITE. *I. Lea*, 1866, *Acad. Nat. Sci. Proc.*, 110, f. Delaware Co., Pa., its locality. A syn. of lennillite.

DELEMINZITE. See daleminzite.

DELESSITE. *C. F. Naumann*, 1850, *Naum. Min.*, 365 (Delessit), after Prof. A. Delesse, who first described it. A mineral similar to prochlorite, but containing much iron.

DELISLITE. *A. Leymerie*, 1859, *Ley. Min.*, ii, 382, in honor of Romé de L'Isle. An obs. syn. of freieslebenite.

DELPHINITE. *H. B. Saussure*, 1796, *Saus. Alps*, § 1918, f.

delphinus, 'dauphin (dolphin),' alluding to Dauphiny, its locality. A syn. of epidote.

DELVAUXENE. Variant of delvauxine.

DELVAUXINE. See delvauxite.

DELVAUXITE. *A. H. Dumont*, 1838, Belg. Ac. Bull., v, 296 (Delvauxine), after Prof. Delvaux de Feuffe, who first described it. A var. of dufrenite.

Also applied by *C. v. Hauer*, 1854, Geol. Reich. Jahrb., 68 (Delvauxit), to a mineral which was later called borickite.

DEMANTOID. *N. Nordenskiöld*, 1877, Zt. Geol., iv, 819, f. demant, 'diamond,' on account of its very brilliant lustre. An emerald-green var. of garnet.

DEMIDOFFITE. *N. Nordenskiöld*, 1856, Soc. Nat. Mosc. Bull., xxix, 128 (Demidovit), in honor of the Prince de Demidov. A var. of chrysocolla.

DEMIDOVITE. See demidoffite.

DERBYSHIRE SPAR. A common name for fluorite, because it is found abundantly in Derbyshire, Eng.

DERMATINE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1830, Breit. Uib., 86 (Dermatin), f. δέρμα, -αρος, 'skin,' alluding to its occurrence as an incrustation. Hydrous silicate of magnesium and iron, occurring as a green crust on serpentine.

DERMATITE. Variant of dermatine.

DERNBACHITE. — *Adam*, 1869, Adam Tab., 49, f. Dernbach, Nassau, its locality. A syn. of beudantite.

DESAULESITE. *G. A. Koenig*, 1889, Acad. Nat. Sci. Proc., 184, after Major A. B. de Saules, manager of the mine in which it was found. A hydrous silicate of nickel and zinc, occurring in amorphous, green incrustations.

DESCLOIZITE. *A. Damour*, 1854, Ann. Ch. Phys., 3d, xli, 72, after Prof. A. Des Cloizeaux, who first described it. Vanadate of lead, found usually in greenish-black crystals.

DESMINE. *K. W. Nose* [1808, Nögg. Min. Stud.], 1809, Jour. des M., xxv, 318, f. δέσμη, 'a bundle,' because it occurs in little bundles of silky fibres. Certain silky, crystalline tufts found in lava, not now identified.

Also used by *A. Breithaupt*, 1818, Hoff. Min., iv, (2), 40 (Desmin). A syn. of stilbite.

Also used by *F. Bukeisen*, 1857, K. Ak. Wien., xxiv, 286. A syn. of pufferite.

DESTINEZITE. *H. Forêt* and *A. Jorissen*, 1880, Soc. Geol. Belg.

Bull., vii, p. cxvii, in honor of Pierre Destinez. Phosphate of iron, occurring in yellow nodules.

DEVILLINE. *F. Pisani*, 1864, C. R., lix, 813, in honor of Prof. H. E. Sainte-Claire Deville. A var. of lyellite, containing gypsum as an impurity.

DEVONITE. *C. E. F. v. Moll*, 1809, Moll Jahrb. Efem., v, 148 (Devonit), f. Devonshire, Eng., its locality. An obs. syn. of wavellite.

DEWALQUITE. *F. Pisani*, 1872, C. R., lxxv, 1542, in honor of Prof. G. Dewalque. A syn. of ardennite.

DEWEYLITE. *E. Emmons*, 1826, Emmons Min., 133, in honor of Prof. Chester Dewey, and *λίθος*. Hydrous silicate of magnesium, found in resinous-looking masses.

DIABANTACHRONNYN. *K. T. Liebe*, 1870, Jahrb. Min., 1. A chlorite-like mineral which gives the green color to diabase, whence the name.

DIABANTITE. *G. W. Hawes*, 1875, A. J. S., 3d, ix, 454, modified from diabantachronnyn, of which it is a synonym.

DIACLASITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1823, Breit. Char., 58 (Diaklas), f. *διακλᾶν*, 'to cleave,' alluding to its structure. An orthorhombic mineral, resembling bronzite.

DIADELPHITE. *A. Sjögren*, 1884, Geol. För. Förh., vii, 369 (Diadelphit), f. *διαδελφός*, 'a twin brother,' alluding to its close resemblance to allakite from the same locality. A syn. of hematolite.

DIADOCHITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1837, Jour. Pk. Ch., x, 503 (Diadochit), f. *διαδόχος*, 'a successor,' because in it phosphorus has taken the place of arsenic. Hydrous sulphate and phosphate of iron, of resinous appearance and brownish color.

DIAGONITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1832, Breit. Char., 118 (Diagonit), f. *διαγωνίος*, 'diagonal,' referring to its cleavage. An obs. syn. of brewsterite.

DIALLAG. *R. J. Haüy*, 1801, Haüy Min., iii, 89, f. *διαλλᾶγή*, 'difference,' in allusion to its cleavages. A thin, foliated mineral, generally green in color, which may be either pyroxene, amphibole or hypersthene. It is now generally used with a defining prefix.

DIALLAGON. Variant of diallag, but used only for the amphibole variety.

DIALLOGITE. Variant of dialogite.

DIALOGITE. *O. F. Jasche*, 1819, Jour. Ch. Ph., xxvi, 119 (Dialogit), perhaps f. *διαλογη*, 'selection,' because picked out from other manganese minerals. A syn. of rhodochrosite.

DIAMOND. From adamas, 'the hardest steel,' and therefore the

hardest stone. Pure carbon, found in transparent crystals, usually colorless, the most valuable of gems.

DIAMOND SPAR. An early name for corundum, probably applied to other hard stones as well.

DIANITE. *F. v. Kobell*, 1860, *Jahrb. Min.*, 446 (Dianit), f. dianium. The name given to the columbite from Bodenmais, Bavaria, in which it was supposed dianium was found.

DIAPHANITE. Error for diphanite.

DIAPHORITE. *C. F. Jasche*, 1819, *Jour. Ch. Ph.*, xxvi, 116, probably f. *διαφορός*, 'different,' because it was thought to differ from other manganese silicates. An obs. syn. of allagite.

Also used by *V. v. Zepharovich*, 1871, *K. Ak. Wien.*, lxiii, 180 (Diaphorit), f. *διαφορά*, 'difference.' A species made from part of freieslebenite, on the ground of a difference of crystallization.

DIASPORE. *R. J. Haüy*, 1801, *Haüy Min.*, iii, 254, f. *διασπείρειν*, 'to scatter,' because it decrepitates when heated. Hydrate of aluminum, usually occurring in white, crystalline scales.

DIASPORITE. Variant of diaspore.

DIASTATITE. *A. Bräthaupt*, 1832, *Breit. Char.*, 184 (Diastatit), f. *διαστᾶτος*, 'separated.' A black hornblende, made a var. on account of a difference of its angle of crystallization.

DICHOITE. *L. Cordier*, 1809, *Jour. des M.*, xxv, 129, f. *δις*, 'double,' and *χρῶμα*, 'color,' because it transmits two colors. A syn. of iolite.

DICKINSONITE. *G. J. Brush* and *E. S. Dana*, 1878, *A. J. S.*, 3d, xvi, 114, after the Rev. John Dickinson, in recognition of his interest in its locality. Hydrous phosphate of manganese, iron, calcium and sodium, usually green and micaceous in structure.

DICKSONITE. *S. Meunier*, 1893, *Meun. Fers Met.*, 41, f. Dickson Co., Tenn., where it was found. A var. of meteoric iron.

DIDRIMITE. See didymite.

DIDYMITES. *C. E. Schaufhaütl*, 1843, *Ann. Ch. Pharm.*, xlii, 330 (Didymit), f. *διδυμός*, 'a twin,' because it was thought to be a second silicate containing calcium carbonate in combination. A micaceous mineral near muscovite. Didymite, the first form, was soon after changed by the author to didymite, the form now in use.

DIETRICHITE. *J. v. Schröckinger*, 1878, *Geol. Reich. Verh.*, 189 (Dietrichit), after Dr. Dietrich, who first analyzed it. A fibrous alum, containing zinc and other bases.

DIETZEITE. *A. Osann*, 1894, *Zt. Kryst.*, xxiii, 588 (Dietzeit), after Dr. A. Dietze, who had described it under the name iodchromate.

An iodo-chromate of calcium, found in small, yellow crystals in soda-nitre.

DIGENITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1844, Pogg. Ann., lxi, 673 (Digenit), f. *διγενής*, 'of two sexes or kinds,' because it contains two copper sulphides. A mixture of covellite and chalcocite, resulting from decomposition.

DIHYDRITE. *R. Hermann*, 1846, Jour. Pk. Ch., xxxvii, 178 (Dihydrit), because it contains two molecules of water. A var. of pseudomalachite.

DIHYDRO-THENARDITE. *B. Markownikow*, 1887, Jour. Russ. Ch. Ph. Soc., xix, 252, f. its composition. Sulphate of sodium, containing two molecules of water.

DILLENBURGITE. *A. Des Cloizeaux*, 1862, Des Cl. Min., 124, f. Dillenburg, Nassau, its locality. A var. of chrysocolla, containing carbonate of copper.

DILLNITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1849, Pogg. Ann., lxxvii, 577 (Dillnit), f. Dilln, Saxony, its locality. A white, earthy substance, the matrix of diaspore.

DIMAGNETITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1853, A. J. S., 2d, xiii, 392. Announced as a dimorphous form of magnetite, but proved later to be a pseudomorph.

DIMORPHITE. *A. Scacchi*, 1849, Scac. Geol. Camp., 116 (Dimorfina). A supposed dimorphous form of realgar.

DINITE. *J. Meneghini*, 1852, Gaz. Med. Ital., 2d, ii, 233, after Prof. O. Dini, who found it. A yellowish hydrocarbon, which fuses by the warmth of the hand.

DIOPSIDE. *B. J. d'Andrada*, 1800, All. Jour. Chem., iv, 31, f. *δίς*, 'two,' and *ὄψις*, 'view,' because two views can be taken of its prismatic form. One of the many names given to pyroxene, now confined to the transparent varieties.

DIOPTASE. *R. J. Haüy*, 1797, Jour. des M., v, 274, f. *διοπτρεύειν*, 'to see into,' because its cleavage planes can be distinguished on looking into a crystal. An emerald-green silicate of copper, always found in crystals.

DIOXYLITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1832, Breit. Char., 85 (Dioxylith), f. *δίς*, 'two,' and *ὄξύς*, 'acid,' because it contains two acids, and *λίθος*. An obs. syn. of lanarkite.

DIPHANITE. *N. Nordenskiöld*, 1846, Acad. St. Pet. Bull., v, 17, f. *δίς* and *φαίνεισθαι*, 'to appear double,' alluding to its dichroism. An obs. syn. of margarite.

DIPLOITE. *A. Breithaupt*, [1825, Gmelin's Chem. Unter. des Diploits], 1826, Hausm. Min., 465 (Diploit), f. *διπλόος*, 'twofold,' alluding to its two perfect cleavages. An obs. syn. of latrobite.

DIPYRE. *R. J. Haüy*, 1801, *Haüy Min.*, iii, 173, f. *δῖς*, 'double, and *πῦρ*, 'fire,' that is, doubly acted on by heat, alluding to fusion and phosphorescence. Silicate of aluminum, calcium and sodium, found in coarse, whitish crystals.

DIPYRITE. *T. A. Readwin*, 1867, *Read. Ind.*, 11, f. *δῖς*, 'twice,' and pyrites. A syn. of pyrrhotite.

Also a variant of dipyre.

DISCRASITE. Variant of dyscrasite.

DISOMOSE. *F. S. Beudant*, 1832, *Beud. Min.*, ii, 448, f. *δῖς*, 'two,' and *ὁμοίος*, 'like,' because it resembles two other minerals. An obs. syn. of gersdorffite.

DISTERITE. Error for disterrite.

DISTERRITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1847, *Jour. Pk. Ch.*, xli, 154 (*Dister-rit*), f. *δῖς*, 'two,' and *στέργος*, 'hard,' that is, of two hardnesses, because the sides of the prism are harder than the base. A syn. of brandisite.

DISTHENE. *R. J. Haüy*, 1801, *Haüy Min.*, iii, 101, f. *δῖς*, 'two,' and *σθερός*, 'strong,' alluding to its unequal hardness in two directions. A syn. of cyanite.

DITTMARITE. *R. W. E. MacIvor*, 1887, *Chem. News*, lv, 215, in honor of Prof. W. Dittmar, of Glasgow. An undescribed mineral from near Ballarat, Victoria.

DOBSCHAUITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1868, *Dana Min.*, 73, f. *Dobschau*, Hungary, its locality. A var. of gersdorffite.

DOGNACSKAITE. *J. A. Krenner* [1884, *Föld. Köz.*, xiv, 564], 1885, *Zt. Kryst.*, xi, 265 (*Dognacskait*), f. *Dognacska*, Hungary, its locality. Sulphide of bismuth and copper.

DOG-TOOTH SPAR. An early popular name for calcite in pointed crystals, which have some resemblance to teeth.

DOLEROPHANITE. *A. Scacchi*, 1873 (read 1870), *Nap. Ac. Atti*, v, 22 (*Dolero-fano*), f. *δολερός*, 'deceitful,' and *φαίνεσθαι*, 'to appear,' because its appearance does not suggest its composition. A hydrous sulphate of copper, in small, brown crystals in lava.

DOLIANITE. According to *A. Des Cloizeaux*, 1862, *Des Cl. Min.*, 435, this name is attached to a specimen, apparently a zeolite, found in an English collection; no author or derivation is given. Probably an error for *loranite*.

DOLOMIE. See dolomite.

DOLOMITE. *H. B. Saussure*, 1796, *Saus. Alps*, § 1929 (*Dolomic*), after Prof. D. G. Dolomieu, who first examined it. Carbonate of calcium and magnesium, occurring massive and in white or brownish, rhombohedral crystals.

DOMINGITE. *P. Groth*, 1889, *Groth Tab.*, 30 (Domingit), f. the Domingo mine, Colo., its locality. A syn. of warrenite.

DOMEYKITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1845, *Haid. Min.*, 563 (Domeykit), after Prof. I. Domeyko, who had examined it. Arsenide of copper, of grayish color and metallic lustre.

DONACARGYRITE. *E. J. Chapman*, 1843, *Chap. Min.*, 128. Name said to be taken from the catalogue of the British Museum. It is probably f. *δονάρις*, 'a reed,' and *ἄργυρος*, 'silver,' in allusion to the shape of its crystals and its composition. A syn. of freieslebenite.

DOPPLERITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1849, *K. Ak. Wien*, ii. 287 (Dopplerit), after Bergrath Ch. Doppler, who first brought it to notice. A jelly-like hydrocarbon from certain peat beds.

DORANITE. *T. Thomson*, 1858, *G. and L. Min.*, 443, in honor of P. Doran, an Irish geologist. A doubtful zeolitic mineral allied to chabasite.

DOUGLASITE. *H. Precht*, 1880, *Deut. Chem. Ges. Ber.*, xiii, (b), 2327 (Douglasit), f. Douglasshall, Prussia, its locality. Hydrous chloride of iron and potassium in small, green crystals.

DRAGOMITE. Error for dragonite.

DRAGONITE. *Pliny*, 77, *Pliny Hist.*, Bk. 37, 57 (Draconitis), the fabulous stone said to be obtained from the head of the flying dragon. An obs. name for quartz crystals found in gravel, which have lost their brilliancy and angular form, and consequently their identity, and popularly thought to have had the origin indicated above.

DRAVITE. *G. Tschermak*, 1883, *Tscher. Min.*, 472 (Dravit), f. the Drave dist., Carinthia, its locality. A greenish or brownish magnesian tourmaline.

DREEBITE. Variant of dreelite.

DREELITE. *A. Dufrenoy*, 1835, *Ann. Ch. Phys.*, 1x, 102, in honor of E. de Drée. Sulphate of barium and calcium, found in small, pearly-white crystals, probably a var. of barite.

DROP-STONE. A popular name for calcite in the form of stalactites.

DRY BONE. A miners' name for smithsonite, so called because it does not yield lead, though found with lead ore.

DUCKTOWNITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1859, *Rept. Mt. Pisgah*, 8, f. Ducktown, Tenn., its locality. An intimate mixture of pyrite and chalcocite.

DUDGEONITE. *M. F. Heddle*, 1889, *Min. Mag.*, viii, 200, after P. Dudgeon, who discovered it. Hydrous arsenate of nickel and calcium.

DUDLEYITE. *F. A. Genth*, 1873, *Am. Phil. Soc.*, xiii, 404, f. Dudleyville, Ala., its locality. A hydrous mica, resulting from the alteration of margarite

DUFRENITE. *A. Brongniart*, 1833, Brong. Tab., 20, in honor of A. Dufrenoy. Hydrous phosphate of iron, occurring in dull, greenish nodules and fibrous masses.

DUFRENOYSITE. *A. Damour*, 1845, Ann. Ch. Phys., 3d, xiv, 379, in honor of A. Dufrenoy. A sulph-arsenide of lead, occurring in highly modified prisms of gray color and metallic lustre.

Sartorite and binnite have also been so called.

DUMASITE. *A. Delesse*, 1847, Duf. Min., iii, 790, in honor of Prof. J. B. Dumas. A chlorite like mineral near ripidolite.

DUMORTIERITE. *F. Gonnard*, 1881, Bull. Soc. Min., iv, 2, in honor of E. Dumortier, of Lyons. A silicate of aluminum, of a blue color, exhibiting unusual dichroism.

DUMREICHERITE. *C. Dölter* [1882, Dölt. Cap. V.], 1884, Zt. Kryst., viii, 416 (Dumreicherit), in honor of Al. v. Dumreicher. A hydrous sulphate of aluminum and magnesium.

DUPORTHITE. *J. H. Collins*, 1877, Min. Mag., i, 226, f. Duporth, Cornwall, its locality. An asbestos-like mineral found in gray fibres in serpentine.

DUPORTITE. Variant of duporthite.

DURANGITE. *G. J. Brush*, 1869, A. J. S., 2d, xlviii, 182, f. Durango, Mexico, its locality. Fluo-arsenate of aluminum and sodium, occurring in small, orange-red crystals.

DURDENITE. *E. S. Dana* and *H. L. Wells*, 1890, A. J. S., 3d, xl, 80, after Henry S. Durden, of San Francisco, from whom it was received. Hydrous tellurite of iron, found in greenish grains in a quartzose conglomerate.

DÜRFELDTITE. *A. Raimondi*, 1878, Min. Pérou, 125, in honor of R. Dürfeldt. Sulph antimonide of lead, silver and manganese.

DUSODILE. Variant of dysodile.

DUXITE. *C. Dölter*, 1874, Geol. Reichs. Verh., 145 (Duxit), f. Dux, Bohemia, its locality. A dark brown resin, near walchowite.

DYOXALITE. Variant of dioxalite.

DYRIPE. Error for dipyre.

DYPLITITE. Error for dyslytite.

DYSANALYTE. *A. Knop*, 1877, Zt. Kryst., i, 284 (Dysanalyt), f. δυσανάλυτος, 'hard to undo,' because difficult to analyze. Columbo-titanate of calcium, in black crystals, earlier mistaken for perowskite.

DYSCLASITE. *A. Connell*, 1834, Ed. New Phil. Jour., xvi, 198, f. δῦς, 'hard,' and κλᾶν 'to break,' alluding to its toughness. A syn. of okenite.

DYSCRASITE. *F. S. Be*

f. *δυσκράσις*, 'a bad mixture,' alluding to the antimony it contains. Antimonide of silver, occurring in silver-white crystals, and massive.

DYSKOLITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1823, *Breit. Char.*, 229 (*Dyskolit*), f. *δύσκολος*, 'something which presents difficulties,' alluding to its insolubility and refractory character. An obs. syn. of saussurite.

DYSLUITE. *W. H. Keating*, 1821, *Acad. Nat. Sci. Jour.*, ii, 287, f. *δύς*, 'hard,' and *λύειν*, 'to loosen,' because hard to decompose. A var. of gahnite, containing manganese.

DYSLYTITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1846, *A. J. S.*, 2d, ii, 380, f. *δύσλυτος*, 'insoluble,' because an insoluble residue from a meteoric iron. A brown powder derived from meteorites, analogous in composition to schreibersite.

DYSODILE. *L. Cordier*, 1808, *Jour. des M.*, xxiii, 275, f. *δυσωδής*, 'bad-smelling.' A very inflammable hydrocarbon, which gives an odor like asafœtida when burned.

DYSSNITE. *F. v. Kobell*, 1838, *Kob. Min.*, 328 (*Dyssnit*), perhaps f. *δύσπρους*, 'dull,' alluding to its lack of lustre. A black silicate of manganese, resulting from the alteration of fowlerite.

DYSTOME SPAR. *F. Mohs*, 1820, *Mohs Char.*, 57, f. *δύστρομος*, 'hard to cut,' on account of its imperfect cleavage. An obs. syn. of datolite.

DYSYNTRIBITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1851, *Am. Assoc.*, iv, 311, f. *δύς*, 'hard,' and *συντριβειν*, 'to crush,' from the difficulty of reducing it to powder. A hydrous silicate of aluminum and potassium, classed under pinite.

EAGLESTONE. An obs. name for a var. of clay iron ore, found in nodules, having a loose kernel. So called because of the popular belief that eagles took them to their nests.

EARTH-FLAX. An early popular name for asbestos.

EARTH-FOAM. A popular name for apophyllite.

EARTHY CALAMINE. An early popular name for hydrozincite.

EARTHY COBALT. A syn. of asbolite.

ECDEMITE. *A. E. Nordenskiöld*, 1877, *Geol. För. Förh.*, iii, 379 (*Ekdemit*), f. *ἐκδημος*, 'unusual.' Chloro-arsenite of lead, found in small, yellow masses, foliated or granular.

EDELFORSITE. *A. J. Retzius*, 1819, *Jour. Ch. Ph.*, xxvii, 386 (*Ædelforsit*), f. *Ædelfors*, Sweden, its locality. A var. of laumontite, earlier called 'Red Zeolite of *Ædelfors*.'

Also used by *F. S. Beudant*, 1832, *Beud. Min.*, ii, 216 (*Edelforse*). An impure var. of wollastonite.

EDELITE. *R. Kirwan*, 1794, *Kirw. Min.*, i, 276 (*Ædelite*), f. *Edelfors*, Sweden, its locality. An obs. name for a reddish, earthy var. of natrolite.

Also used by *L. P. Walmstedt*, 1825, *Berz. Jahres.*, v, 217 (*Ædelit*). An obs. syn. of prehnite.

EDENITE. *E. F. Glocker*, 1839, *Glock. Min.*, 410 (*Edenit*), f. *Edenville*, N. Y., its locality. An aluminous hornblende, of white or gray color.

EDINGTONITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1825, *Ed. Jour. Sci.*, iii, 316, after Mr. Edington, of Glasgow, who found it. Hydrous silicate of aluminum and barium.

EDISONITE. *W. E. Hidden*, 1888, *A. J. S.*, 3d, xxxvi, 272, in honor of Thos. A. Edison. Titanic acid, occurring in golden-brown, orthorhombic crystals.

EDMONDSONITE. *W. Flight*, 1883, *Geol. Mag.*, 2d, x, 59, in honor of Head-master Geo. Edmondson, of Queenwood College, Hampshire. One of the varieties of meteoric iron.

EDWARDSITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1837, *A. J. S.*, xxxii, 162, in honor of Gov. H. W. Edwards. An obs. syn. of monazite.

EGERAN. *A. G. Werner*, 1817, *Wern. Letz.*, 34, f. *Eger*, Bohemia, its locality. A brown var. of vesuvianite.

EGGONITE. *A. Schrauf*, 1879, *Zt. Kryst.*, iii, 352 (*Eggonit*), f. *Eggon*, a grandson, as being in the third generation in the series of cadmium compounds. A grayish silicate containing cadmium.

EGYPTIAN JASPER. A brown jasper, found in pebbles and boulders in Egypt.

EGYPTIAN PEBBLE. A syn. of Egyptian jasper.

EHLITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1832, *Breit. Char.*, 45 (*Ehlit*), f. *Ehl*, on the Rhine, its locality. A var. of pseudomalachite.

EHRENBURGITE. *J. Niggerath*, 1852, *Nat. Ver. Bonn*, ix, 378 (*Ehrenbergit*), after Prof. C. G. Ehrenberg, who examined it. A soft, greenish mineral, near cimolite.

ELICHWALDITE. *M. Websky*, 1883, *Ak. Ber. Sitz.*, xxviii, 671 (*Eichwaldit*), after J. I. Eichwald, who first found it. Borate of aluminum, forming the central part of certain crystals, earlier called beryl.

~~ELICHWALDITE~~ Error for cimolite.

~~ELICHWALDITE~~ *J. N. Fuchs*, 1818, *K. Ak. Münch. Denk.*, vii, 65 (*Ekebergit*), after J. A. Ekeberg, who had described it. A member of the wernerite group, distinguished from wernerite only by analysis.

EKMANITE. *L. J. Igelström*, 1865, Vet. Ak. Stock. Oefv., xxii, 607 (Ekmannit), after G. Ekman, proprietor of the mine from which it came. Hydrous silicate of iron and manganese, chlorite-like in appearance.

EKMANNITE. See ekmanite.

ELÆITE. *L. Darapsky*, 1890, Jahrb. Min., i, 64 (Eläit), f. ἐλαία, 'an olive,' in allusion to its color. One of several names proposed as substitutes for copiapite and coquimbite.

ELÆOLITE. *M. H. Klaproth*, 1809, Ges. Nat. Berl. Mag., iii, 43 (Elæolith), f. ἐλαίον, 'oil,' on account of its greasy lustre, and λίθος. A var. of nephelite found in coarse crystals.

ELAOLITE. Variant of elæolite.

ELASMOSE. *F. S. Beudant*, 1832, Beud. Min., ii, 539, f. ἐλασμός, 'a plate of metal,' alluding to its foliated and metallic appearance. An obs. syn. of nagyagite; also later of altaite.

ELASMOSINE. Variant of elasmose.

ELASTIC BITUMEN. *J. C. Delamétherie*, 1787, Jour. de Phys., xxxi, 31 (Bitume élastique). A syn. of elaterite.

ELATERITE. *J. F. L. Hausmann*, 1813, Haus. Min., i, 87 (Elat-erit), f. ἐλατήρ, 'a driver,' referring to its elasticity. An elastic, bituminous mineral resembling india-rubber.

ELBAITE. *C. L. Giesecke*, 1832, Giesecke Cat., 23, f. Elba, its locality. An obs. syn. of ilvaite.

ELECTRIC CALAMINE. *J. Smithson*, 1803, Phil. Trans., 12, on account of its electrical properties when heated. Silicate of zinc, now called simply calamine by many authors.

ELECTRUM. From ἤλεκτρον, which means amber, and also an alloy of gold and silver. Used by early writers in the first meaning, and still used in the second meaning.

ELEONORITE. *A. Nies*, 1880, Oberh. Ges., xix, 111 (Eleonorit), f. the Eleonore mine, near Giessen, its locality. A syn. of beraunite.

ELFSTORPITE. *L. J. Igelström*, 1893, Geol. För. Förh., xv, 472 (Elfstorpit), f. the Elfvestorp iron works, near Sjögrufvan, Sweden, its locality. Hydrous arsenate of manganese.

ELHUYARITE. *A. L. Sack* (probably), 1834, Jahrb. Min., 28 (Elhuyarit), after F. d'Elhuyer. An obs. syn. of allophane.

ELHUYAZITE. Error for elhuyarite.

ELIASITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1852, Geol. Reich. Jahrb., iii, 124

(Eliasit), f. the Elias mine, Joachimsthal, its locality. Uranium hydrate, very near gummite.

ELLAGITE. *N. Nordenskiöld*, 1849, Nord. Atom. Ch. Min. Syst., 142 (Ellagit), according to A. E. Nordenskiöld (priv. com., July 6th, 1893), probably derived f. *ἐν*, 'in,' and *λαγών*, 'a hollow,' because found in a so-called 'giant kettle.' A ferriferous var. of natrolite.

ELLONITE. *M. F. Heddle*, 1884, Min. Mag., v, 30, f. Ellon, Scotland, its locality. Hydrous silicate of magnesium, containing free silica.

ELPASOLITE. *W. Cross* and *W. F. Hillebrand*, 1885, Geol. Surv. U. S. Bull., iii, 275, f. El Paso Co., Colo., its locality. Fluoride of potassium, aluminum and sodium.

ELPIDITE. *G. Lindström*, 1894, Geol. För. Förh., xvi, 330 (Elpidit), f. *ἐλπίς*, -*ιδος*, 'hope,' because there is a reasonable expectation of finding other interesting minerals from the same locality. Hydrous silicate of zirconium and sodium.

ELROQUITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1877, Shep. Cont. Min., 6, f. Elroque Isl., Caribbean Sea, its locality. A doubtful hydrous silicate of iron and aluminum, with phosphate of chromium.

EMBOHITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1849, Pogg. Ann., lxxvii, 134 (Embolit), f. *ἐμβόλιον*, 'an intermediate,' because intermediate between chloride and bromide of silver. Chloro-bromide of silver, of greenish color and waxy lustre.

EMBRICHTITE. Error for embrithite.

EMBRICITITE. Error for embrithite.

EMBRITHITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1837, Jour. Pk. Ch., x, 442 (Embrithit), f. *ἐμβριθής*, 'heavy,' alluding to its weight. A syn. of boulangérite.

EMBRITHRITE. Error for embrithite.

EMERALD. From *σμεράγδος*, 'a light green precious stone,' not certainly identified with the modern emerald, which is the emerald-green var. of beryl.

EMERALD COPPER. *A. Aikin*, 1807, Aik. Dict., i, 323, from its color. An obs. syn. of diopase, probably a popular name earlier.

EMERALD MALACHITE. A popular name for diopase.

EMERALD NICKEL. *B. Silliman, Jr.*, 1848, A. J. S., 2d, vi, 248, from its color. A syn. of zaraitite.

EMERAUDINE. *J. C. Delamétherie*, 1797, Delam. T. T., ii, 230, f. *émeraude*, 'emerald.' An obs. syn. of diopase.

EMERAUDITE. Variant of emeraudine.

EMERITE. Variant of emery.

EMERY. From *σμήρις*, 'emery powder,' which was used by the ancient lapidaries. Impure corundum, usually mixed with magnetite or hematite.

EMERYLITE. *J. L. Smith*, 1849, *A. J. S.*, 2d, vii, 285, f. emery and *λίθος*, because occurring with emery. A syn. of margarite.

EMMONITE. *T. Thomson*, 1836, *Rec. Gen. Sci.*, iii, 415, after Prof. E. Emmons, who first called attention to it. A var. of strontianite, containing calcite as an impurity.

EMMONSITE. *W. F. Hillebrand*, 1885, *Colo. Sci. Soc.*, ii, (1), 20, in honor of S. F. Emmons. Tellurite of iron, found in yellowish-green, crystalline scales.

Also a variant of emmonite.

EMPHOLITE. *L. J. Igelström*, 1883, *Bull. Soc. Min.*, vi, 40, f. *εμφωλεῦειν*, 'to hide,' because it is difficult to see it. A syn. of diaspore.

EMPLECTITE. *A. Kenngott*, 1855, *Kenng. Ueb. for 1853*, 125 (*Emplektit*), f. *ἐμπλεκτος*, 'entwined,' because so closely associated with quartz. Sulphide of bismuth and copper, found in bright, tin-white crystals.

ENARGITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1850, *Pogg. Ann.*, lxxx, 383 (*Enargit*), f. *ἐναργής*, 'apparent,' referring to its perfect cleavage. Sulph-arsenide of copper, found in brilliant, black crystals.

ENCELADITE. *T. S. Hunt*, 1846, *A. J. S.*, 2d, ii, 30, after Enceladus, one of the Titans, because it is a titanium compound. A var. of warwickite, found in large crystals.

ENDELLIONE. *J. L. Bournon*, 1813, *Bourn. Cat.*, 409, f. *Endellion*. Cornwall, its locality. An obs. syn. of bournonite.

ENDELLIONITE. Variant of endellione.

ENDLICHITE. *N. H. Muhlenberg*, 1885, *Am. Phil. Soc.*, xxii, 367, in honor of Dr. F. M. Endlich. Arseno-vanadate of lead, occurring in yellowish crystals.

ENGELHARDTITE. *E. v. Hofmann*, 1858, *Koks. Min.*, iii, 150 (*Engelhardt*), probably in honor of Prof. M. v. Engelhardt. A syn. of zircon.

ENOPHITE. *A. Schrauf*, 1882, *Zt. Kryst.*, vi, 345 (*Enophit*), because found in ophite (serpentine). A chloritic var. of serpentine.

ENSTADITE. Variant of enstatite.

ENSTATITE. *A. Kenngott*, 1855, K. Ak. Wien, xvi, 162 (Enstatit), f. ἐνστάτης, 'an opponent,' because so refractory before the blowpipe. Silicate of magnesium, from whitish to olive-green in color, and with a pearly or bronzy lustre.

ENYSITE. *J. H. Collins*, 1876, Min. Mag., i, 9, after J. S. Enys, on whose property it was found. A mixture of copper sulphate and other minerals, found as a stalagmitic, green crust.

EOSITE. *A. Schrauf*, 1871, Jahrb. Min., 163 (Eosit), f. ἠώς, 'morning,' from its rosy color. Vanado molybdate of lead, occurring in minute, aurora-red octahedrons.

EOSPHORITE. *G. J. Brush* and *E. S. Dana*, 1878, A. J. S., 3d, xx, 398, f. ἠωσφόρος, 'dawn-bearer,' alluding to its pink color. A var. of childrenite, containing much manganese.

EPHESITE. *J. L. Smith*, 1851, A. J. S., 2d, xi, 59, f. Ephesus, where it was found. A syn. of margarite.

EPIBOULANGERITE. *M. Websky*, 1869, Zt. Geol., 747 (Epibou-langerit), f. ἐπί, 'upon,' and boulangerite, from its mode of occurrence. A sulph-antimonide of lead, resulting from the decomposition of bou-langerite.

EPICHLORITE. *C. F. Rammelsberg*, 1849, Pogg. Ann., lxxiii, 437 (Epichlorit), f. ἐπί, 'near,' and chlorite, because it resembles chlorite. A fibrous mineral near chlorite.

EPIDIDYMITE. *F. Flink*, 1893, Geol. För. Förh., xv, 201 (Epi-didymit), f. ἐπί, 'near,' and didymite, because it is considered a dimor-phous form of eudidymite, having the same composition, but being orthorhombic.

EPIDOTE. *R. J. Haüy*, 1801, Haüy Min., iii, 72, f. ἐπίδοσις, 'in-crease,' because the base of the prism has one side longer than the other. Silicate of aluminum, iron and calcium, usually found in dark green crystals.

EPIDOTITE. Variant of epidote.

EPIGENITE. *F. v. Sandberger*, 1869, Pogg. Ann., cxxxvi, 502 (Epigenit), f. ἐπιγενής, 'growing after,' because found grown upon other minerals. Sulph-arsenide of iron and copper.

Also used by *L. J. Igelström*, 1889, Geol. För. Förh., for the mineral later called neotesite.

EPIGLAUBITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1856, A. J. S., 2d, xxii, 99, so named because found in crystals implanted on glaupapatite. A doubtful compound of sodium sulphate and calcium phosphate.

EPIMILLERITE. — *Adam*, 1869, Adam Tab., 65, because asso-ciated with millerite. A syn. of morenosite.

EPIPHANITE. *L. J. Igelström*, 1868, Vet. Ak. Stock. Oefv., 29 (Epiphanit), f. ἐπιφαίνειν, 'to shine forth,' alluding to its lustre. A micaceous mineral near eukamite.

EPIPHOSPHORITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1866, Berg. Hüt., xxv, 194 (Epiphosphorit), f. ἐπί, 'near,' and phosphorite. A mineral not fully examined, but probably a var. of apatite (phosphorite).

EPISPHERITE. *A. Knop* [1888, Oberrh. Geol. Ver., 13], 1891, Zt. Kryst., xviii, 668 (Episphærit), f. ἐπί, 'upon,' and σφαῖρα, 'a ball,' in allusion to its position and shape. An imperfectly described zeolite, found in white radiated balls in phonolite.

EPISTILBITE. *G. Rosé*, 1826, Pogg. Ann., vi, 183 (Epistilbit), f. ἐπί, 'near,' and stilbite, because near stilbite. Hydrous silicate of aluminum, calcium and sodium.

EPSOMITE. *J. C. Delamétherie*, 1806, Jour. de Phys., lxii, 360 (Epsomite), f. Epsom, Eng., its locality. Sulphate of magnesium, as a mineral.

EPSOM SALT. The popular name for sulphate of magnesium, whether natural or artificial.

EPSONITE. See epsomite.

ERCINITE. *C. A. G. Napione*, 1797, Nap. Min., 239, f. Sylva Hercynia, the ancient name for the Bohemian forests. An obs. syn. of harmotome.

ERDMANNITE. *H. Esmark*, 1853, Pogg. Ann., lxxxviii, 162 (Erdmannit), probably in honor of A. Erdmann. A complicated silicate of cerium and other bases, not fully examined.

EREMITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1837, A. J. S., xxxii, 341, f. ἐρημία, 'solitude,' because of its occurrence in isolated crystals. An obs. syn. of monazite.

ERILITE. *H. C. Lewis*, 1880, Acad. Nat. Sci., 292, f. ἔριον, 'wool,' because of its occurrence in little fibrous tufts, and λίθος. Found in cavities in quartz crystals; composition unknown.

ERINITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1828, Ann. Phil., 2d, iv, 154, f. Erin, because it was supposed to have come from Ireland. A green, fibrous arsenate of copper.

Also used by *T. Thomson*, [1831, Bryce Tab.], 1833, Phil. Mag., 3d, iii, 85. A reddish, clay-like mineral near montmorillonite, from the Giant's Causeway.

ERIOCHALCITE. *A. Scacchi*, 1884, Nap. Ac. Rend., xxiii, 158 (Eriocalco), f. ἔριον, 'wool,' and χαλκός, 'copper,' because it is a fibrous copper mineral. Chloride of copper, found in wool-like tufts in lava.

ERLAMITE. Error for erlanite.

ERLAN. *A. Breithaupt*, 1823, *Breit. Char.*, 208, f. *Erla*, Saxony, its locality. A silicate of aluminum, iron, calcium and magnesium, now considered a rock.

ERLANITE. Variant of erlan.

ERSBYITE. *A. E. Nordenskiöld*, 1855, *Nord. Fin. Min.*, 129 (*Ersbyit*), f. *Ersby*, Finland, its locality. A var. of microcline.

ERUBESCITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1850, *Dana Min.*, 511, f. *erubescere*, 'to grow red,' alluding to its change of color as it tarnishes. A syn. of bornite.

ERUSIBITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1859, *Rept. Mt. Pisgah*, 8, f. *ἐρυθσίβη*, 'red blight,' because it occurs as a reddish efflorescence. A hydrous iron sulphate, of doubtful character.

ERYTHRINE. See erythrite.

ERYTHRITE. *F. S. Beudant*, 1832, *Beud. Min.*, ii, 596 (*Erythrine*), f. *ἐρυθρός*, 'red.' Hydrous arsenate of cobalt, occurring in crimson crystals and plates.

Also used by *T. Thomson*, 1843, *Phil. Mag.*, 3d, xxii, 188. A flesh-red var. of feldspar.

ERYTHROCONITE. — *Adam*, 1869, *Adam Tab.*, 59, f. *ἐρυθρός*, 'red,' and *κόρια*, 'powder,' because it affords a red powder. An obs. syn. of tennantite.

ERYTHROSIDERITE. *A. Scacchi*, 1872, *Nap. Ac. Rend.*, 210 (*Eritrosidero*), f. *ἐρυθρός*, 'red,' and *σίδηρος*, 'iron,' alluding to its composition and color. A chloride of iron and potassium, of red color, closely related to kremersite.

ERYTHROZINCITE. *A. Damour*, 1880, *Bull. Soc. Min.*, iii, 156, f. *ἐρυθρός*, 'red,' and zinc. A red sulphide of zinc and manganese, found in thin plates.

ESCHERITE. *Th. Scheerer*, 1855, *Pogg. Ann.*, xcv, 507 (*Escherit*), after *K. Stockar-Escher*, who had made a special study of epidote. A syn. of epidote.

ESCHYNITE. Variant of *æschynite*.

ESCHWEGITE. *J. W. Döbereiner*, 1823, *Ann. de Phys.*, lxxiii, 111, (*Eschwegit*), after *Baron W. L. v. Eschwege*, who described it. An im-
pur limestone from Brazil.

ESCHWEGITE. Variant of *æschynite*.

J. F. L. Hausmann, 1813, *Haus. Min.*, 862

(Esmarkit), after Prof. J. Esmark, who discovered it. An obs. syn. of datolite.

Also used by *A. Erdmann*, 1840, Vet. Ak. Stock., 188. A var. of fahlunite.

ESSONITE. *R. J. Haüy*, 1817, Haüy Pier., 50, f. *ἡσσων*, 'inferior, because it possesses in an inferior degree the characters of similar minerals. A syn. of cinnamon-stone. The more correctly derived form, hessonite, has been sometimes used, first by *K. C. v. Leonhard*, 1821, Leon. Orykt., 433.

ETHIOPSITE. — *Adam*, 1869, Adam. Tab., 59, f. Ethiops mineral, the old name for black sulphide of mercury, an artificial compound. A doubtful black sulphide of mercury.

ETTRINGITE. *J. Lehmann*, 1874, Jahrb. Min., 273 (Ettringit), f. Ettringen, Germany, its locality. A hydrous sulphate of calcium and aluminum, in needle-shaped crystals.

EUCAIRITE. *J. J. Berzelius*, 1818, Afh. i Fis., vi, 42 (Eukairit), f. *εὐκαιρός*, 'opportune,' because found soon after the discovery of selenium. Selenide of silver and copper, found in soft, lead-gray masses.

EUCAMPTITE. Variant of eukamptite.

EUCHLORE-MICA. *F. Mohs*, 1820, Mohs Char., 20, f. *εὐχλωρος*, 'pale green,' and mica. An obs. syn. of chalcophyllite.

EUCHLORITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1876, Shep. Cont. Min., 2, f. *εὐ*, and chlorite. A var. of biotite resembling chlorite.

Also used by *E. Scacchi*, 1884, Nap. Ac. Rend., xxiii, 158 (Euclorina), f. *εὐχλωρος*, 'pale green,' alluding to its color. Sulphate of copper, potassium and sodium, found at Vesuvius.

EUCHLOROSE. *E. J. Chapman*, 1843, Chap. Min., 35, f. *εὐχλωρος*, 'pale green.' An obs. syn. of chalcophyllite.

EUCHROITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1823, Breit. Char., 266 (Euchroit), f. *εὐχροία*, 'well-colored,' alluding to its beautiful color. Hydrous arsenate of copper, of a bright, emerald-green color.

EUCHYSIDERITE. *H. J. Brooke*, 1823, Brooke Cryst., 465, probably f. *εὐ* and *χεῖρ*, 'to melt easily,' and *σιδηρος*, 'iron,' because a very fusible mineral containing iron. An obs. syn. of hedenbergite.

EUCLASE. *R. J. Haüy*, 1792, Jour. de Phys., xli, 155, f. *εὐ* and *κλᾶν*, 'to break well,' alluding to its very easy cleavage. Silicate of glucinum and aluminum, found in brilliant, transparent crystals.

EUCOLITE. *Th. Scheerer*, 1847, Pogg. Ann., lxxii, 561 (Eukolit), f.

εὐκόλος, 'easily satisfied,' because it contents itself with iron oxide in the place of zirconia. A var. of eudialyte.

EUCOLITE-TITANITE. *Th. Scheerer*, 1853, *Berg. Hüt.*, vii, 389 (Eukolit-Titanit). A var. of titanite much resembling eucolite.

EUCRASITE. *S. R. Patjkull*, 1877, *Geol. För. Förh.* iii, 350 (Eukrasit), f. εὐ and κρατός, 'well mixed,' on account of its complex composition. Hydrous silicate of thorium and other bases, not far from thorite.

EUCRYPTITE. *G. J. Brush* and *E. S. Dana*, 1880, *A. J. S.*, 3d, xx, 266, f. εὐ and κρυπτός, 'well concealed,' alluding to its mode of occurrence. Silicate of aluminium and lithium, occurring in albite.

EUDIALYTE. *Fr. Stromeyer*, 1819, *Gött. Ges. Anz.*, 1998 (Eudialyt), f. εὐδιδάλντος, 'easy to undo,' on account of its easy solubility in acids. A crimson or brownish-red silicate of zirconium and sodium.

EUDIDYMIT. *W. C. Brögger*, 1887, *Mag. Nat.*, xxxi 196 (Eudidymit), f. εὐ, 'well,' and δίδυμος, 'twin,' because it always occurs in twin crystals. A silicate of glucinum and sodium.

EUDNOPHITE. *P. C. Wöge*, 1850, *Pogg. Ann.*, lxxix, 303 (Eudnophit), f. εὐ, and δνσος, 'darkness,' alluding to the cloudiness of the mineral. Hydrous silicate of aluminium and sodium.

EUGENESITE. *J. K. L. Zincken*, 1842, *Berg. Hüt.*, i, 400 (Eugenest), f. εὐγενής, 'noble,' because it contains three noble metals, palladium, silver and gold. A var. of palladium, containing some selenium.

EUKAMPTITE. *A. Kenngott*, 1855, *Kenng. Ueb.* for 1853, 58 (Eukamptit), f. εὐκαμπτος, 'flexible,' which is characteristic of the mineral. A hydrous biotite of black color.

EULEBRITE. Error for eulcrite.

EULYTINE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1827, *Pogg. Ann.*, ix, 275 (Eulytin), f. εὐλυτος, 'easily dissolved,' because of its fusibility. Silicate of bismuth in minute, grayish or brown crystals.

EULYTITE. Variant of eulytine.

EUMANITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1851, *Am. Assoc.*, iv, 317, f. εὐ, and σαρής, 'very rare.' Minute crystals of a dark brown color, which are probably the same as brookite.

EUNOPHITE. Variant of eudnophite.

EUOSMITE. *C. W. Gümbel*, 1864, *Jahrb. Min.*, 10 (Euosmit), f. εὐ, and ὀσμή 'odor,' on account of its pleasant odor. A fossil resin of a yellow color.

EUPHYLLITE. *B. Silliman, Jr.*, 1849, *A. J. S.*, 2d, viii, 383, f.

$\epsilon\upsilon\acute{\nu}$, and $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu$, 'a leaf,' alluding to its foliated structure. Hydrous silicate of aluminum, potassium and sodium, found in pearly-white laminae.

EUPYRCHROITE. *E. Emmons*, 1838, Geol. Surv. N. Y., 252, f. $\epsilon\upsilon\acute{\nu}$, 'well,' $\pi\upsilon\rho$, 'fire,' and $\chi\rho\omicron\iota\alpha$, 'color,' in allusion to its beautiful phosphorescence when heated. A var. of apatite, found in sub-fibrous, concretionary forms.

EURALITE. *F. J. Wiik*, 1869, Jahrb. Min., 357 (Euralit), f. Eura. Finland, its locality, and $\lambda\iota\theta\omicron\varsigma$. A chloritic mineral near clelesite.

EUSYNCHITE. *H. Fischer* and *J. Nessler* [1854, Ber. über Verh. der Gesells. für Nat. Wiss. Freib. im Breisgau, No. 3, 33], 1855, Jahrb. Min., 570 (Eusynchit), f. $\epsilon\upsilon\acute{\nu}$, 'easy,' and $\sigma\nu\nu\chi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu$, 'to confound,' because it may easily be mistaken for pyromorphite. A var. of dechenite containing zinc.

EUTHALITE. *H. M. Th. Esmark*, 1874, Des Cl. Min., ii, (1), p. xxxix, f. $\epsilon\upsilon\acute{\nu}$, 'well,' and $\theta\alpha\lambda\lambda\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, 'a green twig,' alluding to its color. A var. of analcite, found in greenish nodules.

EUXENITE. *Th. Scheerer*, 1840, Pogg. Ann., 1, 149 (Euxenit), f. $\epsilon\upsilon\acute{\nu}\xi\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$, 'friendly to strangers,' because it contains so many rare ingredients. A columbo-tantalate of yttrium, found in brilliant, black crystals.

EUZEOLITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1818, Hoff. Min., iv, (2), 40 (Euzeolith), f. $\epsilon\upsilon\acute{\nu}$, and zeolith, that is, a beautiful zeolite. An obs. syn. of heulandite.

EVANSITE. *D. Forbes*, 1864, Phil. Mag., 4th, xxviii, 341, after Brooke Evans, who brought it from Hungary. Hydrous phosphate of aluminum, found in white, reniform masses.

EVIGTOKITE. *W. Flight*, 1883, Jour. Ch. Soc., xliii, 141, f. Evigtok (Ivigtuk), Greenland, its locality. Fluoride of calcium and aluminum, perhaps the same as gearksutite.

EXANTHALOSE. *F. S. Beudant*, 1832, Beud. Min., ii, 475, f. $\epsilon\acute{\xi}\alpha\nu\theta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu$, 'to effloresce,' and $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\varsigma$, 'salt.' A white sulphate of sodium, produced by the efflorescence of glauber's salt.

EXITELE. *F. S. Beudant*, 1832, Beud. Min., ii, 615, f. $\epsilon\acute{\xi}\iota\nu\eta\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, 'vaporizable,' because very easily vaporized by heat. An obs. syn. of valentinite.

EXITELITE. Variant of exitele.

EYE-OF-THE-WORLD. An early popular name for opal.

EYTLANDITE. *P. Waage*, 1869, Adam Tab., 31, f. Eythland, Norway, its locality. An obs. syn. of samarskite.

FACELLITE. See phacellite.

FAHLERZ. From fahl, 'dun-colored,' and erz, 'ore.' The old German name for tetrahedrite.

FAHLITE. Variant of fahlerz.

FAHL ORE. Partial translation of fahlerz, used by early writers.

FAHLUNITE. *W. Hisinger*, 1808, *His. Min. Geog.*, 22 (Fahlunit), f. Fahlun, Sweden, its locality. Hydrous silicate of aluminum and iron, resulting from the alteration of iolite.

FAIRFIELDITE. *G. J. Brush* and *E. S. Dana*, 1879, *A. J. S.*, 3d, xvii, 359, f. Fairfield Co., Conn., its locality. Hydrous phosphate of calcium, manganese and iron, found in white or yellow, foliated masses.

FALKENHAYNITE. *R. Scharizer*, 1890, *Geol. Reich. Verh.*, 293 (Falkenhaynit), in honor of Count J. Falkenhayn. A somewhat doubtful sulph-antimonide of copper, resembling galenite in appearance.

FALSE AMETHYST. An early name for violet-colored fluorite when cut as a gem. Other colors of the same mineral were called false emerald, ruby, sapphire or topaz.

FALSE TOPAZ. An early name for yellow transparent quartz. Yellow fluor was also so called when cut as a gem.

FALUNITE. Variant of fahlunite.

FAMATINITE. *A. W. Stetznar*, 1873, *Min. Mitth.*, 242 (Famatinit), f. Famatina Mts., Argentine Rep., its locality. A sulph-antimonide of copper related to enargite.

FARGITE. *M. F. Heddle*, 1857, *Phil. Mag.*, 4th, xiii, 50, f. Glen Farg, Scotland, its locality. A syn. of natrolite.

FAROEELITE. *M. F. Heddle*, 1857, *Phil. Mag.*, 4th, xiii, 50, f. the Farøe Isl., its locality. A syn. of mesole.

FASCICULITE. *E. Hitchcock*, 1823, *A. J. S.*, vi, 226, f. fasciculus, 'a small bundle,' alluding to its fascicular structure. Tufted, fibrous hornblende, found in mica schist.

FASSAITE. *D. G. Dolomieu*, 1811, *Mem. Fassa*, p. xi (Fassoite), f. Fassa, Piedmont, its locality. An obs. name for a zeolitic mineral not now identified. It was generally classed with stilbite.

Also used by *A. G. Werner*, 1817, *Hoff. Min.*, iv, 2 (Fassait). An aluminous var. of pyroxene, found in deep green crystals.

FASSOITE. See fassaite.

FAUJASITE. *A. Damour*, 1842, *Ann. des M.*, 4th, i, 395, after Faujas de St. Fond, who had written on ancient volcanoes. Hydrous silicate of aluminum, calcium and sodium, found in colorless or white octahedral crystals in old lavas.

εὔ, and φύλλον, 'a leaf,' alluding to its foliated structure. Hydrous silicate of aluminum, potassium and sodium, found in pearly-white laminæ.

EUPYRCHROITE. *E. Emmons*, 1838, Geol. Surv. N. Y., 252, f. εὔ, 'well,' πῦρ, 'fire,' and χροία, 'color,' in allusion to its beautiful phosphorescence when heated. A var. of apatite, found in sub-fibrous, concretionary forms.

EURALITE. *F. J. Wick*, 1869, Jahrb. Min., 357 (Euralit), f. Eura. Finland, its locality, and λιθός. A chloritic mineral near delessite.

EUSYNCHITE. *H. Fischer* and *J. Nessler* [1854, Ber. über Verh. der Gesells. für Nat. Wiss. Freib. im Breisgau, No. 3, 33], 1855, Jahrb. Min., 570 (Eusynchit), f. εὔ, 'easy,' and συγχεῖν, 'to confound,' because it may easily be mistaken for pyromorphite. A var. of dechenite containing zinc.

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FACELLITE. See phacellite.

FERROCOBALTITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1854, *Dana Min.*, 58 (Ferrocobaltine), f. its composition. A var. of cobaltite, containing iron.

FERROCOLUMBITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1844, *Shep. Min.*, 154, f. its composition. An obs. syn. of tantalite, tantalic acid having been mistaken for columbic acid.

FERROGOSLARITE. *H. A. Wheeler*, 1891, *A. J. S.*, 3d, xli, 212, f. its composition. A var. of goslarite, containing ferrous sulphate.

FERROILMENITE. *R. Hermann*, 1870, *Jour. Pk. Ch.*, 2d, ii, 118 (Ferro-ilmenit), f. its composition, in the idea that it had been shown to have a different theoretical formula from columbite. A var. of columbite.

FERRONATRITE. *J. B. Mackintosh*, 1889, *A. J. S.*, 3d, xxxviii, 244, f. its composition. Hydrous sulphate of iron and sodium, found in stellate groups like wavellite.

FERROSILICINE. See ferrosilicite.

FERROSILICITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1859, *A. J. S.*, 2d, xxviii, 259 (Ferrosilicine), f. its composition. A supposed silicate of iron, found in meteorites.

FERROSTIBIAN. *L. J. Igelström*, 1889, *Geol. För. Förh.*, xi, 389, f. its composition. Hydrous antimonate of iron and manganese, found in black crystals in rhodonite.

FERROTANTALITE. *T. Thomson*, 1836, *Rec. Gen. Sci.*, iv, 416, f. its composition. An obs. syn. of tantalite.

FERROTELLURITE. *F. A. Genth*, 1877, *Am. Phil. Soc.*, xvii, 119, f. its composition. An obscure mineral, found as a crystalline coating on quartz, and containing iron and tellurium.

FERROTITANITE. *J. D. Whitney*, 1849, *A. J. S.*, 2d, vii, 434, f. its composition. An obs. syn. of schorlomite.

FERROTUNGSTEN. *H. Tamm*, 1872, *Chem. News*, xxvi, 18 (Ferrotungstene), f. its composition. A mixture of tungsten and iron, not fully analyzed, perhaps an artificial product.

FERROWOLFRAMITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1847, *Breit. Handb.*, iii, 868 (Ferrowolframit), f. its composition. An obs. name for the var. of wolframite which contains the largest per cent of iron.

Also used by *A. Weissbach*, 1875, *Weis. Syn.*, 43, as a syn. of ferberite.

FERROZINCITE. — *Adam*, 1869, *Adam Tab.*, 78, f. its composition. An obs. syn. of franklinite.

FETTBOL. *J. K. Freiesleben*, 1832, *Mag. Orykt.*, v, 186, f. fett, 'fat;' and bol, 'bole,' alluding to its appearance. An obs. syn. of chloropal.

FEUGASITE. Error for faujasite.

FIBRITE. Variant of fibrolite.

FIBROFERRITE. *H. Rosé*, 1833, *Pogg. Ann.*, xxvii, 309 (Fibroferrit), *f. fibra* and *ferrum*, because a fibrous compound of iron. Ferric sulphate, found in fibrous crusts and masses.

FIBROLITE. *J. L. Bournon*, 1802, *Phil. Trans.*, 289, *f. fibra*, alluding to its structure, and *λίθος*. Silicate of aluminum, usually found in fibrous masses.

FICHELITE. *J. C. Broméis*, 1841, *Ann. Ch. Pharm.*, xxxvii, 304 (Fichtelit), *f. the Fichtelgebirge*, Bavaria, its locality. A mineral resin, occurring in white, crystalline scales on fossil pine wood.

FICINITE. *J. J. Bernhardt* [1827, *Wört. Natur.*, iv, 574], 1828, *Hart. Handwört.*, 578 (Ficinit), after Prof. H. D. A. Ficinus, its first analyst. A hydrous phosphate of iron and manganese, probably an alteration product.

FIEDLERITE. *G. vom Rath*, 1887, *Nied. Ges. Bonn. Sitz.*, 149 (Fiedlerit), after ——— Fiedler, Mine Director of Laurium, Greece. A chloride or oxy-chloride of lead, found in small, tabular crystals.

FIELDITE. *A. Kenngott*, 1855, *Kenng. Ueb. for 1853*, 126 (Fieldit), after F. Field, who first analyzed it. Au impure var. of tetrahedrite.

FIGURE-STONE. *M. H. Klaproth*, 1797, *Klap. Beit.*, ii, 184 (Bildstein), because used for making images. An obs. syn. of agalmatolite.

FILLOWITE. *G. J. Brush* and *E. S. Dana*, 1879, *A. J. S.*, 3d, xvii, 363, after A. N. Fillow, of Branchville, Ct., where it was found. Phosphate of manganese, iron, calcium and sodium, occurring in transparent, yellow or brown crystals.

FIORITE. *W. Thompson*, 1796, *Chem. Ann.*, i, 108, *f. Santa Fiora*, Italy, its locality. A var. of opal, deposited from springs as a white powder.

FIREBLENDE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1833, *Breit. Char.*, 285 (Feuerblende), *f. its appearance*. A syn. of pyrostilpnite.

FIRE-MARBLE. A popular name for lumachelle, alluding to its brilliant internal reflections.

FIRE OPAL. *M. H. Klaproth*, 1807, *Klap. Beit.*, iv, 156 (Feuer-Opal), *f. its appearance*. A var. of opal, showing internal reflections of a fire-red color.

FISCHERITE. *R. Hermann*, 1844, *Jour. Pk. Ch.*, xxxiii, 285, in honor of G. Fischer von Waldheim. A hydrous phosphate of aluminum, found in green veins and masses in sandstone.

FISH-EYE STONE. *A. G. Werner*, 1805, *Ann. Jour. Chem.*, v, 35 (Fischaugenstein, f. the older name, ichthyophthalmites. An obs. syn. of apophyllite.

FLAVEITE. *L. Darapsky*, 1890, *Jahrb. Min.*, i, 64 (Flaveit), f. flavus, orange-yellow, in allusion to its color. One of several names proposed as substitutes for copiapite and coquimbite.

FLEXIBLE SILVER ORE. *J. L. Bournon*, 1817, *Bourn. Cat. Rel.* 29 (Argent sulfuré flexible), because flexible in thin laminae. A syn. of sturktzite.

FLINKITE. *A. Hamberg*, 1889, *Geol. För. Förh.*, xi, 212 (Flinkit) in honor of Gustav Flink. A hydrous manganese arsenate, near synchroite.

FLINT. Derivation uncertain. Perhaps f. *πλινθος*, 'a brick.' A fine gray sh. or brownish-black variety of quartz, somewhat similar to opaloid.

FLOATSTONE. An old name for a spongy variety of opal, so light and porous that it will float on water.

FLORIDITE. *E. T. Cox*, 1891, *Am. Assoc.*, xxxix (for 1890), 260. A name suggested for the Florida phosphate rock, used as a fertilizer.

FLOSFERRI. *J. Hill*, 1748, *Hill Foss.*, 344, f. flos, 'a flower,' and ferris, alluding to its mode of occurrence. A var. of aragonite in crystalline forms, often found with iron ore.

FLUCERINE. *F. S. Beudant*, 1832, *Beud. Min.*, ii, 519, f. its composition. A syn. of fluocerite.

FLUELLITE. *W. H. Wollaston*, 1824, *Ann. Phil.*, 2d, viii, 243, f. fluellum and fluellus. A rare fluoride of aluminum, found in minute white crystals.

FLUOCERINE. *J. F. L. Hausmann*, 1847, *Haus. Min.*, 1447, f. its composition. An obs. syn. of bastnäsite.

FLUOCERITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1841, *Breit. Handb.*, ii, 312, f. the fluocerine. Fluoride of cerium, occurring in prisms of a colorless color.

FLUOCEROLITE. *R. Hermann*, 1850, *Jour. Pk. Ch.*, i, 186 (Fluocerolite) and pyrochlore. A name proposed for the var. of pyrochlore which contains fluorine.

FLUORITE. A common syn. of fluorite.

FLUOR-APATITE. *C. F. Rammeisberg*, 1860, *Ramm. Min. Ch.*, 186, f. apatite which contains fluorine to the exclusion of

FLUORITE. *G. Agricola*, 1546, Agric., 466 (Fluores), f. fluere, 'to flow,' because it melts easily. Fluoride of calcium, occurring in crystals and masses of various colors.

FLUOR SPAR. A popular name for fluorite.

FLUOSIDERITE. *A. Scacchi*, 1885, Zt. Kryst., x, 270 (Fluosiderit), because supposed to contain fluorine and iron. A mineral of unknown composition, found in reddish crusts with nocerite.

FLUSSYTTROCALCITE. *E. F. Glocker*, 1839, Glock. Min., 664 (Flussyttrocalcit), f. its composition. An obs. syn. of yttrocerite.

FLUSSYTTROCERITE. *E. F. Glocker*, 1831, Glock. Min., 956 (Flussyttrocerit), f. its composition. Probably an impure var. of yttrocerite.

FLUTHERITE. *A. Weisbach*, 1875, Weis. Syn., 48 (Flutherit), f. the Fluther vein, Joachimsthal, Bohemia, its locality. A syn. of uranothalite.

FOAMING EARTH. *R. Jameson*, 1804, Jam. Min., i, 505, f. Schaumerde, 'earth-foam.' An obs. syn. of apophite.

FOLGERITE. *S. H. Emmens*, 1892, Am. Ch. Soc. Jour., xiv, 205, after Com. W. M. Folger, in recognition of his achievements in the utilization of nickel-steel. A syn. of pentlandite.

FOLIATED TELLURIUM. *F. A. Reuss*, 1806, Reuss Min., iv, 596 (Blätter-Tellurerz), in allusion to its foliated structure. A syn. of nagyagite.

FOLIATED ZEOLITE. *J. G. Wallerius*, 1772, Wall. Min., i, 313 (Blättricher Zeolith). An obs. syn. of both stilbite and heulandite.

FONTAINEBLEAU LIMESTONE. An early popular name for the well-known crystals from Fontainebleau, France, which have the form of calcite, but contain a large percentage of sand and are therefore often called Fontainebleau sandstone.

FONTAINEBLEAU SANDSTONE. See Fontainebleau limestone.

FOOTEITE. *G. A. Koenig*, 1891, Acad. Nat. Sci. Proc., 289, in honor of Dr. A. E. Foote, of Philadelphia. Hydrous oxy-chloride of copper, near tallingite.

FORBESITE. *A. Kenngott*, 1868, Kenng. Ueb. for 1862-65, 46 (Forbesit), after D. Forbes, who first analyzed it. Hydrous arsenate of cobalt and nickel, resulting from the decomposition of chloanthite.

FORCHERITE. *S. Aichhorn* [1860, Wienerzeitung Abendblatt, July 11] (Iorcherit), 1862, Jour. Pk. Ch., lxxxvi, 561 (Forcherit), after — Forcher, who discovered it. A var. of opal colored yellow by orpiment.



FORCHHAMMERITE. *M. F. Heddle*, 1883, *Encyc. Brit.*, xvi, 415, in honor of J. G. Forchhammer. Hydrous silicate of iron, found in dark-green masses.

FORESITE. *G. vom Rath*, 1874, *Pogg. Ann.*, clii, 31 (Foresit), after R. Foresi, of Portoferajo, Elba, its discoverer. A hydrous silicate of aluminum and calcium, found in crystalline scales.

FORESTERITE. Error for forsterite.

FORSTERITE. *A. Levy*, 1824, *Ann. Phil.* 2d, vii, 62, probably in honor of Prof. J. R. Forster. Silicate of magnesium, found in yellow or greenish crystals and rounded grains.

FORTIFICATION-AGATE. See ruin-agate.

FOUQUEITE. *A. Lacroix*, 1889, *Bull. Soc. Min.*, xii, 330, in honor of Prof. A. Fouqué, of Paris. Silicate of aluminum and lime, closely allied to epidote.

FOURNETITE. *Ch. Mene*, 1860, *C. R.*, li, 463, in honor of Prof. J. Fournet, of Lyons. A mixture of galenite and some copper mineral, supposed at first to be a var. of tetrahedrite.

FWLERINE. Variant of fowlerite.

FOWLERITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1832, *A. J. S.*, xxi, 333, in honor of Dr. Saml. Fowler. Shepard says, 1857, *Shep. Min.*, 414, that the name was given by T. Nuttall and others thirty years earlier. A flesh-red var. of rhodonite, containing zinc.

FRANCKEITE. *A. W. Stelzner*, 1893, *Jahrb. Min.*, ii, 114 (Franckeit), after C. and E. Francke, on account of their intimate connection with the recent revival of interest in Bolivian geology. Sulph-antimonide of tin and lead, containing a very small amount of germanium.

FRANCOLITE. *H. J. Brooke*, 1850, *Phil. Mag.*, 3d, xxxvi, 134, f. Huel Franco, Devonshire, where it was found, and *libos*. A var. of apatite, found in stalactitic masses.

FRANKLANDITE. *J. E. Reynolds*, 1877, *Phil. Mag.*, 5th, iii, 284, after E. Frankland, who studied organic boric compounds. A hydrous borate of calcium and sodium, near ulexite.

FRANKLINITE. *P. Berthier*, 1819, *Ann. des M.*, iv, 489, f. Franklin, N. J., its locality, and also in honor of Benjamin Franklin, after whom the place was named. Oxides of iron, manganese and zinc, found in brilliant, iron-black crystals.

FREDRICITE. *H. Sjögren*, 1880, *Geol. För. Förh.*, v, 82 (Fredricit), f. the Fredrik Shaft, Falu mine, Sweden, where it was found. A var. of tennantite, containing lead and tin.

FREIBERGITE. *A. Kenngott*, 1853, *Kenng. Min.*, 117 (Freibergit), f. Freiberg, Saxony, its locality. An argentiferous var. of tetrahedrite

FREIESLEBEN. *C. E. F. v. Moll*, 1804, *Moll Jahrb.*, iii, 364, after J. K. Freiesleben, who first noticed it. A mineral never fully described, and not now identified.

FREIESLEBENITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1845, *Haid. Handb.*, 569 (Freieslebenit) after J. K. Freiesleben, who had earlier named it *Schilf-Glaserz*. Sulph-antimonide of lead and silver, crystallizing in striated prisms.

FRENCH CHALK. A popular name for talc, when it is soft enough to be used as chalk.

FRENZELITE. *E. S. Dana*, 1875, *Dana Min.*, App. ii, 22, after A. Frenzel, who had analyzed it. A syn. of guanajuatite.

FREYALITE. *H. Esmark*, 1878, *Bull. Soc. Min.*, i, 33, f. Freya, a Scandinavian goddess, and *libos*. A hydrous silicate of thorium and cerium, of a brown color and resinous lustre, found in Norway.

FRIEDELITE. *E. Bertrand*, 1876, *C. R.*, lxxxii, 1167, in honor of Ch. Friedel. A rose-red hydrous silicate of manganese.

FRIESEITE. *C. Vrba*, 1878, *Zt. Kryst.*, ii, 153 (Frieseit), after F. M. v. Fries, from whom Vrba received it. A var. of sternbergite, occurring in tabular, brown crystals.

FRIGIDITE. *A. d'Achiardi*, 1881, *Soc. Tosc. Atti*, 171, f. the Frigido valley, Apuan Alps, its locality. A var. of tetrahedrite containing nickel.

FRISEITE. Error for frieseite.

FRITZSCHEITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1865, *Berg. Hüt.*, xxiv, 302 (Fritzscheit), in honor of Prof. C. J. Fritzsche. A red uranium mineral, occurring in four-sided tabular crystals resembling autunite.

FRUGARDITE. *N. Nordenskiöld*, 1820, *Nord. Bidrag.*, i, 80 (Frugardit), f. Frugard, Finland, its locality. A magnesian var. of vesuvianite.

FUCHERITE. *A. Leymerie*, 1867, *Ley. Min.*, ii, 340, f. Fouchères, France, its locality. An earthy mixture of phosphate and peroxide of iron, of an ochre-yellow color.

FUCSITE. *C. E. Schafhäütl*, 1842, *Ann. Ch. Pharm.*, xlv, 40 (Fuchsit), in honor of Dr. J. N. Fuchs. A var. of muscovite containing chromium.

FUCITE. Error for fuscite.

FULLERS' EARTH. An early name for clay of various kinds, usually kaolin, employed by fullers to cleanse their cloth from grease.

FULLONITE. Probably named after Mr. Fullon, brother-in-law of Mr. Armstrong who found it. A syn. of onegite.

FUNKITE. *A. Dufrenoy*, 1847, *Duf. Min.*, iii, 761 (no derivation given). An obs. syn. of crocoite.

FUSCITE. *J. G. Lenz* [1796, *Lenz Handb.*], 1801, *Schum. Min.*, 104 (Fusch, f. fuscus, 'tawny,' in allusion to its yellowish-brown color. An obs. syn. of wererite.

GABBRONITE. *C. F. Schumacher*, 1801, *Schum. Min.*, 23 (Gabbroite, named from the rock gabbro, which it greatly resembles. A syn. of scapolite.

GABBRONITE. Error for gabbroite.

GADOLINITE. *M. H. Klaproth*, 1802, *Klap. Beitr.*, iii, 52 (Gadolinit, after J. Gadolin, the discoverer of yttrium. Silicate of yttrium, occurring in black crystals, and also massive.

GÆBHardITE. *A. Dufrenoy*, 1847, *Duf. Min.*, iii, 761 (no derivation given). An obs. syn. of fuchsine.

GAHNITE. *C. E. F. v. Mohl*, 1807, *Moll Jahrb. Efem.*, iii, 78 (Gahnit, after J. G. Gahn, its discoverer. Oxide of zinc and aluminum, found in dark-green octahedral crystals.

Also used by *Lobo da Siqueira*, 1810, *Afh. i Fis.*, iii, 276 (Gahnit). An obs. syn. of vesuvianite.

GALACTITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1854, *K. Ak. Wien*, xii, 290 (Galaktit), (from a label in the K. K. Hof. Min. Kabinet), f. γαλα, γάλακτος, 'milk,' referring to its color. An obs. name for natrolite.

Used earlier by *C. U. Shepard*, 1832, *Shep. Min.*, 244, for a mineral not now identified, but probably the same as the one noticed by Haidinger.

GALADSITE.)

GALADSTITE.) Errors for galaktite.

GALADTITE.)

GALAPEKTITE. *A. Breilhanpt*, 1832, *Breit. Char.*, 99 (Galapektit, f. γαλα, 'milk,' and πεκτος, 'congealed,' referring to its appearance. A dark cream-colored var. of halloysite.

GALENA. See galenite.

GALENITE. From galena, 'lead ore,' the name used by *Pliny*, *Strabo*, *Lucius*, &c. Lead sulphide, occurring in brilliant, cubical crystals, and massive.

GALENOBISMUTITE. *H. Sjögren*, 1878, *Geol. Förs. Förh.*, iv, 10 (Galeno-Bismutit, f. galena, 'lead,' and bismuth, alluding to its composition. An alloy of lead and bismuth, occurring in brilliant, metallic, crystalline masses.

GALENOGERATITE. *E. F. Glöcker*, 1847, *Glock. Syn.*, 248 (Galeno-geratit, f. galena, 'lead,' and κέρως, κeros, 'a horn.' An obs. name for a variety of galena often called horn-lead.

GALLICINITE. Variant of gallizinite.

GALLITZINITE. *J. G. Lenz*, 1801, Gall. Rec., 269, in honor of D. de Gallitzin. An obs. syn. of rutile.

GALLIZINITE. *F. S. Beudant*, 1824, Beud. Min., 446, f. *J. G. Wallerius'* earlier form, Galizensten, 'stone from Galicia,' 1747, Wall. Min., 157. An obs. syn. of goslarite.

GAMSIGRADITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1861, Berg. Hüt., xx, 51 (Gamsigradit), f. Gamsigrad, Servia, its locality. A velvet-black var. of amphibole, containing manganese.

GANOMALITE. *A. E. Nordenskiöld*, 1876, Geol. För. Förh., iii, 121 (Ganomalit), f. γάρωμα, 'lustre,' and λθος. Silicate of lead and manganese, with splendid lustre.

Also as an error for ganomatite.

GANOMATITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1832, Breit. Char., 106 (Ganomatiit), f. γάρωμα, 'brilliance,' alluding to its lustre. An impure iron sinter, also called chenocoprolite.

GANOPHYLLITE. *A. Hamberg*, 1890, Geol. För. Förh., xii, 586, f. γάρος, 'lustre,' and φύλλον, 'a leaf,' alluding to the high lustre of its cleavage laminae. Hydrous silicate of manganese and aluminum, found in short, brown crystals.

GAPITE. — *Adam*, 1869, Adam Tab., 65, f. the Gap mine, Pa., its locality. A syn. of morenosite.

GARBYITE. *W. Semmons*, 1884, Min. Mag., v, p. xxvi, in honor of John Garby, a personal friend. A syn. of enargite.

GARNET. An early name, f. granatum, 'a pomegranate,' the seeds of which it was thought to resemble. A silicate of aluminum with other bases, the name now including several sub-species, one of which is a well-known gem.

GARNET BLENDE. *F. Mohs*, 1820, Mohs Char., 92 (Granat-Blende), alluding to the resemblance of its crystals to garnet. An obs. syn. of sphalerite, commonly called blende.

GARNETITE. Variant of garnet.

GARNIERITE. *W. B. Clarke*, 1874, Sidney Morning Herald, Sept. 30th, after Jules Garnier, its discoverer. A hydrous magnesium silicate impregnated with nickel; perhaps a var. of genthite.

GARNSDORFITE. *H. J. Brooke* and *W. H. Müller*, 1852, B. and M. Min., 544, f. Garnsdorff, Thuringia, its locality. A syn. of pissophanite.

GASTALDITE. *J. Strüver*, 1875, Accad. Linc., 2d, ii, 333, in honor of Prof. B. Gastaldi. A silicate of aluminum, iron, sodium and magnesium, closely related to glaucophane.

GAY-LUSSITE. *J. B. Boussingault*, 1826, *Ann. Ch. Phys.*, xxxi, 270, in honor of Prof. L. J. Gay-Lussac. The double carbonate of calcium and sodium, found in white or yellowish crystals in saline deposits.

GEARKSUTITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1868, *Dana Min.*, 130, f. γη, 'earth,' and arksutite, which it resembles in composition, while it has an earthy aspect. Hydrous fluoride of calcium and sodium, looking like clay.

GEDANITE. *O. Helm*, 1878, *Nat. Ges. Danz. Schrift.*, iv, (3), 214 (Gedanit), f. Gedanum, the old Latin name for Danzig, near which place it was found. A fossil resin resembling amber, but not containing succinic acid.

GEDRITE. *A. Dufrenoy*, 1836, *Ann. des M.*, 3d, x, 582, f. Gedres, France, its locality. A mineral similar to anthophyllite in optical properties, and therefore classed with it, though differing in composition.

GEHLENITE. *J. N. Fuchs*, 1815, *Jour. Ch. Ph.*, xv, 377 (Gehlenit), in honor of Dr. A. F. Gehlen. A silicate of aluminum and calcium, occurring usually in short, square, prismatic crystals, of grayish-green to brown color.

GEIERITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1866, *Berg. Hüt.*, xxv, 167 (Geierit), f. Geyer, Saxony, its locality. A syn. of lölingite.

GEIKIELITE. *A. Dick*, 1893 (read 1892), *Min. Mag.*, x, 145, in honor of Sir Archibald Geikie, and λίθος. Titanate of magnesium, found in pebbles.

GENTHITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1867, *A. J. S.*, 2d, xlv, 256, after Prof. F. A. Genth, who first described it. Hydrous silicate of nickel and magnesium, found as an apple-green incrustation, and in amorphous masses.

GEOCERELLITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1868, *Dana Min.*, 748, f. Geocerinsäure, its earlier name, and λίθος. An acid hydrocarbon, separated from brown coal by alcohol.

GEOCERITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1868, *Dana Min.*, 738, f. Geocerein of *L. Brückner*, 1852, *Jour. Pk. Ch.*, lvii, 14, f. γη, 'earth,' and κηρός, 'wax.' A wax-like hydrocarbon, separated from brown coal in white, foliated masses.

GEOCRONITE. *L. F. Swanberg*, 1839, *Berz. Jahrb.*, xx, 203 (Geokronit), f. γη, 'earth,' and κρόνος, 'Saturn,' the alchemistic names of antimony and lead. An orthorhombic sulphide of lead and antimony, dark gray in color, and crumbling easily in the fingers.

GEOMYRICITE. *L. Brückner*, 1852, *Jour. Pk. Ch.*, lvii, 10 (Geomyricin), f. γη, 'earth,' and myrica, the name of the species of tree supposed to have afforded the wax. One of the wax-like hydrocarbons obtained from brown coal.

GERHARDTITE. *H. L. Wells and S. L. Penfield*, 1885, *A. J. S.*, 3d, xxx, 50, after Prof. C. F. Gerhardt, who first studied the corresponding artificial salt. Basic nitrate of copper, occurring in small, dark green crystals.

GERMARITE. — *Adam*, 1869, *Adam Tab.*, 5, probably in honor of Prof. E. F. Germar. A syn. of hypersthene.

GERSDORFFITE. *A. Löwe*, 1845, *Haid. Handb.*, 561 (*Gersdorffit*), after the Hofrath von Gersdorff, from whom the mineral was received. Sulph-arsenide of nickel and iron.

GEYERITE. Variant of geierite. See also geyserite.

GEYSERITE. *J. C. Delamétherie*, 1812, *Delam. Min.*, ii, 21 (*Geyerit*), f. Geyser, Iceland, its locality. A var. of opal, of concretionary character, deposited from geysers.

GIBBSITE. *J. Torrey*, 1823, *Med. Phys. Jour.*, i, 68, in honor of Col. George Gibbs. Hydrate of aluminum, found in stalactitic forms and incrustations.

GIBSITE. Error for gibbsite.

GIBSONITE. *A. Dufrenoy*, 1847, *Duf. Min.*, iii, 761. The name applied to a mineral of a pale reddish color, and resembling prehnite. No derivation or analysis given; perhaps an error for gibbsite.

GIESECKITE. *T. Allan*, 1813, *Ann. Phil.*, ii, 390, after Sir Charles Giesecke, who brought it from Greenland. A var. of pinite, thought to be a pseudomorph after nephelite.

GIGANTHOLITE. Variant of gigantolite.

GIGANTOLITE. *P. A. v. Bonsdorf*, 1833, *Glock. Jahres.*, i, 148 (*Gigantolith*), f. *γίγας*, -αῖρος, 'giant,' alluding to the great size of some of its crystals, and *λίθος*. A greenish-gray mineral, occurring in six- or twelve-sided prisms, pseudomorphous after iolite.

GILBERTITE. *T. Thomson*, 1835, *Shep. Min.*, i, 228, in honor of Davies Gilbert, Pres. of the Royal Society. A silky, micaceous mineral, closely allied to kaolinite.

GILLEBÄCKITE. *N. Nordenskiöld*, 1849, *Nord. Atom. Ch. Min. Syst.*, 96 (*Gillebäckit*), f. Gjellebäk, Norway, its locality. A var. of wollastonite, resembling tremolite.

GILLINGITE. *W. Hisinger*, 1826, *Wöhl. His.*, 102 (*Gillingit*), f. the Gillinge mine, Sweden, its locality. Hydrous silicate of iron, found in amorphous black masses.

GILSONITE. A local and trade name, after S. H. Gilson, the owner of the deposit. The first name applied to the asphalt-like mineral now known as uintahite.

GINILSITE. *C. F. Rammelsberg*, 1875, *Ramm. Min. Chem.*, ii, 704,

f. the Givis Alps, Switzerland, its locality. A doubtful silicate of calcium and iron, found in masses of a grayish-yellow color.

GIOBERTITE. *F. S. Beudant*, 1824, Beud. Min., 410, after Prof. G. A. Giobert, who had examined it. A syn. of magnesite.

GIPSITE. Error for gibbsite.

GIRASOL. From girare, 'to turn,' and sol, 'the sun,' because it gives brilliant reflections when moved in sunlight. A bluish-white var. of opal, which gives red reflections in a bright light.

GISECKITE. Error for gieseckite.

GISMONDINE. See gismondite.

GISMONDITE. *K. C. v. Leonhard*, 1817, *Tasch. Min.*, ii, 168 (Gismondin), after Prof. C. G. Gismondi, who first described it. Hydrous silicate of aluminum and calcium, found in lava.

GIUFFITE. *J. Kuschel*, 1877, *Jahrb. Min.*, 926 (Giuffit), f. the Giuf valley, Switzerland, its locality. A name suggested to replace milorite, as its locality is Giuf, and not Milar.

GIUFITE. Variant of giuffite.

GJELLEBEKITE. Variant of gillebäckite.

GLAGERITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1841, *Breit. Handb.*, ii, 357 (Glagerit), f. γλαγερός, 'full of milk,' alluding to its color. A cream-white var. of halloysite.

GLANCE-BLENDE. *F. Mohs*, 1820, *Mohs Char.*, 92 (Glanz-Blende), f. its lustre. An obs. syn. of alabandite, manganese-blende.

GLANCE-COAL. *A. G. Werner*, 1789, *Berg. Jour.*, i, 380 (Glanzkohle), 'shining coal.' An obs. syn. of anthracite, the name alluding to its lustre.

GLANCE-COBALT. Variant of cobalt-glance.

GLANCE-COPPER. Variant of copper-glance.

GLANCE-SPAR. *E. H. C. v. Dechen*, 1861, *Geog. Führ.*, 154 (Glanzspath), f. its appearance. A mineral similar to andalusite in appearance, but of different cleavage.

GLASBACHITE. — *Adam*, 1869, *Adam Tab.*, 52, f. Glasbach, Thuringia, its locality. A doubtful selenide of lead.

GLASERITE. *J. F. L. Hausmann*, 1847, *Haus. Handb.*, ii, 1137 (Glaserit), after Christoph Glaser, the early name for the salt having been 'sal polychrestum Glaseri.' A syn. of apthitalite.

GLASURITE. *A. Knop* [1888, *Oberrh. Geol. Ver.*, 13], 1891, *Zt. Kryst.*, xviii, 668 (Glasurit), f. glasur, 'enamel,' alluding to its appearance. A brownish-yellow, hydrous silicate of aluminum and iron, occurring as a glazed coating in certain cavities in trap.

GLAUBAPATITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1856, *A. J. S.*, 2d, xxii, 98, f.

glauber salt, and apatite, as it was thought to contain the constituents of both. A mixture, not a simple mineral.

GLAUBERITE. *A. Brongniart*, 1808, Jour. des M., xxiii, 5, f. glauber salt, because sulphate of sodium is one of its constituents. Sulphate of calcium and sodium, found in white, gray or brick-red crystals.

GLAUBER SALT. Named after J. R. Glauber, who first made it artificially, about the middle of the 17th century. Native sulphate of sodium, now called mirabilite.

GLAUCODOT. *A. Breithaupt* and *K. F. Plattner*, 1849, Pogg. Ann., lxvii, 127 (Glaukodot), f. γλαυκός, 'greenish-blue,' for 'blue,' and δοτήρ, 'a giver,' because used in the manufacture of smalt. Sulph-arsenide of cobalt and iron, occurring in tin-white octahedrons.

GLAUCOLITE. *G. Fischer von Waldheim*, 1810, John Unt., ii, 82 (Glaukolith), f. γλαυκός, 'greenish-blue,' in allusion to its color, and λίθος. A massive var. of wernerite, of greenish or bluish color.

GLAUCONITE. *Ch. Keferstein*, 1828, Deutsch. Geogn. Dargest., v, 510 (Glaukonit), f. γλαυκός, 'greenish-blue,' alluding to its color. Hydrous silicate of iron, potassium and other bases, found in olive-green, earthy masses.

GLAUCOPHANE. *J. F. L. Hausmann*, 1845, Gött. Ges. Anz., 125 (Glaukophan), f. γλαυκός, and φαίνεσθαι, 'to appear blue or gray.' A mineral quite near amphibole in form and composition.

GLAUCOPYRITE. *F. v. Sandberger*, 1870, Jour. Pk. Ch., 2d, i, 230 (Glaukopyrit), f. γλαυκός 'gray,' and pyrite, because a gray pyrite. A mineral near leucopyrite.

GLAUCOSIDERITE. *E. F. Glocker*, 1831, Glock. Min., 857 (Glaukosiderit), f. γλαυκός, and σιδηρός, that is, 'blue iron.' An obs. syn. of vivianite, blue iron ore.

GLESSITE. *O. Helm*, 1881, Nat. Ges. Danz. Schrift., v, (1-2), 291 (Glessit), f. glessum, 'amber,' with which it occurs. A fossil resin, found with amber on the shores of the Baltic.

GLIMMER. The German name for mica, often used in other languages.

GLINKITE. *H. v. Romanofski*, 1847, Min. Ges. St. Pet. Verh., 244 (Glinkit), in honor of Gen. Glinka, Governor of the Ural Mines. A pale green var. of chrysolite.

GLIST. Formerly a popular name for mica, from its glistening appearance.

GLOBOSITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1865, Berg. Hüt., xxiv, 321 (Globosit), f. globus, 'a globe,' from its shape. A fluo-phosphate of iron, found in small, globular concretions.

GLOCKERITE. *C. F. Naumann*, 1855, *Naum. Min.*, 254 (Glock-erit), after E. F. Glocker, who first described it. Ferric sulphate, of an ochre-yellow or brown color, and resinous lustre.

GLORIKITE. Error for glinkite.

GLOSSECOLITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1857, *Shep. Min. Supp.*, p. iii, f. γλῶσσα, 'the tongue,' and κολλᾶν, 'to glue,' because it adheres strongly to the tongue. A white, earthy var. of halloysite.

GLOTTALITE. *T. Thomson*, 1836, *Thom. Min.*, i, 828, f. Glotta, the ancient name of the river Clyde, near which it was found. An obs. syn. of edingtonite.

GLUCINITE. *W. E. Haiden*, 1884, *A. J. S.*, 8d, xxvii, 188, f. its composition. A syn. of herderite.

GMELINITE. *D. Breuster*, 1825, *Ed. Jour. Sci.*, ii, 262, in honor of Prof. C. A. Gmelin. Hydrous silicate of aluminum, calcium and sodium, occurring in colorless, yellow or reddish crystals.

GÖKUMITE. *T. Thomson*, 1828 (read 1827), *Ann. Lyc. N. Y.*, iii, 61, f. Gökum, Finland, its locality. An obs. syn. of vesuvianite.

GOLD. The native metal as a mineral, usually called native gold.

GOLD-AMALGAM. *R. Schneider*, 1848, *Jour. Pk. Ch.*, xliii, 317 (Goldamalgam). The native amalgam of gold and mercury.

GOLD-BERYL. An early name for chrysoberyl.

GOLD-OPAL. *E. F. Glocker*, 1847, *Glock. Syn.*, 181. An obs. name for yellow or golden opal.

GONGYLITE. *A. F. Thorold*, 1852, *Soc. Sci. Fenn.*, iii, 825, f. γογγύλιος, 'round,' in allusion to the shapes in which it occurs. A yellowish mineral near pinite.

GONSOGOLITE. 1878, *Groth Min. Samm.*, 258 (Gonsogolith), from a label in the collection. According to Dr. F. Grünling (priv. com., June 15, 1895), probably f. Canzocoli (Canzocoli), near Predazzo, Tyrol, its locality. A syn. of pectolite.

GOOSH-BERRY-GARNET. The popular name of grossular.

GOOSH-DUNG ORE. From Ganskötgerz. An early name for an impure iron-sulphur containing silver, so called in allusion to its appearance. Later called chenocoprolite.

GORDAITE. *A. Frenzel*, 1890, *Min. Mitth.*, xi, 218 (Gordait), f. the Sierra Gorda, Chili, where it occurs. A syn. of ferronatrite.

GORTLANDITE. *H. J. Brooke*, 1844, *Alger Phil.*, 549, f. Huel Gortland Cornwall, where it was found. An obs. syn. of mimetite.

GOSHENITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1844, *Shep. Min.*, i, 143, f. Goshen, Mass., its locality. A colorless or white var. of beryl.

GOSLARITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1845, *Haid. Handb.*, 490 (Goslarit), f.

Goslar, in the Harz, its locality. Sulphate of zinc, from the decomposition of sphalerite.

GÖTHITE. *J. G. Lenz*, 1806, *Lenz Tab.*, 46 (Göthit), in honor of Göthe, the celebrated poet. Hydrate of iron, with about ten per cent of water, found in scales and acicular crystals.

GOTTHARDITE. See gotthardtite.

GOTTHARDTITE. *C. F. Rammelsberg*, 1847, *Ramm. Berz.*, 229 (Gotthardtit), f. St. Gotthard, Switzerland, its locality. An obs. syn. of dufrénöysite.

GOYAZITE. *A. Damour*, 1884, *Bull. Soc. Min.*, vii, 204, f. Goyaz, Brazil, its locality. Phosphate of aluminum and calcium, found in small, yellowish grains.

GRAHAMITE. *H. Wurtz*, 1865, *Rept. W. Virg.*, 16, after *J. A.* and *J. L. Graham*, the owners of the mine where it was found. A bituminous compound of several hydrocarbons, similar to asphaltum.

GRAMENITE. *A. Krantz*, 1857, *Jahrb. Min.*, 395 (Gramenit), f. *gramena*, 'grass,' alluding to its color. A var. of chloropal of a grass-green color.

GRAMMATITE. *R. J. Haüy*, 1801, *Haüy Min.*, iii, 162, f. *γραμμή, -ατος*, 'a line,' alluding to a line in the direction of its longer axis sometimes seen on its crystals. A syn. of tremolite.

GRAMMITE. *D. L. G. Karsten*, 1802, *Klap. Beit.*, iii, 290, f. *γραμμή*, 'a line,' alluding to its fibrous appearance. An obs. syn. of wollastonite.

GRANAT. The earlier form of garnet.

GRANATITE. Variant of grenatite.

GRÄNGESITE. Variant of grengesite.

GRANULINA. *A. Scacchi*, 1882, *Nap. Ac. Rend.*, xxi, 176, f. its granular form. A form of silica, probably identical with tridymite.

GRAPE-STONE. A name sometimes used for botryolite, of which it is a translation.

GRAPHIC GOLD. *I. v. Born*, 1790, *Born Cat. Foss.*, ii, 467 (*Aurum graphicum*). A syn. of graphic tellurium.

GRAPHIC TELLURIUM. *A. Aikin*, 1814, *Aik. Min.*, 70, from the arrangement of its crystals like written characters. A syn. of sylvanite, telluride of gold and silver.

GRAPHITE. *A. G. Werner*, 1789, *Berg. Jour.*, i, 380 (Graphit), f. *γράφειν*, 'to write,' because used for pencils. One of the forms of native carbon, found in scales or metal like masses, and popularly called black-lead.

GRAPHITITE. *W. Luzzi*, 1893, *Deut. Ch. Ges. Ber.*, xxvi, (a), 890

(Graphitit), f. graphite. A form of graphite, which does not give the so-called nitric-acid reaction.

GRAPHITOID. *A. Sauer*, 1885, *Zt. Geol.*, xxxvii, 441, because of its similarity to graphite. A var. of graphite, which will burn in the Bunsen flame.

Used earlier by *C. U. Shepard*, 1867, *A. J. S.*, 2d, xliii, 28, as the name for the carbon found in meteorites.

GRASITE. *J. B. Pearse*, 1864, *A. J. S.*, 2d, xxxvii, 224, f. *γρασitis*, 'grass,' in allusion to its color. A syn. of ripidolite.

GRAULITE. *E. F. Glocker*, 1847, *Glock. Syn.*, 300 (Graulit), f. Graul, Saxony, its locality. A syn. of tectite.

GRAY ANTIMONY. *R. Jameson*, 1805, *Jam. Min.*, ii, 417, f. the earlier name, Grauspiessglaserz. A syn. of stibnite, and sometimes also of jamesonite.

GRAY COBALT. An early popular name for smaltite, alluding to its color.

GRAY COPPER. An early name for tetrabedrite.

GRAY MANGANESE. The earliest name for pyrolusite, and also sometimes used for manganite.

GRAY SILVER. Silver-bearing tetrahedrite was often so called; also a syn. of selbite.

GREEN DIALLAGE. *R. J. Haüy*, 1801, *Haüy Min.*, iii, 90 (Diallage verte). Thin foliated pyroxene and amphibole were so called when green in color.

GREEN EARTH. The popular name for both glauconite and celadonite, alluding to their color.

GREEN FELDSPAR. A syn. of amazon stone.

GREEN IRON ORE. An early name for dufrenite.

GREENLANDITE. *M. H. Klaproth*, 1809, *Tasch. Min.*, iii, 198 (Grönlandit), f. Greenland, its locality. An obs. name for precious garnet.

Also used by *A. Breithaupt*, 1858, *Berg. Hut.*, xvii, 61 (Greenlandit). An obs. syn. of columbite, the name based on supposed difference in crystallization from normal columbite.

GREEN LEAD ORE. *J. G. Wallerius*, 1747, *Wall. Min.*, 296 (Grön Blyspat), alluding to its usual color. An early name for pyromorphite.

GREEN MALACHITE. A popular name for malachite, to distinguish it from blue malachite, which is azurite.

GREEN MICA. *I. v. Born*, 1772, *Born Lith.*, i, 42 (*Mica viridis*), alluding to its structure and color. A syn. of torbernite.

GREENOCKITE. *T. Thomson*, 1840, Ed. Phil. Jour., xxviii, 390, in honor of Lord Greenock. Sulphide of cadmium, found in crystals and amorphous incrustations of a bright yellow color.

GREENOUGHITE. Variant of greenovite.

GREENOVITE. *A. Dufrenoy*, 1840, Ann. des M., 3d, xvii, 529, in honor of G. B. Greenough. A var. of titanite, colored red by manganese.

GREEN SAND OF PERU. An early popular syn. of atacamite, because found there in the form of sand.

GREEN VITRIOL. Native sulphate of iron was so called, as well as the artificial. A syn. of melanterite.

GREGORITE. *T. Allan*, 1819, Allan Min. Nomen., 46, after Rev. Wm. Gregor, its discoverer. An obs. syn. of menaccanite.

GRENATITE. *H. B. Saussure*, 1796, Saus. Alps, vii, § 1900, f. grenat, alluding to its resemblance to garnet. An obs. syn. of staurolite.

Also used by *L. J. M. Daubenton*, 1799, Daub. Tab., 8. An obs. syn. of leucite.

GRENGESITE. *W. Hisinger*, 1831, Erz-u. Gestein, 50 (Grängesit), f. Grängesberg, Sweden, its locality. A var. of chlorite, occurring in radiated groups of hexagonal crystals.

GRENZELITE. Error for grengesite.

GRIPHITE. *W. P. Headen*, 1891, A. J. S., 3d, xli, 415, f. $\gamma\rho\hat{\iota}\phi\omicron\varsigma$, 'an enigma,' because of its unusual and somewhat enigmatical composition. Phosphate of aluminum, manganese, iron, calcium and sodium, found in dark brown, reniform masses.

GRIQUALANDITE. *G. G. Hepburn*, 1887, Chem. News, lv, 240, f. Griqualand, So. Africa, its locality. Silica more or less impregnated with yellow oxide of iron, altered from crocidolite.

GROCHAUITE. *M. Websky*, 1873, Zt. Geol., xxv, 395 (Grochaut), f. Grochau, Silesia, its locality. A chlorite-like mineral, occurring in small, tabular, hexagonal crystals in serpentine.

GRODDECKITE. *A. Arzruni*, 1883, Zt. Kryst., viii, 343 (Grod-deckit), in honor of Dr. A. von Groddeck. A var. of gmelinite, in which iron and magnesium replace part of the aluminum and calcium.

GROPPITE. *L. F. Svanberg*, 1846, Vet. Ak. Stock., iii, 14 (Groppit), f. Gropptorp, Sweden, its locality. Hydrous silicate of aluminum and other bases, found in cleavable masses of a red color.

GROROILITE. *P. Berthier*, 1832, Ann. Ch. Phys., li, 19, f. Groroi, France, its locality, and $\lambda\theta\omicron\varsigma$. A var. of bog manganese, occurring in hard, globular masses.

GROROITE. Error for groroilite.

GROSSULAR. *A. G. Werner*, 1811, Hoff. Min., i, 479, f. Ribes

grossularium, 'the gooseberry,' alluding to its color. A pale green var. of garnet, often called gooseberry-garnet.

GROSSULARITE. Variant of grossular.

GROTHITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1867, *A. J. S.*, 2d, xlv, 258, after Prof. P. Groth, who first described it. A mineral similar to titanite, but differing somewhat in composition and cleavage.

GRÜNAUITE. *J. Nicol*, 1849, *Nicol Min.*, 458, f. Grünau, Prussia, its locality. Sulphide of nickel and bismuth, of a silver-gray color.

GRÜNERITE. *A. Kenngott*, 1853, *Kenng. Min.*, 69 (*Grünerit*), after E. L. Grüner, who first described it. A var. of amphibole, of a silky brown color, containing much iron.

GUADALCAZARITE. — *Adam*, 1869, *Adam Tab.*, 59 (*Guadalcazite*), f. Guadalcázar, Mexico, its locality. Changed by *T. Petersen*, 1872, *Min. Mitth.*, 69, to the more correct form. Sulphide of mercury, near metacinnabarite, but containing a little zinc.

GUADALCAZITE. See guadalcazarite.

GUANAJUATITE. *V. Fernandez* [1873, *La Repub.*, July 13], 1877, *A. J. S.*, 3d, xlii, 319, f. Guanajuato, Mexico, its locality. Selenide of bismuth, found in minute, gray, metallic-looking needles.

GUANAPITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1870, *Rural Car.*, i, 470, f. Guanape Isl., its locality. Sulphate of potassium and ammonium, occurring in irregular balls, looking like red rock salt, and found in guano.

A. Raimondi, 1878, *Min. Perou*, 30, has applied the name guanapite, to the mineral earlier called oxammite.

GUANITE. *E. F. Teschemacher*, 1846, *Phil. Mag.*, 3d, xxviii, 546, f. guano, in which it was found. An obs. syn. of struvite.

GUANOVULITE. *F. Wibel*, 1874, *Dent. Ch. Ges. Ber.*, vii, (a), 392 (*Guanovulit*), f. guano, ovum, and *Attoes*, because found in birds' eggs in guano. Hydrous sulphate of potassium and ammonium.

GUANOXALITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1870, *A. J. S.*, 2d, i, 273, f. its composition and place of occurrence. A doubtful compound of sulphate of potassium and oxalate of ammonium, called a pseudomorph after birds' eggs.

GUARINITE. *G. Guiscardi*, 1857, *Nap. Ac. Rend. Mem.*, ii, 408, in honor of Prof. G. Guarini. Silicate of calcium and titanium, found in small, yellowish crystals at Mt. Somma.

GUAYACANITE. *F. Field*, 1859, *A. J. S.*, 2d, xxvii, 52, f. Guayacana, Chili, its locality. An obs. syn. of enargite.

GUAYAQUILLITE. Variant of guayaquillite.

GUEJARITE. *E. Cumenge*, 1879, *Bull. Soc. Min.*, ii, 201, f. Guejar,

Spain, its locality. Sulph-antimonide of copper, occurring in orthorhombic crystals of a steel-gray color.

GUERITE. Error for geierite.

GUITERMANNITE. *W. F. Hillebrand*, 1885, *Geol. Surv. U. S. Bull.*, 20, 105, after Frank Guiterman, its discoverer. Sulph-antimonide of lead, of a bluish-gray color.

GÜMBELLITE. *F. v. Kobell*, 1870, *K. Ak. Münch.*, i, 294 (Gümbellit), after C. W. Gümbell, who analyzed it. A hydrous silicate of aluminum, near pyrophyllite.

GUM LEAD. A syn. of plumbosininit, of which it is a translation.

GUMMITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1832, *Breit. Char.*, 99 (Gummit), f. gummi, 'gum.' An obs. name for a gum-like var. of halloysite.

Also used by *J. D. Dana*, 1868, *Dana Min.*, 179, for hydrate of uranium, found in reddish-yellow masses, looking like gum.

GUNNISONITE. *F. W. Clarke* and *N. W. Perry*, 1882, *Am. Chem. Jour.*, iv, 140, f. Gunnison, Colo. its locality. A massive mineral of deep purple color, probably an altered fluorite.

GURHOFIAN. *D. L. G. Karsten*, 1807, *Ges. Nat. Berl. Mag.*, i, 257, f. Gurhof, Austria, its locality. A var. of dolomite, containing more than the normal amount of calcium.

GURHOFITE. Variant of gurhofian.

GURHOLITE. Error for gurolite.

GUROLITE. See gyrolite.

GUYACANITE. Error for guayacanite.

GUYAQUILLITE. *J. F. W. Johnston*, 1838, *Phil. Mag.*, 3d, xiii, 329, f. Guyaquill, its locality. An oxygenated hydrocarbon of a pale yellow color, now considered a mixture.

GYMNITE. *T. Thomson*, 1843, *Phil. Mag.*, 3d, xxii, 191, f. *γυμνός*, 'naked,' in allusion to its locality, Bare Hills, Md. A syn. of deweylite.

GYPSITE. Variant of gypsum.

GYPSUM. An old name, f. *γύψος*, 'plaster.' Hydrous sulphate of calcium, a soft mineral of various colors, made into plaster of Paris by burning.

GYRASOLE. Error for girasol.

GYRITE. *J. O. Ullmann*, 1814, *Ullm. Tab.*, 326 (Gyrit), f. *γύρος*, 'a ring,' in allusion to the rounded streaks on its surface of fracture. An obs. syn. of siderite.

GYROLITE. *T. Anderson*, 1851, *Phil. Mag.*, 4th, i, 111 (Gurolite), f. *γύρός*, 'round,' alluding to its form, and *λίθος*. Hydrous silicate of lime, found in radiated concretions.

HAARZIALITE. *A. Debye*, 1847, *Danf. Min.*, iii, 763. An error for haarsalzite. See *haarsalzite*.

HADDAMITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1877, *Shep. Cont. Min.*, 8, f. 500b. Its locality. A mineral of which the characters have not been fully determined, but closely related to microlite.

HEMAFIBRITE. See *hemafibrite*.

HEMATITE. See *hematite*.

HEMATOCONITE. *J. F. L. Haussmann*, 1847, *Haus. Min.*, ii, 184. *Hæmatoconit*, f. blue, 'blood' and *conia*, 'powder,' because it gives a red streak. A var. of calcite colored blood-red by oxide of iron.

HEMATOLITE. See *hematolite*.

HEMATOSTIBITE. See *hematostibite*.

HÆMOSTIBITE. Variant of *hematostibite*.

HÆMOSTILITE. Error for *hematostibite*.

HAFNEFJORDITE. *J. G. Forchhammer*, 1843, *Berz. Årsb.*, 191, f. Hafnefjord, Iceland, its locality. Recently shown to be merely colorless *hematite*.

HAGEMANNITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1866, *A. J. S.*, 2d, xlii, 246, after Dr. G. Hagemann, who first called attention to it. A fluoride similar to *thomsonite*, but yellow to brown in color.

HAIDINGERITE. *E. Turner*, 1827, *Ed. Jour. Sci.*, vi, 317, in honor of W. Haidinger. Hydrated arsenate of calcium, found in minute, white crystals, forming crusts and druses.

The same name was given by *P. Berthier*, 1827, *Ann. Ch. Phys.*, xxx, 351, to the mineral later called *berthierite*, which see.

HAINITE. *J. Blumrich*, 1893, *Min. Mitth.*, xiii, 472 (*Hainit*), f. the Hain Mts., Bohemia, where it was found. A silicate containing calcium, sodium, titanium and zirconium.

HAIR-PYRITES. *A. G. Werner*, 1789, *Berg. Jour.*, i, 383 (*Haarsalz*), alluding to the capillary form of its crystals. A syn. of *millerite*.

This name has also been applied to *marcasite*, when in capillary crystals.

HAIR-SALT. *A. G. Werner*, 1789, *Berg. Jour.*, i, 379 (*Haarsalz*), named because it occurs in capillary crystals. An early name for *marcasite*, perhaps not original with Werner.

HAIR STONE. An early name for quartz containing capillary crystals of rutile, actinolite or other similar minerals.

HAIR ZEOLITE. *K. C. v. Leonhard*, 1809, *Leon. Top. Min.*, iii, 100 (*Hairzeolith*). A syn. of fibrous zeolite, which may be either *natron* or *mesolite*.

HALITE. *E. F. Glocker*, 1847, *Glock. Syn.*, 290 (Halites), f. ἅλς, 'salt.' Rock salt, or common salt as a mineral.

HALLITE. *J. C. Delam  therie*, 1806, *Jour. de Phys.*, lxii, 358, f. Halle, Prussia, its locality. An obs. syn. of aluminite.

Also used by *A. R. Leeds*, 1871, *Jour. Frank. Inst.*, lxii, 70, after Mr. John Hall, its discoverer. An altered mica, of green or yellow color, a member of the vermiculite group.

HALLOYLITE. Error for halloysite.

HALLOYSITE. *P. Berthier*, 1826, *Ann. Ch. Phys.*, xxxii, 332, after Baron Omalius d'Halloy, a Belgian geologist, who first noticed it. A massive, clay-like mineral, essentially silicate of aluminum, found in several colors and varieties.

HALLOYTE. Error for halloysite.

HALOCHALZITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1841, *Breit. Handb.*, ii, 165 (Halochalzit), f. ἅλς, 'salt,' and chalcites, 'copper ore.' An obs. syn. of atacamite, or native copper chloride.

HALOTRICHINE. Variant of halotrichite.

HALOTRICHITE. *E. F. Glocker*, 1839, *Glock. Min.*, 691 (Halotrichit), f. the Latin form, halotrichum, which in turn is from the older German name, Haarsalz. Actually made up from ἅλς, 'salt,' and ῥιζ, ῥιζος, 'hair.' Iron alum, occurring in yellowish-white, fibrous masses.

J. F. L. Hausmann has used the same name, 1847, *Haus. Min.*, ii, 1174, as a syn. of alunogen.

HAMARTITE. *A. E. Nordenski  ld*, 1868, *Vet. Ak. Stock. Oefv.*, xxv, 399 (Hamartit), f. ἁμαρτία, 'an error,' alluding to the earlier mistake in its analysis. A syn. of bast  nsite.

HAMBERGITE. *W. C. Br  gger*, 1890, *Zt. Kryst.*, xvi, 65 (Hambergit), after A. Hamberg, its discoverer. Hydrous borate of glucinum, occurring in colorless or white, orthorhombic crystals.

HAMELITE. *T. S. Hunt*, 1886, *Hunt Phys.*, 194, in honor of Rev. T. S. Hamel, of Quebec. A doubtful silicate of aluminium and iron, separated from limestone by acid.

HAMLINITE. *W. E. Hidden* and *S. L. Penfield*, 1890, *A. J. S.*, 3d, xxxix, 511, after Dr. A. C. Hamlin, who has shown much interest in the minerals of Maine, where it was found. A fluo-phosphate of aluminum, or glucinum, or both, not yet fully examined.

HAMPSHIRIN. See hampshirite.

HAMPSHIRITE. *R. Hermann*, 1849, *Jour. Pk. Ch.*, xlv, 235 (Hampshir  t), f. Hampshire Co., Mass., where the specimens were found. A name given to certain steatite pseudomorphs, having the form of quartz, and first described by *Chester Dewey*, 1822, *A. J. S.*, iv, 274.

HARKITE *C. U. Shepard* 1874: *Harkite*, a var. of *serphite*. 1874, *Shep. Cat. Min.* 1.

HARKITE *V. E. Hallow* 1883, *A. J. S. Sci.* xix, 133, after *Prof. Henry H. Hallow*, State Mineralogist of California, in which state it was first obtained and is composed of sodium, found in short, hexagonal prisms of white or yellow color.

HARKITE *P. W. Barre* 1878, *Rep. Nat. Geol.* 11 (Hannay), p. 107, *P. W. Barre* of Hannay, Eng. Named at the request of *P. W. Barre* of Melbourne, who discovered a hydrous phosphate of magnesium and ammonium found in slender, yellowish crystals in guano.

HARKITE See again.

HARKITE *E. S. Dana* 1846, *Dana Min.* 227, modified from *E. S. Dana*'s name 1850, *Trans. Phil. Soc. Eng.* 1850, *Eng.* 1850, which in fact is probably made up from *hark* and *ite*, a single type. At the same time *hark* is a mistake.

HARKITE *V. Hallow* 1883, *A. J. S. Sci.* iv, 343, *Hallow* 1883. The term was at first applied to what was considered a new var. of *harkite*, but the name was retained after the mineral was proved to be a new one. At the same time.

HARKITE The name was at first applied both to corundum and *harkite*. *A. S. Hark* 1846, *Dana Min.* i, 344 (Harkite), *harkite*, a mistake of which it is now at the same time.

HARKITE *P. W. Barre* 1878, *Rep. Nat. Geol.* i, 400, f. *Harkite*, *harkite*. At the same time of *harkite*.

HARKITE Error for *harkite*.

HARKITE *A. Ley* 1857, *Ley Min.* ii, 113, taken from *R. J. Hark*'s name, *harkite*, 1850, *Hark* Tab., 30, f. *harkite*, a mistake and *harkite* is to appear, because it is a kind of corundum where the natural joints (cleavage planes) are very apparent. At the same time of corundum.

HARKITE *R. J. Hark* 1901, *Hark Min.* iii, 136, derivation not given, but the meaning is, 'that which divides itself at its joints, referring to the fact that the pyramid made by its prismatic planes in turning divides parallel to a plane passed through its terminal edges; and the word is probably derived from *hark*, 'a joint,' and *révéler*, 'to cut.' Hydrous silicate of aluminum and barium, found usually in complicated twin crystals.

HARRINGTONITE *T. Thomson* [1831, *Bryce Tab.*], 1833, *Phil. Mag.* 3d iii, 85, after Mr. Harrington, of Dublin, a personal friend. An amorphous, chalk-like var. of *mesolite*.

HARRISITE *C. U. Shepard*, 1855, *Rept. Cant. Mine*, 9, after the

Harris brothers, owners of the mine. A var. of chalcocite, having the cleavage of galenite, and pseudomorphous after it.

HARSTIGITE. *G. Flink*, 1886, Vet. Ak. Stock. Bihang., xii, (2), 59 (Harstigit), f. the Harstig mine, Sweden, its locality. Silicate of manganese and calcium, found in small, colorless, prismatic crystals.

HARTINE. *A. Schrötter*, 1843, Pogg. Ann., lix, 45 (Hartin), f. the Oberhart, Austria, its locality. A resin derived from brown coal, identical with xyloretinite.

HARTITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1841, Pogg. Ann., liv, 261 (Hartit), f. the Oberhart, Austria, its locality. A hydrocarbon, from a kind of pine found in brown coal, similar to fichtelite.

HARTMANNITE. *E. J. Chapman*, 1843, Chap. Min., 145, probably in honor of Carl F. A. Hartmann, the German mineralogist. An obs. syn. of breithauptite.

HARZIALITE. Error for harzeolite, which is *A. Dufrenoy's* form, 1859, Duf. Min., iv, 149, of haarzeolith, 'hair zeolite.'

HARZOLITE. See harzcialite.

HATCHETINE. See hatchettite.

HATCHETTITE. *J. J. Conybeare*, 1821, Ann. Phil., 2d, i, 136 (Hatchetine), after C. Hatchett, an English chemist who had analyzed similar minerals. Changed to hatchettite by *J. D. Dana*, 1868, Dana Min., 731. A yellowish-white, wax-like hydrocarbon, somewhat similar to paraffin.

HATCHETTOLITE. *J. L. Smith*, 1877, A. J. S., 3d, xv, 365, after C. Hatchett, the discoverer of columbium, and *λίθος*. A tantalocolumbate of uranium, of yellow-brown color and resinous lustre.

HAUCHECORNITE. *R. Scheibe*, 1892 (for 1891), Jahrb. Geol. Landesant., i, 91 (Hauchecornit), in honor of Dr. W. Hauchecorn. Sulphide of nickel and bismuth, of a light bronze color.

HAUERITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1846, Haid. Ber., ii, 2 (Hauerit), in honor of Joseph Ritter v. Hauer, vice-president of the society before which the account of it was read, and of his son, Franz Ritter v. Hauer, who had assisted in its determination. Sulphide of manganese, found in octahedral crystals of a brownish or black color.

HAUGHTONITE. *M. F. Heddle*, 1878, Min. Mag., ii, 183, in honor of Dr. Samuel Haughton, of Dublin. A var. of biotite in which iron replaces much of the magnesium.

HAUSMANNITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1831 (read 1827), Roy. Soc. Ed., xi, 128, after Prof. J. F. L. Hausmann, who had examined it. Proto-sesquioxide of manganese, found in brownish-black, tetragonal crystals.

HAUTEFEUILLITE. *L. Michel*, 1893, Bull. Soc. Min., xvi, 38, in

honor of Prof. P. Hautefeuille. Hydrous phosphate of calcium and magnesium.

HAÜYNE. See haüynite.

HAÜYNITE. *T. C. Brunn-Neergard*, 1807, Jour. des M., xxi, 365 (Haüyne), in honor of the Abbé René Just Haüy. Silicate of aluminum, calcium and sodium, found in bluish crystals or masses, in rocks of igneous origin.

HAYDENITE. *P. Cleaveland*, 1822, Cleav. Min., 478, after Dr. H. H. Hayden, its discoverer. A yellowish var. of chabazite, from near Baltimore, Md.

HAYESINE. *F. Alger*, 1844, Alger Phil., 318, after Dr. A. A. Hayes, who first examined it. A hydrous borate of calcium, or of calcium and sodium, found in globular, fibrous masses.

HAYESITE. Variant of hayesine.

HAYSENITE. Variant of hayesine.

HAYTORITE. *C. Tripe*, 1827, Phil. Mag., 2d, i, 39, f. Hay Tor, Devonshire, its locality. Quartz, pseudomorphous after datolite.

HEAVY SPAR. *A. G. Werner*, 1774, Wern. Kenn. Foss., 278 (Schweren Spath), in allusion to its weight. A syn. of barite.

HEBETINE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1832, Breit. Char., 130 (Hebetin), perhaps f. ἡβητις, 'youthful.' (No derivation given.) An obs. syn. of willemite.

HEBRONITE. *F. v. Kobell*, 1872, K. Ak. Münch., 284 (Hebronit), f. Hebron, Me., its locality. A var. of amblygonite, containing little sodium.

HECATOLITE. *J. C. Delamétherie*, 1797, Delam. T. T., ii, 200 (Hécatolite), f. Ἑκάτη, 'Luna,' 'the moon,' and λίθος. An obs. syn. of moonstone.

HECTORITE. *S. H. Cox*, 1882, N. Z. Inst. Trans., xv, 409, in honor of Dr. James Hector. An alteration product of pyroxene not fully examined, found in radiating groups.

HEDDLITE. *R. P. Greg.*, 1855, Ed. Phil. Jour., 2d, i, 365, after M. Forster Heddle, its analyst. An artificial oxalate of potassium, at first supposed to be a native mineral.

HEDENBERGITE. *J. J. Berzelius*, 1819, Berz. Nouv. Syst., 206 (Hedenbergit), after Ludwig Hedenberg, a co-worker in mineralogy, who first analyzed and described it. A black, crystalline var. of pyroxene, essentially a silicate of iron and calcium.

HEDGEHOG-STONE. From Stachelschweinstein. A popular name for quartz crystals containing needles of göthite or some other iron oxide.

HEDYPHANE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1830, Jour. Ch. Ph., lx, 310 (Hedypphan), f. ἡδύ-φᾶνης, 'beautifully bright,' alluding to its adamantine lustre. A colorless var. of mimetite, containing calcium.

HEDYPHANITE. Variant of hedyphane.

HEGANITE. Error for høgauite.

HEINTZITE. *O. Luedcke* [1889, Zt. Nat. Halle, lxii, 354], 1890, Zt. Kryst., xviii, 481 (Heintzit), after Prof. Wilhelm H. Heintze, of Halle, who had examined other borates from the same locality. A hydrous borate of magnesium and potassium, found in small, white, monoclinic crystals.

HELDBURGITE. *O. Luedcke* [1879, Zt. Nat. Halle, iv, 291], 1880, Zt. Kryst., iv, 544 (Heldburgit), f. Heldburg, near Coburg, Germany, its locality. A yellow mineral resembling guarinite, not yet analyzed.

HELENITE. *A. Nawratil*, 1883, Dingler J., ccxlviii, 513 (Helenit), f. the Helena Shaft, Ropa, Galicia, where it was found. A yellow mineral wax, near ozocerite.

HELEROCLIN. Error for heteroclin.

HELIOLITE. *J. C. Delametherie*, 1797, Delam. T. T., ii, 200, f. ἥλιος, 'the sun,' and λίθος. An obs. name for sunstone.

HELIOPHYLLITE. *G. Flink*, 1888, Vet. Ak. Stock. Oefv., xlv, 574 (Heliophyllit), f. ἥλιος, 'the sun,' and φύλλον, 'a leaf,' alluding to its color and structure. A foliated var. of ecdemite.

HELIOTROPE. From ἥλιος, 'the sun,' and τρέπειν, 'to turn,' because according to *Pliny*, 77, *Pliny Hist.*, Bk. 37, 60, it gives a red reflection when put in water in the face of the sun (Dana). A green chalcedony with small spots of red jasper, having a fancied resemblance to drops of blood, hence often called bloodstone. *Pliny's* heliotropium was plasma veined with much red jasper.

HELLEFLINTE. *A. Cronstedt*, 1758, Crons. Min., 57 (Hälleflinte), f. hälle, 'a rock,' and flinte, 'flint;' a translation of the earlier Latin name petrosilex. A compact rock, now generally called felsite.

HELMINTHE. *G. H. O. Volger*, 1854, Volg. Ent. Min., 142, f. ἑλμινς, -ινθος, 'a worm,' referring to its structure. A var. of chlorite, occurring in slender, worm-like aggregations.

HELVETAN. *R. T. Simmler* [1862, *Simm. Petrog.*, 9], 1868, *Kenng. Ueb.* for 1862-65, 135, f. Helvetia, because found in Switzerland. A gray, micaceous mineral from the Alps, never fully described.

HELVIN. See helvite.

HELVITE. *A. G. Werner*, 1817, Wern. Letz., 29 (Helvin), f. ἥλιος, 'the sun,' in allusion to its yellow color. A honey-yellow to greenish silicate of glucinum and manganese, formerly called tetrahedral garnet.

HEMAFIBRITE. *L. J. Igelström*, 1884, *Geol. För. Förh.*, vii, 210 (Aimafibrit), f. αἷμα, 'blood,' and fibra, 'fibre,' alluding to its color and structure. A hydrous arsenate of manganese, found in blood-red spheres with a fibrous structure.

HEMATITE. From αἷματις, 'bloodstone,' from the red color of its powder. Anhydrous sesquioxide of iron, one of the most valuable of the iron ores.

HEMATOCONITE. See hæmatoconite.

HEMATOLITE. *L. J. Igelström*, 1884, *Geol. För. Förh.*, vii, 210 (Aimatolit), f. αἷματόεις, 'blood-red,' from its color, and λίθος. Hydrous arsen-antimonate of manganese, found in small, blood-red crystals.

HEMATOSTIBITE. *L. J. Igelström*, 1885, *Bull. Soc. Min.*, viii, 143 (Hæmatostibiite), f. αἷμα, 'blood,' and stibium, 'antimony,' because of its color and composition. A var. of manganostibiite, blood-red in thin splinters.

HEMICHALCITE. *F. v. Kobell*, 1864, *Kob. Geschicht.*, 600 (Hemichalcit), f. ἡμί, 'half,' and χαλκός, 'copper,' so called because it contains half as much copper as wittichite, which it resembles. An obs. syn. of emplectite.

HEMIMORPHITE. *A. Kenngott*, 1853, *Keung. Min.*, 67 (Hemimorphit), f. the hemimorphic character of some of its crystals. An obs. syn. of calamine, silicate of zinc.

HEMIOPAL. *H. H. A. Francke*, 1890, *Francke Min. Nom.*, 81. A substitute for the old German name Halbopal.

HENKELITE. *E. J. Chapman*, 1843, *Chap. Min.*, 121, probably in honor of Johann F. Henckel. An obs. syn. of argentite.

HENRYITE. *F. M. Endlich*, 1874, *E. M. Jour.*, xviii, 133, in honor of Prof. Joseph Henry. A mixture of altaite and pyrite, at first considered a distinct mineral.

HENWOODITE. *J. H. Collins*, 1876, *Min. Mag.*, i, 11, in honor of Mrs. Lucy Henwood, F.R.S. A hydrous phosphate of copper and aluminum, resembling turquoise.

HEPATIC PYRITES. *R. Kirwan*, 1796, *Kirw. Min.*, ii, 83, f. hepatica 'of the liver,' alluding to its color, a translation of Leberkies of Wern. 1791, *Wern. Pabst.*, 139. A var. of pyrite of a brown color.

HEPATIN. *A. Breithaupt*, 1847, *Breit. Handb.*, iii, 891, f. the Hepatin-Erz, 'liver-ore,' 1832, *Breit. Char.*, 224. An intermediate variety of limonite and a copper ore, of a liver-brown color.

HEPATITE. *A. G. Karsten*, 1800, *Karst. Tab.*, 75 (Hepatit), f.

the older form, lapis hepaticus. So named because it gives out a fetid odor (like that of hepar sulphur) when struck. A fetid var. of barite.

HEPATOPYRITE. Syn. of hepatic pyrites.

HERACLEAN STONE. An early name for loadstone.

HERBECKITE. *A. Dufrénoy*, 1847, *Duf. Min.*, iii, 562, f. Herbeck, Bohemia, its locality. Agate or jasper, impregnated with iron hydrate; a rock rather than a mineral.

HERCINITE. Error for hercynite.

HERCYNITE. *F. X. M. Zippe* [1839, *Min. Böh.*], 1847, *Glock Syn.*, 118 (Hercynit), f. *Silva Hercynia*, the Latin name of the Bohemian Forest, where it was found. Aluminate of iron, found in black, octahedral crystals.

Also an obs. syn. of harmotome, 1817, *Zap. Lex.*, ii, 60.

HERDERITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1828, *Phil. Mag.*, 2d, iv, 1, in honor of Baron Siegmund A. W. v. Herder. A fluo-phosphate of glucinum and calcium, found in brilliant, transparent crystals.

HERMANNITE. *A. Kenngott*, 1853, *Kenng. Min.*, 71 (Hermannit), after Dr. R. Hermann, who had described it under the name mangan-amphibole. An obs. syn. of rhodonite.

HERMANNOLITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1876, *A. J. S.*, 3d, xi, 140 (published first, 1875, in a Popular Guide to the Museum of Amherst College, p. 71), in honor of Dr. R. Hermann, of Moscow, and *Ληθος*. A mineral from Haddam, Ct., probably identical with columbite.

HERMESITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1866, *Berg. Hüt.*, xxv, 182 (Hermesit), f. 'Ερμης, 'Mercury.' A var. of mercurial tetrahedrite.

HERRENGRUNDITE. *A. Brezina*, 1879, *Zt. Kryst.*, iii, 359 (Herrengrundit), f. Herrengrund, Hungary, its locality. A hydrous sulphate of copper and calcium, occurring in spherical groups of small, green crystals.

HERRERITE. *A. M. del Rio*, 1880, *A. J. S.*, xviii, 193, after C. Herrera, its first analyst. A supposed carbonate of tellurium and nickel, but proved by *F. A. Genth*, 1855, *Acad. Nat. Sci.*, vii, 232, to be smithsonite, carbonate of zinc.

HERSCHELITE. *A. Levy*, 1825, *Ann. Phil.*, 2d, x, 262, in honor of Sir John Herschel. A hydrous silicate of aluminum, calcium and sodium, now considered a var. of chabazite.

HERVELECA. Error for hverlera.

HESSENBERGITE. *A. Kenngott*, 1863, *K. Ak. Münch. Ber.*, ii, 230 (Hessenbergit), in honor of Friedrich Hessenberg. A silicate of undetermined composition, occurring on crystals of eisenrose.

HESSITE. *J. Fröbel*, 1843, *Fröb. Grund.*, 49 (Hessit), after Germain

H. Hess, who had examined it. Telluride of silver, occurring in gray, sectile masses.

HESSONITE. See *essonite*.

HETÆROLITE. *G. E. Moore*, 1877, *A. J. S.*, 3d, xiv, 423, f. *ἑταῖρος*, 'a companion,' because found with chalcophanite, and *λίθος*. No analysis has been given, but it contains zinc and manganese, and is called a zinc hausmannite.

HETAIRITE. *F. Zirkel*, 1881, *Naum. Min.*, 371. A variant of *hetærolite*.

HETEPOSITE. See *heterosite*.

HETEROCLINE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1840, *Pogg. Ann.*, xlix, 204 (*Heteroklin*), f. *ἑτεροκλινής*, 'unequal,' because, being hemihedral, its crystals have a different inclination from those of holohedral manganese minerals. A syn. of *marceline*.

HETEROGENITE. *A. Frenzel*, 1872, *Jour. Pk. Ch.*, 2d, v, 404 (*Heterogenit*), f. *ἑτερογενής*, 'of another kind,' referring to its difference in composition from certain minerals which it otherwise resembles. A hydrous oxide of cobalt, resulting from the decomposition of *smaltite*.

HETEROMERITE. *R. Hermann*, 1846 (for 1845-46), *Min. Ges. St. Pet. Ver.*, 205 (*Heteromerit*), because thought to be heteromeric with *vesuvianite*. A var. of *vesuvianite*, occurring in small, green crystals.

HETEROMESITE. Error for *heteromerite*.

HETEROMORPHITE. *C. F. Rammelsberg*, 1849, *Pogg. Ann.*, lxxvii, 240 (*Heteromorphit*), f. *ἕτερος*, 'another,' and *μορφή*, 'form,' because its other name, 'feather-ore,' is not always applicable. A syn. of *jamesonite*.

HETEROSITE. *F. Alluaud*, 1826, *Ann. Sci. Nat.*, viii, 346, f. *ἕτερος*, 'another,' probably because it is a second manganese mineral from the same locality. By an error in first publication it was spelled *heteposite*, 1825, *Ann. Ch. Pharm.*, xxx, 294. A var. of *triphyllite*, found in bluish-gray, cleavable masses.

HEUBACHITE. *F. v. Sandberger* [1876, *K. Ak. Münch.*, 238], 1877, *Zt. Kryst.*, i, 415 (*Heubachit*), f. *Heubachthal*, Baden, its locality. A hydrous oxide of cobalt and nickel, occurring in thin, soot-like incrustations; perhaps a mixture.

HEULANDITE. *H. J. Brooke*, 1822, *Ed. Phil. Jour.*, vi, 112, in honor of Henry Heuland. Hydrated silicate of aluminum and calcium, found in crystals of various colors, with pearly lustre.

HEXAGONITE. *E. Goldsmith*, 1876, *Acad. Nat. Sci. Proc.*, 160, f. the apparent hexagonal shape of its crystals. A var. of *amphibole*, resembling *tremolite*, but pink in color.

HEYDENBERGITE. Error for hedenbergite.

HIBBERTITE. *M. F. Heddle*, 1878, *Min. Mag.*, ii, 25, after Samuel Hibbert, who examined minerals from the island of Unst, its locality. A hydrous carbonate of calcium and magnesium, of lemon-yellow color; probably a mixture.

HIDDENITE. *J. L. Smith*, 1881, *A. J. S.*, 3d, xxi, 128, in honor of Wm. E. Hidden. A var. of spodumene, found in transparent, emerald-green crystals.

HJELMITE. *A. E. Nordenskiöld*, 1860, *Vet. Ak. Stock. Oefv.*, xvii, 34 (Hjelmit), in honor of P. J. Hjelm. A black stauno-tantalate of iron and other bases.

HIERATITE. *A. Cossa* [1882, *Acc. Linc. Trans.*, vi, 141], 1882, *Bull. Soc. Min.*, v, 61, f. Hiera, the ancient name of Vulcano, one of the Lipari Isl. A fluo-silicate of potassium, found in the fumaroles of Vulcano.

HIGHGATE RESIN. *T. Thomson*, 1813, *Ann. Phil.*, ii, 9, f. Highgate Hill, London, its locality. A syn. of copalite.

HILLANGSITE. *L. J. Igelström*, 1884, *Bull. Soc. Min.*, vii, 232, f. the Hillang mine, Delarne, Sweden, its locality. A syn. of danne-morite.

HINTZEITE. *L. Milch*, 1890, *Zt. Kryst.*, xviii, 478 (Hintzeit), in honor of Prof. C. H. Hintze. A syn. of heintzite.

HIORTDAHLITE. *W. O. Brögger* [1889, *Mag. Nat.*, xxxi, 232], 1890, *Zt. Kryst.*, xvi, 367 (Hiordahlit), in honor of Prof. Th. Hiordahl, of Christiania. A silico-fluo-zirconate of calcium and sodium, found in yellow, triclinic crystals.

HIRCINE. See hircite.

HIRCITE. *H. Piddington* [1853, *Arch. Pharm.*, lxxiv, 318], 1855, *Kenng. Ueb.* for 1853, 134 (Hircine), f. hircus, 'a goat,' because it emits a strong, animal odor when burned. An amorphous, yellowish-brown hydrocarbon from Burmah.

HISINGERITE. *J. J. Berzelius*, 1828, *Pogg. Ann.*, xlii, 505 (Hisingerit), in honor of Wilhelm Hisinger. A hydrous silicate of iron, of uncertain composition.

Used earlier by *Berzelius*, 1815, *Afh. i Fis.*, iv 96. Hisinger would not accept the name and changed it to gillingite, of which it is now an obs. syn.

HISLOPITE. *S. Haughton*, 1859, *Phil. Mag.*, 4th, xvii, 16, after the Rev. Stephen Hislop, from whom it was received. A var. of calcite, colored greenish by glauconite.

HITCHCOCKITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1856, *Rept. Cant. Mine*, 11, in

honor of Dr. Edward Hitchcock, of Amherst College. A var. of plumbogummite.

HJELMITE. See hielmite.

HÖEGANITE. Error for högauite.

HÖEPFNERITE. *D. de Gallitzin*, 1801, Gall. Rec., 123, probably after J. G. A. Höpfner, to whom its discovery was attributed. An obs. name for tremolite.

HÖERNESITE. *W. Haidinger* [1859, Geol. Reich. Verh., xi, 41], 1860, Kenng. Ueb. for 1859, 17 (Hörnesit), in honor of Dr. M. Hörnes. Hydrous arsenate of magnesium, occurring in snow-white, foliated masses.

HÖEVELITE. *H. Girard*, 1863, Jahrb. Min., 568 (Hævelit), in honor of Berghauptmann von Hævel. A syn. of sylvite.

HOFMANNITE. *E. Bechi* [1878, Acc. Linc. Trans., ii, 135], 1879, Zt. Kryst., iii, 429, in honor of Prof. A. W. Hofmann. An oxygenated hydrocarbon, occurring in colorless, rhombic crystals.

HOGAUIE. Error for högauite.

HÖGAUIE. *C. J. Selb*, [1803, Ges. Nat. Berl. N. Schrift., iv, 395], 1810, Klap. Beit., v, 44, f. Hogau, Württemberg, its locality. An obs. syn. of natrolite.

HOG-TOOTH SPAR. Like dog-tooth spar, a popular name for calcite, occurring in acute scalenohedrons.

HOHMANNITE. *A. Frenzel*, 1888, Min. Mitth., ix, 397 (Hohmannit), after Th. Hohmann, its discoverer. A var. of amarantite, resulting from slight alteration.

HOLLOW SPAR. *A. G. Werner*, 1804, Ludw. Min., 210 (Hohlspath), because the dark parts of the crystals were thought to have been hollow and filled up with slate. An obs. syn. of chiastolite.

HOLMESITE. See holmite.

HOLMITE. *E. D. Clarke*, 1817, Ann. Phil., x, 71, after Mr. Holme, of Cambridge, its first analyst. A siliceous carbonate of lime from an unknown locality, found among paving-stones.

In 1836, *T. Thomson* gave the name holmite, Rec. Gen. Sci., iii, 335, in honor of Dr. A. F. Holmes, of Montreal, to a mineral which proved to be identical with clintonite. Changed in 1837, Dana Min., 266, to holmesite, both forms having since been used.

HOMICHLIN. *A. Breithaupt*, 1858, Berg. Hüt., xvii, 385, f. *δμυχλη*, 'dimness,' because its freshly broken surface tarnishes on exposure. Sulphide of iron and copper, perhaps resulting from the alteration of copper pyrites.

HOMILITE. *S. R. Paijkull*, 1876, Geol. För. Förh., iii, 229 (Homilit), f. *ὁμιλεῖν*, 'to occur together,' because it occurs with meli-

phanite and erdmannite. Boro-silicate of iron and calcium, found in dark brown or black, monoclinic crystals.

HONEYSTONE. *A. G. Werner*, 1789, *Berg. Jour.*, i, 380 (Honigstein), in allusion to its honey-yellow color. A syn. of mellite.

HOPEITE. *D. Brewster*, 1824 (read 1823), *Roy. Soc. Ed. Trans.*, x, 107, in honor of Dr. Thomas C. Hope. A phosphate of zinc which has not been analyzed.

HORBACHITE. *A. Knop*, 1873, *Jahrb. Min.*, 523 (Horbachit), f. Horbach, Baden, its locality. A sulphide of iron and nickel, near pyrrhotite.

HORNBLENDE. An old German name for any dark-colored, prismatic crystals found with metallic ores, but containing no valuable metal, blende meaning a deceiver. Now confined to dark-colored varieties of amphibole.

HORN-LEAD. From Hornblei, a popular name for certain lead minerals of horny appearance. *D. L. G. Karsten*, 1800, *Karst. Tab.*, 78, applied it to the mineral now known as phosgenite.

HORN-MERCURY. *P. Woulfe*, 1776, *Phil. Trans.*, lxvi, 618, f. its appearance. An early name for native calomel.

HORN-QUICKSILVER. Syn. of horn-mercury.

HORN-SILVER. *J. G. Wallerius*, 1747, *Wall. Min.*, 310 (Horn-silver), because a silver ore of horny appearance. A syn. of cerargyrite.

HORNSTONE. From Hornstein, from its horny appearance. A popular name for a var. of quartz resembling flint, but more brittle.

HORSE-FLESH ORE. The name used by Cornish miners for bornite, on account of its purplish-red color.

HORSFORDITE. *T. H. Norton* and *A. Laist*, 1888, *Am. Ch. Jour.*, x, 60, in honor of Prof. E. N. Horsford, of Cambridge. A copper antimonide, resembling silver in color and lustre, but tarnishing easily.

HORTONITE. *A. Dufrenoy*, 1859, *Duf. Min.*, iv, 424, probably in honor of Dr. William Horton. A steatitic pseudomorph of pyroxene, from Orange Co., N. Y.

HORTONOLITE. *G. J. Brush*, 1869, *A. J. S.*, 2d, xlviii, 17, after Silas R. Horton, who first called attention to it, and *λίθος*. A silicate of iron and magnesium, near chrysolite.

HOUGHITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1851, *Am. Assoc.*, iv, 314, in honor of Dr. Franklin B. Hough. A var. of hydrotalcite, derived from the alteration of spinel.

HOUILITE. *L. J. M. Daubenton* [1799, *Daub. Tab.*, 29], 1801, *Haüy Min.*, iii, 218, f. houille, 'coal.' One of the several names that have been suggested for anthracite.

HÖVELLITE. Variant of hœvellite.

HOVITE. *J. H. and G. Gladstone*, 1862, *Phil. Mag.*, 4th, xxiii, 465, f. Hove, near Brighton, Eng., its locality. A native carbonate of aluminum and calcium, a soft, earthy substance, probably a mixture.

HOWARDITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1848, *A. J. S.*, 2d, vi, 253, in honor of Luke Howard, an English meteorologist. A silicate of iron and magnesium, found in certain meteorites.

HOWLITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1868, *Dana Min.*, 598, after Prof. H. How, of Nova Scotia, who first examined it, and *λίθος*. Hydro-boro-silicate of calcium, occurring in white nodules imbedded in gypsum.

HUANTAJAYITE. *A. Raimondi*, [1873, *Ann. Soc. Lima*, No. 6], 1878, *Min. Perou*, 64, f. Huantajaya, Peru, its locality. A var. of halite (sodium chloride), containing one twentieth part of silver chloride.

HUASCOLITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1868, *Dana Min.*, 42, f. Huasco, Chili, its locality, and *λίθος*. A var. of galeuite, containing some zinc sulphide.

HÜBNERITE. *E. N. Riotté*, [1865, *Reese River Reveille*], 1865, *Berg. Hdt.*, xxiv, 370, in honor of Hüttenmeister Adolph Hübner, of Freiberg, Saxony. Tungstate of manganese, found in reddish-brown, bladed crystals.

HUDSONITE. *L. C. Beck*, 1842, *Beck Min.*, 405, f. the Hudson River, near which it was first found. A black var. of pyroxene, containing much iron.

HULLITE. *E. T. Hardman*, 1878, *Roy. Ir. Ac. Proc.*, iii, 116, after Prof. Edward Hull, who examined it. A velvet-black, amorphous, hydrous silicate, near delessite.

HUMBOLDTILITE. *T. Monticelli and N. Covelli*, 1825, *Mont. Cov.*, 377 (Umboldilite), in honor of Baron von Humboldt, and *λίθος*. A var. of mellilite, often found in large crystals.

HUMBOLDTINE. *M. de Riccio*, 1821, *Ann. Ch. Phys.*, xviii, 210, in honor of Baron von Humboldt. Hydrous oxalate of iron, found usually in capillary, yellow crystals.

HUMBOLDTTITE. *A. Lery*, 1823, *Ann. Phil.*, 2d, v, 134, in honor of Baron von Humboldt. An obs. syn. of datolite.

Also used as a variant of humboldtine.

HUMINITE. *G. Ekman*, 1868, *Vet. Ak. Stock. Oefv.*, xxv, 146 (Huminit). i. its humus-like character. A hydrocarbon from Sweden, resembling coal.

HUMITE. *J. L. Bournon*, [1813, *Bourn. Cat.*], 1814, *Allan Min. Nomen.*, 45, in honor of Sir Abraham Hume, of London. A fluo-silicate of magnesium long considered a var. of chondrodite, but now made a distinct species on crystallographic grounds.

HUMOFERRITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1876, *Shep. Cat. Min.*, 3, probably f. humus and ferrum. An undescribed earthy ochre.

HUNTERITE. *S. Haughton*, 1859, *Phil. Mag.*, 4th, xvii, 16, after the Rev. Robert Hunter, from whom it was received. A var. of cimolite, from India.

HUNTILITE. *H. Wurtz*, 1879, *E. M. Jour.*, xxvii, 55, in honor of Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, and *λίθος*. An arsenide of silver of uncertain composition, found with other silver minerals at Silver Islet, Ontario.

HUREAULITE. *F. Alluaud*, 1825, *Ann. Ch. Phys.*, xxx, 302, f. Hureaux, France, its locality, and *λίθος*. Hydrous phosphate of manganese, found in small, reddish, prismatic crystals.

HURONITE. *T. Thomson*, 1836, *Thom. Min.*, i, 384, f. Lake Huron, near which it was found. A yellowish-green feldspar, closely related to anorthite.

HÜTTENBERGITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1883, *McKay Inaug.*, 43 (*Hüttenbergit*), f. Hüttenberg, Carinthia, its locality. The name appears on a label in the Freiberg collection, in Breithaupt's handwriting. A var. of löllingite.

HUYSENITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1868, *Dana Min.*, 799, after A. Huyssen, who first described it. A var. of boracite, containing some iron, at first called iron boracite.

HVERLERA. *J. G. Forchhammer*, 1844, *Berz. Jahres.*, xxiii, 263, f. Hver, 'hot spring,' and lera, 'clay,' because it is a clay from Iceland, the land of hot springs. A white or reddish clay, separated from certain earths of Iceland by means of acid.

HVERSALT. *J. G. Forchhammer*, 1844, *Berz. Jahres.*, xxiii, 265. A local name, f. Hver, 'hot spring,' and salt, because it is a salt from Iceland, the land of hot springs. A var. of halotrichite.

HYACINTH. A popular name for reddish zircon used as a gem. The hyacinth, *ῥάκινθος*, of the ancients was not this stone, but one of blue or purple color, perhaps the modern sapphire. Other minerals, notably garnet and vesuvianite, have also been called hyacinth.

HYACINTHINE. *J. C. Delamétherie*, 1792, *Delam. Sciag.*, i, 268, in allusion to its color. An obs. name for vesuvianite. It had been called hyacinte du Vesuve by *Romé de L'Isle*, 1783, *De L. Cryst.*, ii, 291. As it was found in the rocks from other volcanoes, Delamétherie considered the name inappropriate.

HYACINTHOIDE. *J. C. Delamétherie*, 1795, *Delam. T. T.*, iii, 463, f. its resemblance in color to hyacinth (zircon). An obs. name for cinnamon-stone.

HYALITE. *A. G. Werner*, 1794, *Kirw. Min.*, i, 297, f. *ὑάλος*,

'glass,' which it resembles. A colorless var. of opal, occurring in globular concretions.

The name hyalite, meaning glass-stone, has also been used as a syn. of axinite, 1797, Klap. Beit., ii, 118 (Glasstein oder Hyalit).

HYALOMELAN. *J. F. L. Hausmann*, 1847, Haus. Min., i, 545, f. ὑἄλος and μελἄς, -ἄνος, 'black glass,' which it resembles. A syn. of tachylyte.

HYALOPHANE. *W. S. v. Waltershausen*, 1855, Pogg. Ann., xciv, 134 (Hyalophan), probably f. ὑἄλος, 'glass,' and φαῖνεσθαι, 'to appear,' alluding to its transparency. A barium feldspar, found in transparent crystals similar to adularia.

HYALOSIDERITE. *F. A. Walchner*, 1823, Jour. Ch. Ph., xxxix, 65 (Hyalosiderit), f. ὑἄλος, 'glass,' and σίδηρος, 'iron,' from its appearance and composition. A very ferruginous var. of chrysolite, occurring in large, glassy crystals.

HYALOTEKITE. *A. E. Nordenskiöld*, 1877, Geol. Förr. Förh., iii, 382 (Hyalotekit), f. ὑἄλος and τήκειν, 'to melt to glass,' because it fuses easily to a clear glass. A boro-silicate of lead, barium and calcium, found in coarsely crystalline masses.

HYBLITE. *W. S. v. Waltershausen*, 1853, Walt. Vul., 228 (Hyblit), f. Mt. Hybla, Sicily, its locality. One of the hypothetical varieties of palagonite.

HYDRARGILLITE. *H. Davy*, 1805, Phil. Trans., 162, f. ὕδωρ, 'water,' and ἄργιλλος, 'clay,' alluding to its composition. A syn. of wavellite.

Also suggested by *P. Cleaveland*, 1822, Cleav. Min., 224, as a suitable name for the mineral that had just been named gibbsite. Retained by *G. Rosé*, 1839, Pogg. Ann., xlviii, 564, for the crystallized var. of gibbsite.

HYDRARGYRITE. *E. Bertrand*, 1872, Ann. des M., 7th, i, 412, f. hydrargyrum, 'mercury.' A very doubtful oxide of mercury, resulting from the decomposition of amalgam.

Hydrargyrite is sometimes seen as an error for hydrargillite.

HYDROAPATITE. *A. Damour*, 1856, Ann. des M., 5th, x, 65, f. its composition. A milk-white var. of apatite, resembling chalcedony and containing some water.

HYDROBIOTITE. *H. C. Lewis*, 1880, Acad. Nat. Sci. Proc., 319. A hydrated var. of biotite.

HYDROBORACITE. *G. H. Hess*, 1834, Pogg. Ann., xxxi, 49 (Hydroboracit), f. its composition. A hydrous borate of calcium and magnesium, greatly resembling gypsum.

HYDROBOROCALCITE. *J. F. L. Hausmann*, 1847, Haus. Min., ii, 1429 (Hydroborocalcit), f. its composition. A syn. of hayesine.

HYDROBUCHOLZITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1850, Dana Min., 296, f. *T. Thomson's* earlier name, hydrous buchoizite, 1836, Thom. Min., i, 237, so called because it resembles bucholzite, but contains water. An uncertain alteration product, of greenish-blue color.

HYDROCALCITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1850, Dana Min., 212, alluding to its composition. A syn. of hydroconite.

Also used by *K. Kosmann*, 1892, Zt. Geol., xlv, 155. A hydrous carbonate of calcium, found in fine needles in rock-milk.

HYDROCASTORITE. *Grattarola*, [1876, Com. Geol. Boll., 323], 1877, Zt. Kryst., i, 87. A hydrous silicate of aluminum and calcium, found coating crystals of castorite, and resulting from its decomposition.

HYDROCERITE. *E. F. Glocker*, 1831, Glock. Min., 956 (Hydrocerit), f. its supposed composition, lanthanum being mistaken for cerium. An obs. syn. of lanthanite.

Also used by the same author, 1847, Glock. Syn., 247. An obs. syn. of bastnäsite.

HYDROCERUSSITE. *A. E. Nordenskiöld*, 1877, Geol. För. Förh., iii, 381 (Hydrocerussit), f. its composition. A hydrous carbonate of lead, occurring as a white, crystalline coating on native lead.

HYDROCHLORE. *R. Hermann*, 1850, Jour. Pk. Ch., 1, 186 (Hydrochlor), adapted from ὕδωρ, 'water,' and pyrochlore, because a var. of pyrochlore containing a small amount of water.

HYDROCINITE. *T. A. Readwin*, 1867, Read. Ind. Supp., ii (Hydrocinut). Probably an error for hydrozincite, as it is said to be hydrous oxide of zinc.

HYDROCLINTONITE. *F. W. Clarke* and *E. A. Schneider*, 1890, A. J. S., 3d, xl, 452. A name used to show the relation of certain minerals to the clintonite group, but not applied to a definite mineral.

HYDROCONITE. *J. F. L. Hausmann*, 1847, Haus. Min., ii, 1405 (Hydrokonit), f. ὕδωρ, 'water,' and κορία, 'lime,' alluding to its composition. A hydrous carbonate of calcium of recent formation, found under water, incrusting wood.

HYDROCUPRITE. *F. A. Genth*, 1875, A. J. S., 3d, xl, 452, f. ὕδωρ, 'water,' and cuprum, 'copper.' Hydrous oxide of copper, found as a soft, amorphous, orange-red coating, on magnetite.

HYDROCYANITE. *A. Scacchi*, 1873 (read 1870), Nap. Ac. Atti, v, 26 (Idrociano), f. ὕδωρ, 'water,' and κυανός, 'blue,' because when exposed to moist air its crystals absorb water and turn blue. Anhydrous sulphate of copper, occurring at Vesuvius.

HYDRODOLOMITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1850, *Dana Min.*, 213, f. $\tilde{\upsilon}\delta\omega\rho$, 'water,' and dolomite. A hydrous carbonate of calcium and magnesium.

HYDROFERRITE. *E. J. Chapman*, 1843, *Chap. Min.*, 83, f. $\tilde{\upsilon}\delta\omega\rho$, 'water,' and ferrum. An obs. syn. of limonite.

HYDROFITE. See hydrophite.

HYDROFLUOCERITE. *R. Hermann*, 1855, *Soc. Nat. Mosc. Nouv. Mem.*, x, 61 (Hydrofluocerit), f. *A. Dufrénoy's* earlier name, cerium hydrofluat, 1845, *Duf. Min.*, ii, 382, f. its composition. An obs. syn. of bastnäsite.

HYDROFLUORITE. *A. Scacchi*, 1872, *Nap. Ac. Rend.*, 211 (Idrofluore), f. its composition. Hydrofluoric acid gas, observed after certain eruptions of Vesuvius.

HYDROFRANKLINITE. *W. J. Røpper*, 1882, *Dana Min.*, App. iii, 61, f. $\tilde{\upsilon}\delta\omega\rho$, 'water,' and franklinite, because a hydrous mineral otherwise similar to franklinite. A syn. of chalcophanite.

HYDROGIOBERTITE. *A. Scacchi*, 1885, *Nap. Ac. Rend.*, xxiv, 310, f. $\tilde{\upsilon}\delta\omega\rho$, 'water,' and giobertite (magnesite). A hydrous carbonate of magnesium of a light gray color, found in compact spheres in porphyry.

HYDROHALITE. *J. F. L. Hausmann*, 1847, *Haus. Min.*, ii, 1458 (Hydrohalit), f. $\tilde{\upsilon}\delta\omega\rho$, 'water,' and $\alpha\lambda\varsigma$, 'salt,' because supposed to be a hydrous var. of common salt.

HYDROHEMATITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1847, *Breit. Handb.*, iii, 846 (Hydrohaematit), f. $\tilde{\upsilon}\delta\omega\rho$, 'water,' and hematite. An obs. syn. of turgite.

HYDROILMENTE. *C. W. Blomstrand* 1878, *Blom. Titan.*, 4 (Hydroilmenit), f. $\tilde{\upsilon}\delta\omega\rho$, 'water,' and ilmenite. A partially decomposed var. of ilmenite, containing a little water.

HYDROLANTHANITE. *E. F. Glocker*, 1847, *Glock. Syn.*, 248 (Hydrolanthanit), f. $\tilde{\upsilon}\delta\omega\rho$, 'water,' and lanthanite, referring to its composition. An obs. syn. of lanthanite.

HYDROLANTHITE. Error for hydrolanthanite.

HYDROLITE. *E. de Drée*, 1811, *Drée Cat.*, 18, f. $\tilde{\upsilon}\delta\omega\rho$, 'water,' because it contains it, and $\lambda\iota\theta\omicron\varsigma$. An obs. syn. of gmelinite.

HYDROMAGNESITE. *H. G. Trolle Wachtmeister*, 1827, *Vet. Ak. Stock.*, 18 (Talkjordshydrat), f. its composition. Hydrous carbonate of magnesium, found in white, silky crystals or earthy crusts.

HYDROMAGNOCALCITE. *C. F. Rammelsberg*, 1849, *Jahrb. Ch. Ph. Min.*, 779 (Hydromagnocalcit), f. its composition. An obs. syn. of hydrodolomite.

HYDROMANGANOCALCITE. *K. F. A. Hartmann*, 1850, *Hart.*

Min. Nacht., 299 (Hydromanganocalcit). A syn. of hydromagnocalcite, probably from a confusion between magnesium and manganese.

HYDROMUSCOVITE. *A. Johnstone*, 1889, Geol. Soc. Lond. Q. J., xlv, 363. A general name for the various hydro-micas derived from muscovite.

HYDRONEPHELITE. *F. W. Clarke*, 1886, A. J. S., 3d, xxxi, 265, f. ὕδωρ, 'water,' and nephelite. Hydrous silicate of aluminum and sodium, resulting from the decomposition of nephelite.

HYDRONICCITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1877, Shep. Cont. Min., 6, f. its composition. A name suggested for certain "films of an apple-green color in case they prove to be hydrate of nickel."

HYDRONICKELMAGNESITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1848, A. J. S., 2d, vi, 250, f. its composition. A suggested name for pennite.

HYDROPHANE. From ὕδωρ, 'water,' and φαίνεσθαι, 'to appear,' because it becomes translucent when immersed in water. A var. of opal.

HYDROPHILITE. *J. F. L. Hausmann*, 1813, Haus. Min., iii, 857 (Hydrophilit), f. ὕδωρ and φίλος, 'lover of water,' because of its hygroscopic property. A name for calcium chloride.

HYDROPHITE. *L. F. Swanberg*, 1839, Vet. Ak. Stock, 186 (Hydrophit), f. ὕδωρ, 'water,' and ophite, 'serpentine,' because a serpentinous mineral containing much water. A greenish-black mineral, near deweylite in composition, but containing considerable iron.

HYDROPHYLLITE. Error for hydrophilite.

HYDROPITE. *E. F. Germar*, 1819, Jour. Ch. Ph., xxvi, 115 (Hydropit), probably f. ὕδρο-ποιός, 'watery,' because it contains water. An impure var. of rhodonite.

HYDROPLUMBITE. *M. F. Heddle*, 1889, Min. Mag., viii, 203, f. its composition. An uncertain mineral, occurring in minute, white scales, supposed to be hydrate of lead.

HYDROPYRITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1874, Frenz. Min. Lex., 201 (Hydropyrit), f. its earlier name Wasserkies, *G. Agricola*, 1546, Agric., 483 (Wasserkis), which is perhaps a corruption of Weisserkis, 'white iron pyrites.' Now used for a var. of marcasite said to contain water.

HYDRORHODONITE. *N. Engström*, 1875, Geol. För. Förh., ii, 469 (Hydrorhodonit), f. its composition. A reddish-brown mineral with the composition of rhodonite, but containing one molecule of water.

HYDRORUTILE. — *Adam*, 1869, Adam Tab., 28, because a mineral containing water, but otherwise similar in composition to rutile. Said to be hydrous titanitic acid, but neither description nor analysis is given.

HYDROSAMARSKITE. *A. E. Nordenskiöld*, 1891, Vet. Ak. Stock. Bih., xvii, (2), No. 1, 8 (Hydrosamarskit). A var. of samarskite containing water.

HYDROSIDERITE. *E. F. Glocker*, 1847, Glock. Syn., 59 (Hydrosiderit), f. ὕδωρ, 'water,' and σιδηρός, 'iron,' alluding to its composition. An obs. syn. of limonite.

HYDROSILICITE. *W. S. v. Waltershausen*, 1853, Walt. Vul., 305, f. its composition. A hydrous silicate of calcium and magnesium, found as an amorphous crust.

The name hydrosilicite was also used by *J. C. F. Kuhl*, 1827, Ed. New Phil. Jour., iii, 385, for a white, amorphous substance which proved to be cerollite.

HYDROSTEATITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1850, Dana Min., 252, so called because it is a var. of steatite, containing an unusual amount of water.

HYDROTALC. *L. A. Necker*, 1835, Neck. Min., ii, 422, f. ὕδωρ, 'water,' and talc, because it has the characteristics of anhydrous talc, and also those which show the presence of water. An obs. syn. of penninite.

HYDROTALCITE. *C. Hochstetter*, 1842, Jour. Pk. Ch., xxvii, 377 (Hydrotalkit), f. ὕδωρ, 'water,' and talc, because it resembles talc in appearance, but contains much more water. A hydrate of aluminum and magnesium, found in pearly-white laminæ.

HYDROTEPHROITE. *L. J. Igelström*, 1865, Vet. Ak. Stock. Oefv., xxii, 605 (Hydrotefroit), f. its composition. A var. of tephroite containing some water, probably the result of alteration.

HYDROTITANITE. *G. A. Koenig*, 1876, Acad. Nat. Sci. Proc., 82, so called because it contains titanitic acid and water. An altered form of dysanallyte, from Arkansas.

HYDROTITE. Error for hydrolite.

HYDROUS ANTHOPHYLLITE. *T. Thomson*, 1831, A. J. S., xix, 360, f. its resemblance in composition to anthophyllite, except that it contains water. An alteration product of tremolite, found in fibrous masses.

HYDROUS IOLITE. *T. Thomson*, 1836, Thom. Min., i, 278, because similar to iolite, but hydrous. One of the many names which have been given to the alteration products of iolite resulting from the taking up of water.

HYDROUS MUSCOVITE. See hydromuscovite.

HYDROUS PYRITES. See hypopyrite.

HYDROZINCITE. *A. Kenngott*, 1853, Kenng. Min., 27 (Hydrozinkit), f. its composition. Hydrous carbonate of zinc, occurring usually in chalk-like masses and incrustations.

HYGROPHILITE. *H. Laspeyres*, 1873, *Min. Mitth.*, 147 (Hygrophilite), f. ὑγρόν, 'moisture,' and φίλος, 'a lover,' because very hygroscopic. A hydrous silicate belonging to the pinite group, found in greenish scales.

HYPARGYRITE. *E. F. Glocker*, 1839, *Glock. Min.*, 280, adapted from *A. Breithaupt's* name, Hypargyronblende, 1832, *Breit. Char.*, 286, f. ὑπό, 'less,' and ἄργυρος, 'silver,' because it contains less silver than some other silver ores. A syn. of miargyrite.

HYPERSTHENE. *R. J. Haüy*, 1806, *Lucas Tab.*, 274, probably f. ὑπερ, and σθένος, 'strong above others,' indicating that it possesses certain qualities in a very high degree, because it is superior in lustre and hardness to amphibole, with which it had been confounded. Silicate of iron and magnesium, of the pyroxene group, often exhibiting the peculiar metallic lustre called schiller.

HYPOCHLORITE. *G. Schüler*, 1332, *Jour. Ch. Ph.*, lxi, 41 (Hypochlorit), f. ὑπόχλωρος, 'greenish-yellow,' alluding to its color. A mineral of green color, containing silica, aluminum, bismuth, iron and phosphoric acid.

HYPOSCLERITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1830, *Jour. Ch. Ph.*, lx, 327 (Hyposklerit), f. ὑπό, 'less,' and σκληρός, 'hard,' because it is 'half-hard,' or less hard than any other feldspar. A blackish green var. of albite, not quite so hard as ordinary albite.

HYPOSTATITE. Probably an error for hystatite.

HYPOSTILBITE. *W. S. Beudant*, 1832, *Beud. Min.*, ii, 119, f. ὑπό, 'under,' and stilbite, because it contains less silica than ordinary stilbite. A var. of stilbite low in silica.

HYPOTYPHITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1874, *Jahrb. Min.*, 667 (Hypotypit), f. ὑποσφειν, 'to smoulder,' because it glows a long time after being heated. A name suggested for native arsenic.

HYPOXANTHITE. *T. H. Rowney*, 1855, *Ed. New Phil. Jour.*, ii, 308, f. ὑπόξανθος, 'yellowish-brown.' A brownish-yellow clay, probably only an impure yellow ochre.

HYSTATIQUE. *H. W. Bristow*, 1861, *Brist. Gloss.*, 187, f. Hystatisches Karbon-Spath, 1832, *Breit. Char.*, 66, perhaps f. ὑστᾶτος, 'lowest,' because it has the lowest rhombohedron of any of the minerals included under Karbon-Spath. The word should have no place among the names of mineralogy.

HYSTATITE. *F. v. Kobell*, 1838, *Kob. Min.*, 318 (Hystatit), f. Hystatisches Eisen-Erz, 1830, *Breit. Uib.*, 64, probably f. ὑστᾶτος, 'lowest,' perhaps because its rhombohedron is lower than that of other similar minerals. A var. of menaccanite.

IBERITE. *L. F. Swanberg*, 1844, Vet. Ak. Stock. Oefv., i, 219 (Iberit), f. Iberia, the ancient name of Spain, because it was found there. An altered iolite, near gigantolite.

Also used by *A. Schlegelmilch*, 1810, Acad. St. Pet. Mem., ii, 321, f. Iberia, the ancient name of Georgia, because found there. An obscure zeolitic mineral, never fully described.

ICELAND AGATE. A popular name for obsidian from Iceland.

ICELAND SPAR. A popular name for transparent calcite used for polarizing light, found to perfection in Iceland.

ICE SPAR. *A. G. Werner*, 1809, Moll Efem., v, 126 (Eisspath), f. its appearance. Glassy orthoclase, first found in the lava of Vesuvius.

ICHTHYOPHTHALME. See ichthyophthalmite.

ICHTHYOPHTHALMITE. *B. J. d'Andrada*, 1800, All. Jour. Chem., iv, 32 (Ichthyophthalmite), f. ἰχθύς, 'a fish,' and ὀφθαλμός, 'an eye,' alluding to its appearance. A syn. of apophyllite.

IDOCRASE. *R. J. Haüy*, 1796, Jour. des M., v, 260, perhaps f. ἰδῶς, 'form,' and κράσις, 'a mixture,' because the forms of this substance are, in a way, mixtures of others. A syn. of vesuvianite.

IDRAZITE. *A. Schrauf*, 1891, Geol. Reich., xli, 379 (Idrazit), f. Idria, Austria, its locality. A mixture of sulphates, not a simple mineral.

IDRIALINE. See idrialite.

IDRIALITE. *J. Dumas*, 1832, Ann. Ch. Phys., l, 193 (Idrialine), f. Idria, Austria, its locality, and λίθος. A hydrocarbon found in hepatic cinnabar and separated from it by turpentine.

IDRIATINE. Error for idrialine.

IEKNITE. *S. Meunier*, 1893, Meun. Fers Met., 40, f. Hassi Iékna, Algeria, where it was found. A var. of meteoric iron.

IGELSTRÖMITE. *M. F. Heddle*, 1878, Min. Mag., ii, 108, after L. J. Igelström, its discoverer. A syn. of pyroaurite.

Also used by *M. Weibull*, 1883, Geol. För. Förh., vi, 500 (Igelströmit). A var. of knebelite.

IGLESIASITE. *J. J. N. Huot*, 1841, Huot Min., i, 658, f. Iglesias, Sardinia, its locality. A var. of cerussite containing zinc.

IGLITE. See igloite.

IGLOITE. *J. Esmark*, 1799, Berg. Jour., ii, 100 (Iglit), f. Iglo, Transylvania, its locality. An obs. syn. of aragonite.

IGNATIEFFITE. *K. K. Flug*, [1887, Min. Ges. St. Pet. Verh., xxiii, 116], 1887, Zt. Kryst., xiii, 306 (Ignatiewit), after Count N. P. Ignatiew, who sent it for analysis. An impure sulphate of aluminum and potassium.

IHLEITE. *A. Schrauf*, 1877, *Jahrb. Min.*, 252 (Ihleit), in honor of Mine Director Ihle. A hydrous iron sulphate, occurring as a yellow efflorescence on graphite.

IWAARITE. Error for ivaarite.

ILDEFONSITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1845, *Haid. Handb.*, 548 (Ildefonsit), f. Ildefonso, Spain, its locality. A var. of tantalite somewhat harder than usual.

ILESITE. *A. F. Wüsch*, [1881, *Mining Index*, Leadville, Colo., Nov. 5], 1881, *Am. Ch. Jour.*, iii, 420, after Dr. M. W. Iles, who first analyzed it. A hydrous sulphate of manganese, zinc and iron, resulting from the decomposition of pyrite and sphalerite.

ILLUDERITE. *K. C. v. Leonhard* (ascribing the name to the mineral dealers of Vienna), [1806, *Leon. Sys. Tab.*, iv, note 34], 1807, *Tasch. Min.*, i, 290 (Illuderit). No derivation suggested. An obs. syn. of zoisite.

ILMENITE. *A. T. Kupffer*, 1827, *Arch. Ges. Nat.*, x, 1 (Ilmenit), f. the Ilmen Mts., where it was found. Oxide of iron and titanium, found in brilliant, black crystals and in many varieties.

Also used by *H. J. Brooke*, 1831, *Phil. Mag.*, x, 187, for the mineral afterwards called mengite.

ILMENORUTILE. *N. J. v. Kokscharow*, 1854-57, *Koks. Min.*, ii, 352. A black var. of rutile from the Ilmen Mts., Russia.

ILSEMANNITE. *H. Höfer*, 1871, *Jahrb. Min.*, 566 (Ilsemanit), in honor of Mining Commissioner J. C. Ilsemann. An uncertain molybdate of molybdenum, found in deep blue crystals in barite.

ILVAITE. *H. Steffens*, 1811, *Steff. Orykt.*, i, 356 (Ilvait), f. Ilva, the old name of the island of Elba, where it was found. A black, crystalline silicate of iron and calcium, called also lievrite.

INDIANAITE. *E. F. Cox*, 1874, *Geol. Surv. Ind.*, 15, f. Indiana, the state in which it was found. A white, porcelain clay, occurring in beds several feet in thickness.

INDIANITE. *J. L. Bournon*, [1813, *Bourn. Cat.*], 1814, *Allan Min. Nomen.*, 18, f. India, because found there. A var. of anorthite which occurs as the gangue of corundum in India.

INDICOLITE. *B. J. d'Andrada*, 1800, *Jour. de Phys.*, li, 243, f. indicum, 'indigo,' alluding to its color, and *λιβος*. Varieties of tourmaline of blue or bluish-black color.

INDIGO COPPER. *A. Breithaupt*, 1817, *Hoff. Min.*, iv, (2), 178 (Kupferindig), alluding to its color. A syn. of covellite.

INDIGOLITE. Variant of indicolite.

INDIVISIBLE QUARTZ. *R. Jameson*, 1820, *Jam. Min.*, i, 283. An obs. syn. of opal, so named because it has no cleavage.

INESITE. *A. Schneider*, 1887, Zt. Geol., xxxix, 829 (Inesit), f. *ἴνες*, 'flesh-fibre,' because found in fibrous masses of flesh-red color. Hydrous silicate of manganese and calcium, found in rose-red or flesh-red, fibrous masses.

INFLAMMABLE CINNABAR. A miners' name (Quicksilber-Branderz) for the impure mixture of clay, cinnabar, pyrites and gypsum, with idrialite; called also hepatic cinnabar.

INOLITE. *D. de Gallitzen*, 1801, Gall. Rec., 135, f. *ἴς, ἰνός*, 'muscle,' alluding to its fibrous structure, and *λίθος*. An obs. syn. of calc-sinter.

IOCHROITE. *K. Pipping*, 1863, Nord. Fin. Min., 176 (Jochroit), f. *ἴον*, 'the violet,' and *χρῶς*, 'color,' because it is violet-colored in thin splinters. An obscure silicate containing vanadium.

IODARGYRITE. *A. Leymerie*, 1859, Ley. Min., ii, 386, f. *iode*, 'iodine,' and *ἄργυρος*, 'silver,' because an iodide of silver. A syn. of iodyrite.

IODCHROMATE. *A. Dietze*, 1891, Zt. Kryst, xix, 449 (Jodchromate), alluding to its composition. See dietzeite.

IODIC MERCURY. Syn. of coccinite.

IODIC SILVER. Syn. of iodyrite.

IODITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1845, Haid. Handb., 506 (Iodit), f. its composition. A syn. of iodyrite.

IODOBROMITE. *A. v. Lasaulx*, 1878, Jahrb. Min., 619 (Iodobromit), f. its composition. Chloro-bromo-iodide of silver, found in yellow or greenish, octahedral crystals.

IODOLITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1846, A. J. S., 2d, ii, 380, f. *ἰώδης*, 'violet,' from its violet-blue color, and *λίθος*. The name was soon dropped by the author. An alkaline sulphide, thought to have been detected in the Bishopville meteorite.

IODYRITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1854, Dana Min., 95, f. the earlier name iodite, with a syllable added giving it a termination like that of argyrite, the original name being one used in chemistry. Native iodide of silver, generally of a yellow color.

IOGUNEITE. Error for jogynaite.

IOHITE. *A. G. Werner*, 1807, Tasch. Min., i, 266 (Jolith), f. *ἴον*, 'violet,' in allusion to its dark blue color, and *λίθος*. Silicate of aluminum, iron and magnesium, found in short, orthorhombic crystals, or in granular masses.

IONITE. *S. Purnell*, 1878, A. J. S., 3d, xvi, 153, f. Iona valley, Cal., its locality. A brownish-yellow hydrocarbon, found in lignite.

IRIDIUM. *S. Tennant*, 1804, Phil. Trans., 411, f. *Iris*, -idis, in allu-

sion to the beautiful color of its compounds. The native metal, usually called native iridium.

Iridosmine was also formerly called native iridium.

IRIDIUM-OSMINE. Variant of iridosmine.

IRIDOSMINE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1827, Ed. Phil. Jour., iii, 273 (Iridosmin), called earlier by *K. C. v. Leonhard*, 1821, Leon. Orkyl., 173, Osmium-Iridium, f. its composition. A native alloy of iridium and osmium, occurring usually in flattened grains.

IRIS. A popular name for transparent rock crystals when they exhibit the colors of the rainbow.

IRITE. *R. Hermann*, 1841, Jour. Pk. Ch., xxiii, 276 (Irit), because it contains iridium. Proved to be a mixture of iridosmine, chromite and other minerals.

IRON. The metal found as a mineral, usually called native iron.

IRON-ALUM. *C. F. Rammelsberg*, 1838, Pogg. Ann., xliii, 401 (Eisen-oxydul-alaun), f. its composition. A syn. of halotrichite.

IRON-APATITE. *J. N. Fuchs*, 1839, Jour. Pk. Ch., xviii, 499 (Eisenapatit), f. its composition and resemblance to apatite. An obs. syn. of zwieselite.

IRON-BORACITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1868, Dana Min., 596, f. Eisenstassfurtit of *A. Huyssen*, 1865, Jahrb. Min., 329. A name given to stassfurtite (boracite), which contains a little iron as an impurity. Called also huyssenite.

IRON-CHRYSLITE. A syn. of fayalite.

IRON-FROTH. *R. Jameson*, 1805, Jam. Min., ii, 285. Jameson's translation of the old name, Eisenrahm. An obs. name for micaceous hematite.

IRON-GLANCE. *R. Jameson*, 1805, Jam. Min., ii, 276, f. the older form, Eisenglanz, which alludes to its appearance. A syn. of the var. of hematite commonly called specular iron.

IRON-MICA. *R. Jameson*, 1805, Jam. Min., ii, 282, f. the old form, Eisenglimmer, which alludes to its appearance. An obs. name for micaceous hematite.

IRON-PYRITES. From Eisenkies. See pyrite.

IRON-RUTILE. *E. F. Glocker*, 1839, Glock. Min., 371 (Eisenrutil), because a var. of rutile containing much iron. An obs. syn. of nigrine.

IRON-SCHEFFERITE. See urbanite.

IRON-SINTER. *A. G. Werner*, 1816, Hoff. Min., iii, (2), 302 (Eisen-sinter), f. its appearance and composition. A syn. of pitticite.

Also used by *C. F. Rammelsberg*, 1845, Ramm. Min. Ch. Supp., ii, 46. An amorphous var. of scorodite.

IRON-SPAR. *J. F. L. Hausmann*, 1813, *Haus. Min.*, iii, 932 (Eisenspath), f. the earlier name, Spatheisenstein, because it is a spar containing iron. An obs. syn. of siderite.

IRON-SPINEL. A syn. of hercynite.

IRON-VITRIOL. From Vitriolum ferri, an old name which included various members of the copperas group.

ISABELLITE. — *Adam*, 1869, *Adam Tab.*, 4, f. its color. A syn. of richterite, which sometimes is of an isabella-yellow color.

ISCHELITE. — *Adam*, 1869, *Adam Tab.*, 62, f. Ischl, Austria, its locality. A syn. of polyhalite.

ISERINE. See iserite.

ISERITE. *A. G. Werner*, [1797, *Reuss Böhm.*, ii, 248], 1803, *Reuss Min.*, iv, (2), 598 (Iserin), f. Iserwiese, Bohemia, its locality. A var. of ilmenite, found as a black, crystalline sand.

ISINGLASS. An early popular name for mica.

ISOCCLASITE. *F. v. Sandberger*, 1870, *Jour. Pk. Ch.*, ii, 125 (Isoklas), f. ἴσος, 'equal,' and κλάσις, 'fracture,' because it cleaves about as easily as selenite. Hydrous phosphate of calcium, found in minute, snow-white crystals.

ISOPHANE. *E. F. Glocker*, 1839, *Glock. Min.*, 353 (Isophan), f. *A. Breithaupt's* early name, 1830, *Breit. Uib.*, 64, Isophanes Eisen-Erz, probably f. ἰσο-φάνης, 'appearing like,' because closely resembling franklinite. A doubtful mineral, near franklinite, both its composition and locality being unknown.

ISOPYRE. *W. Haidinger*, 1827, *Ed. Phil. Jour.*, iii, 263, f. ἴσος, 'like,' and πῦρ, 'fire,' because its appearance is not changed by heat. An impure opal, long considered a distinct mineral.

ITTNERITE. *J. F. Gmelin*, 1822, *Jour. Ch. Ph.*, xxxvi, 85 (Ittnerit), in honor of Prof. F. von Ittner, who discovered it. An alteration product from haŕŕynite, containing much water.

IWAARITE. *S. Kutorga*, 1850-51, *Min. Ges. St. Pet.*, 327 (Iwaarit), f. Ivaara, Finland, its locality. A black mineral very near schorlomite. schorlomite.

IVIGTITE. *T. D. Rand*, 1868, *Acad. Nat. Sci. Proc.*, 143, f. Ivigtuk, Greenland, its locality. A greenish-yellow, micaceous mineral, near gilbertite.

IWAARITE. See iwaarite.

IXIOLITE. *A. E. Nordenskiöld*, 1857, *Pogg. Ann.*, ci, 632 (Ixiolit), f. Ixion, probably because of the well-understood connection between Ixion and Tantalus, and ἰθίος. A mineral near tantalite, but separated from it on account of a difference in its crystalline form. *F. J. Wülk*, 1891, *Jarhb. Min.*, ii, 253, uses the form ixionolite.

IXOLYTE. *W. Haidinger*, 1842, *Pogg. Ann.*, lvi, 345 (Ixolyt). f. *ἰξός*, 'a sticky substance,' and *λύνειν*, 'to dissolve,' because although it softens at 76°, it will stretch out into threads at 100°. A soft, red hydrocarbon, resembling hartite.

IXIONOLITE. See ixiolite.

JACINTH. An early form of hyacinth.

JACKSONITE. *J. D. Whitney*, 1847, *Jour. Nat. Hist.*, v, 487, in honor of Dr. Chas. T. Jackson. A syn. of prehnite.

JACOBSITE. *A. Damour*, 1869, *C. R.*, lxi, 168, f. Jakobsberg, Sweden, its locality. An iron-manganese spinel, occurring in brilliant, black, octahedral crystals.

JADE. Said to be from *piedra de yjada*, 'stone of the side,' because used as a remedy for kidney troubles. A general name for various minerals which from their hardness have been used for utensils and ornaments. It properly includes nephrite and jadeite only.

JADEITE. *A. Damour*, 1863, *C. R.*, lvi, 865, f. jade, but limiting the name to one of the substances formerly included under it. A silicate of sodium and aluminum; a soda spodumene. It is the hardest and most highly prized variety of jade.

JAIPURITE. *F. R. Mallet*, [1880, *Geol. Surv. Ind. Rec.*, xiv, 190], 1887, *Min. Ind.*, 16, f. Jaipur, its locality. From other spellings of the name of this place it has been called syepoorite, *J. Nicol*, 1849, *Nicol Min.*, 458, and jeypoorite, *W. A. Ross*, 1873, *Roy. Soc.*, xxi., 292. Said to be sulphide of cobalt, occurring massive, of a steel-gray color, but its existence is questioned by Mallet, who had failed to find it.

JALPAITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1858, *Berg. Hüt.*, xvii, 85 (Jalpait), f. Jalpa, Mexico, its locality. A var. of argentite containing copper.

JAMESONITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1825, *Haid. Mohs*, i, 451, after Prof. R. Jameson, who had described it. Sulph-antimonide of lead, usually occurring in fibrous masses and often called feather ore.

JANOLITE. Error for yanolite.

JARGIONITE. Error for targionite.

JARGON. The old form of zircon, still used by jewelers for colorless and smoky varieties.

JARGOON. Variant of jargon.

JAROSITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1852, *Berg. Hüt.*, vi, 68 (Jarosit), f. Baranco Jaroso, Spain, its locality. Ferric sulphate, containing potassium and sodium, found in yellow, fibrous masses.

JARROWITE. *G. A. Lebour*, 1888, *Brit. Assoc. Rept.* for 1887, f. Jarrow-on-the-Tyne, its locality. A syn. of thinolite.

JASP-AGATE. *Pliny*, 77, *Pliny Hist.*, Bk. 37, 139 (Jaspachates). One of *Pliny's* varieties of agate, without description.

JASPER. From *ἵασπις*, a precious stone of the ancients. An opaque var. of quartz, found in many colors.

JASP-ONYX. An old name for clouded jasper.

JASP-OPAL. *D. L. G. Karsten*, 1808, *Karst. Tab.*, 26. Variant of opal-jasper.

JEAT. Variant of jet.

JEFFERISITE. *G. J. Brush*, 1866, *A. J. S.*, 2d, xli, 248, after *W. W. Jeffers*, its discoverer. A hydrous silicate of aluminum, iron and magnesium, found in foliated crystals, like mica, and which exfoliates in a remarkable manner when heated.

JEFFERSONITE. *W. H. Keating* and *L. Vanuzen*, 1822, *Acad. Nat. Sci. Jour.*, ii, 194, in honor of Mr. Jefferson, probably President of the U. S. A. A greenish-black var. of pyroxene, containing some zinc.

JEFREINOFFITE. See jevreinovite.

JELLELITE. Error for jelletite.

JELLESITE. Error for jelletite.

JELLETITE. *J. Apjohn*, 1853, *Geol. Soc. Dubl.*, v, 119, after the Rev. J. R. J. Jellet, who aided in its examination. A greenish sub-var. of jasp-agate from Switzerland.

JENITE. See yenite.

JENKINITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1852, *A. J. S.*, 2d, xiii, 392, after Mr. Jenkins, from whom it was obtained. A var. of hydrophite, occurring as a brown incrustation on iron ore.

JENZSCHITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1868, *Dana Min.*, 201, after G. Jenzsch, who first described it. A name for some varieties of opal which have a specific gravity of quartz, but are soluble in caustic potash.

JEREMINOVITE. *A. Damour*, 1883, *Bull. Soc. Min.*, vi, 20 (Jereminevit), after P. von Jeremeiv, who first brought it to notice. Composed of calcium and iron, forming the outside of colorless, transparent, hexagonal prisms, the inside of which is eichwaldite.

JET. From *ἰάδης*, 'stone of *Γάγας*,' because found there. A very compact var. of mineral coal, often used as an ornamental stone.

JEVREINOVITE. *N. Nordenskiöld*, 1853, *Koks. Min.*, i, 116 (Jevreinovite), in honor of Col. P. v. Jevreinov. A var. of vesuvianite containing little magnesia.

JEWELLITE. *N. Meunier*, 1893, *Meun. Pers. Met.*, 87, f. Jewell (Jewellite), where it was found. A var. of meteoric iron.

JEWELINOWITE. See jevreinovite.

JYKUNITE. See jalpurite.

JOGYNAITE. *N. Nordenskiöld*, 1849, Nord. Atom. Ch. Min. Syst., 104 (Jognait), f. *íós*, 'poison,' and *γῆνῃ*, 'woman,' because a poisonous matrix, 'giftiges Muttergestein.' A decomposition product of arsenopyrite, resembling earthy scorodite.

JOHANNITE. *W. Haidinger*, [1830, Böh. Ges. Abh.], 1837, Phil. Min., 271, in honor of the Archduke Johann, of Austria. Uranium sulphate containing some copper, found in green druses.

JOHNITE. *G. Fischer v. Waldheim*, [1806, Soc. Nat. Mosc. Mem., i, 149], 1816, Fisch. Turq., 35 (Johnite), in honor of Prof. J. F. John, of Berlin. A syn. of turquoise.

JOHNSTONITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1845, Haid. Handb., 566, after Prof. J. F. W. Johnston, who had analyzed it. A var. of galenite containing an excess of sulphur, called earlier supersulphuretted lead.

Also used by *E. J. Chapman*, 1843, Chap. Min., 42. An obs. syn. of vanadinite.

JOHNSTRUPITE. *W. C. Brögger*, 1890, Zt. Kryst., xvi, (2), 74 (Johnstrupit), in honor of Prof. Fr. Johnstrup, of Copenhagen. A very complicated silicate of calcium, sodium and the cerium metals, found in brownish-green, prismatic crystals.

JOLITE. Often used for iolite.

JOLLITE. Variant of jollyte.

JOLLYLITE. Error for jollyte.

JOLLYTE. *F. v. Kobell*, 1865, K. Ak. Münch., i, 168 (Jollyt), in honor of Prof. P. G. Jolly, of Munich. Hydrous silicate of aluminum, iron and magnesium, occurring in compact, amorphous, dark brown masses.

JORDANITE. *G. vom Rath*, [1864, Nied. Ges. Bonn, xxi, 34], 1864, Pogg. Ann., cxxii, 387 (Jordanit), after Dr. Jordan, of Saarbrücken, from whom it was received. A sulph-antimonide of lead, occurring in twin crystals.

JOSËITE. *A. Kenngott*, 1853, Kenng. Min., 121 (Josëit), f. San José, Brazil, its locality. Telluride of bismuth, found in grayish-black, laminated masses.

JOSEPHINITE. *W. H. Melville*, 1892, A. J. S., 3d, xliii, 509, f. Josephine Co., Ore., its locality. A nickel iron, perhaps of meteoric origin, found in placer deposits.

JOSSAITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1858, Berg. Hüt., xvii, 54 (Jossait), after Major-General von Jossa, from whom the specimen was obtained. An obscure mineral, found in small, orange-yellow crystals, consisting of chromate of lead and zinc.

JULIANITE. *M. Websky*, 1871, Zt. Geol., xxiii, 486 (Julianit), f. the

Friedrich-Julian mine, Rudelstadt, Silesia, its locality. A syn. of tennantite.

JUNCKERITE. *A. Dufrénoy*, 1834, Ann. Ch. Phys., lvi, 198, in honor of — Juncker, director of the mine where it was found. An obs. syn. of siderite.

JURINITE. *F. J. Soret*, [1822], 1868, Dana Min., 164, probably in honor of L. Jurine. An obs. syn. of brookite.

KABAITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1867, A. J. S., 2d, xliii, 28, f. Kaba, Hungary, its locality. A name given to the petroleum found in a meteorite.

KAERSUTITE. *J. Lorenzen*, [1884, Medd. Grönl., vii, 27], 1885, Zt. Kryst., xi, 318, f. Kaersut, North Greenland, its locality. A black amphibole, containing a large amount of titanium.

KAINITE. *C. F. Zincken*, 1865, Berg. Hüt., xxiv, 79 (Kainit), f. *καίριός*, 'recent,' alluding to its recent formation. Hydrous chlorosulphate of magnesium and potassium, found in large quantities at Stassfurt, Prussia.

KAINOSITE. See cenosite.

KAKOCHLORE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1832, Breit. Char., 240 (Kakochlor), perhaps f. *κακός*, 'bad,' and chlor, because it is a manganese mineral not good for making chlorine. A syn. of asbolite, earthy cobalt.

KAKOXENE. See cacoxenite.

KALIBORITE. *W. Feit*, 1889, Chem. Zeit., xiii, 1188, f. kalium and boron, alluding to its composition. A syn. of heintzite.

KALICINE. *F. Pisani*, 1865, C. R., lx, 918, f. kalium, 'potassium,' because it contains it. A native acid potassium carbonate, of recent formation.

KALINITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1868, Dana Min., 652, f. kalium, 'potassium.' Native potash alum, found as an efflorescence or crust, of white or yellowish color.

KALIOPHILITE. *B. Mierisch*, 1886, Min. Mitth., viii, 160 (Kaliophilite), f. kalium, and *φίλος*, 'a friend,' because it contains so much potash. Silicate of aluminum and potassium, found in bundles of fascicular crystals and in fine threads.

KALIPHITE. — *Ivanov*, 1844, Ann. du Jour. des Mines de Russie for 1841, 338. Derivation not given. A mixture of limonite, oxide of manganese, silicate of zinc and lime.

KALCANCRRINITE. *J. Lemberg*, 1876, Zt. Geol., xxviii, 582, f. its composition. A var. of cancrinite in which lime replaces the soda.

KALKHARMOTOME. See lime-harmotome.

KALKMAGNESITE. *J. F. L. Hausmann*, 1847, Haus. Min., iii,

1404 (Kalkmagnetit), alluding to its supposed composition. A syn. of hydrodolomite.

KALKMALACHITE. See lime-malachite.

KALKTRIPLITE. Error for talktriplite.

KALKWAVELLITE. See lime-wavellite.

KALLILITE. *H. Laspeyres*, 1891, Zt. Kryst., xix, 12 (Kallilith), f. *καλλι-* (in composition), 'beautiful,' and *λίθος*, because it comes from Schönstein-on-the-Sieg, Germany. Sulphide of bismuth and nickel, near ullmannite.

KALUSZITE. *J. Rumppf*, 1872, Min. Mitth., 117 (Kaluszit), f. Kalusz, Galicia, its locality. An obs. syn. of syngenite.

KAMACITE. *K. v. Reichenbach*, 1861, Pogg. Ann., cxiv, 99 (Kamacit), f. *κάμαξι, -ακος*, 'a pole,' from the shape of its crystals. A var. of meteoric iron, earlier called Balkeneisen.

KAMAREZITE. *K. Busz*, 1895, Jahrb. Min., i, 111 (Kamarezit), f. Kamareza, Attica, its locality. Hydrous sulphate of copper, resembling brochantite, but containing more water.

KÄMMERERITE. *N. Nordenskiöld*, 1842 (read 1841), Soc. Sci. Fenn., i, 483 (Kämmererit), in honor of Dr. A. A. Kämmerer, of St. Petersburg. A var. of penninite, occurring in reddish, crystalline scales, often with chromic iron.

KANEITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1845, Haid. Handb., 559 (Kaneit), after R. J. Kane, who first described it. A doubtful arsenide of manganese, of grayish-white color.

KAOLIN. An old name for porcelain-clay, said to be a corruption of Kauling, the Chinese name of the original locality.

KAOLINITE. *S. W. Johnson*, 1867, A. J. S., 2d, xliii, 351, f. kaolin, the earlier form. Porcelain clay, found in masses of minute crystalline scales, and including several varieties.

KAPNICITE. *A. Kenngott*, 1856, Kenng. Ueb. for 1855, 19 (Kapnicit), f. Kapnik, Hungary, its locality. An obs. syn. of wavellite.

KAPNIKITE. *J. J. N. Huot*, 1841, Huot Min., i, 239, f. Kapnik, Hungary, its locality. An obs. syn. of rhodonite.

KAPNITE. See capnite.

KARAMSINITE. *N. Nordenskiöld*, 1860, Ramm. Min. Ch., 776 (Karamsinit), in honor of Col. Karamsin, Mine Director at Nischne Tagilsk, Ural. An obscure mineral supposed to be from Finland, containing silica, lime, potassa, copper and other bases.

KÄRARFVEITE. *F. Radominski*, 1874, C. R., lxxviii, 764 (Korarfveite), f. Kärarfet, Sweden, its locality. An impure var. of monazite.

KARELINITE. *R. Hermann*, 1858, Jour. Pk. Ch., lxxv, 448 (Kare-

lith., after — Karsten its discoverer. A bifacial suboxide of bismuth, of a lead-gray color.

KARSTENITE *J. F. L. Herzer*, 1857, *Mon. Min.* III, 880 (Karstenite, in honor of Dr. D. L. G. Karsten). An obs. syn. of anhydrite.

KARSTIN *J. Niggel*, 1814, *Mon. Neue Jahrb.* II, 3, 379, 1814, *Ulm. Tey.* 459 in honor of Dr. D. L. G. Karsten. An obs. syn. of ottrelite.

KARSUTITE Variant of karstenite.

KARYOCERITE See karyocrite.

KASTOR See castorite.

KAUAHITE *E. C. Smith*, 1884, *Am. Nat. Sci. Proc.*, 103, f. Kauai, Sandwich Is., where it was found. Hydrous silicate of aluminum and potassium, found in a variety of localities on the island.

KEATINGINE *C. U. Shepard*, 1876, *Says. Cont. Min.* 1, in honor of Prof. W. H. Keating, who was one of the first to examine the minerals of Franklin Furnace, N. J. A syn. of fawcettite.

KEATINGITE Variant of keatingine.

KEFFEKILITE *G. E. Smith*, 1876, *Proc. Soc. Nat. Mosc.* Mem., 1, 63 (Keffekilite, probably for Keffekill, the old name of meerschmann). A gray, clay-like mineral, from the Crimea, probably a mixture.

KEFFEKILL *R. Koser*, 1874, *Kiew. Min.* 59, said to mean the earth of Keffeer Kaffer, the town of the Crimea from which it was shipped. The old name for meerschmann.

KEHOEITE *W. P. Heddley*, 1863, *A. J. S.*, 3d, xvi, 22, after Henry Kenoe, who first observed it. Hydrous phosphate of aluminum and zinc, amorphous, and white in color.

KEILHAUITE *A. Eubank*, 1844, *Vat. Ak. Stock.*, 361 (Keilhauite), in honor of Prof. B. M. Keilhan, of Norway. A titanio-silicate of calcium and other metals, including the yttrium metals.

KEITYOITE Error for kelyophite.

KELYPHITE *A. Schrauf*, 1870, *Geol. Reich. Verh.*, 244 (Kelyphit), f. 46, 1868, 'a nutshell,' because it forms the outer covering of a nucleus of pyrite. An uncertain alteration product.

KENDALLITE *S. Meunier*, 1893, *Mem. Pers. Met.*, 67, f. Kendall, where it was found. A var. of meteoric iron.

KENNGOTTITE *W. Haidinger*, 1857, *K. Ak. Wien*, xxii, 236 in honor of Prof. G. A. Kenngott, who first described it. A syn.

KENTROLITE *A. Damour and G. vom Rath*, 1880, *Zt. Kryst.*, v, 1, 1880, f. 187, 1880, 'a sharp point,' on account of the prickly appearance of an aggregation of its crystals, and *Athos*. Silicate of lead

and manganese, found in small, prismatic crystals, often in sheaf-like aggregations.

KERAMITE. *T. S. Hunt*, 1886, *Hunt Phys.*, 371, f. *κέραμος*, 'potters' clay.' A clay resulting from the decay of scapolite, sometimes retaining the form of the original crystal.

KERAMOHALITE. See *ceramohalite*.

KERAPHYLLITE. *H. Steffens*, 1811, *Steff. Orykt.*, i, 303 (*Keraphyllit*), f. *κέρας*, 'horn,' and *φύλλον*, 'a leaf,' because of its nearness to hornblende and its foliated structure. An obs. syn. of *carinthine*.

KERATOPHYLLITE. Variant of *keraphyllite*.

KERARGYRITE. See *cerargyrite*.

KERATE. *W. Haidinger*, 1845, *Haid. Handb.*, 506 (*Kerat*), f. *κέρας*, -ατος, 'horn.' An obs. syn. of *cerargyrite*, horn-silver.

KERATITE. *J. C. Delamétherie*, 1806, *Jour. de Phys.*, lxii, 349 (*Keratit*), f. *κέρας*, -ατος, 'horn.' An obs. syn. of *hornstone*.

KERMES. See *kermesite*.

KERMESITE. *F. S. Beudant*, 1832, *Beud. Min.*, ii, 617 (*Kermès*), f. *kermes*, the old chemical name for the artificial substance. The present form was given by *E. J. Chapman*, 1843, *Chap. Min.*, 61. Oxy-sulphide of antimony, occurring usually in cherry-red, capillary crystals.

KERMESOME. Variant of *kermesite*.

KEROLITE. See *cerolite*.

KERRITE. *F. A. Genth*, 1873, *Am. Phil. Soc.*, xiii, 396, in honor of Prof. W. C. Kerr, State Geologist of North Carolina. A greenish-yellow mineral from North Carolina, occurring in fine scales, apparently resulting from the decomposition of *chlorite*.

KERSTENITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1845, *Haid. Handb.*, 560 (*Kerstenit*) after Prof. Carl M. Kersten, who first described it. *Smaltite* or *speiskobalt* supposed to contain bismuth, and therefore called by Kersten *Wismuthkobaltkies*.

Also used by *J. D. Dana*, 1868, *Dana Min.*, 669. Selenate of lead, found in small spheres and botryoidal masses of a sulphur-yellow color, never fully examined.

KIBDELOPHANE. *F. v. Kobell*, 1832, *Jour. Ch. Ph.*, lxiv, 245 (*Kibdelophan*), f. *κιβδηλος*, 'deceiving,' and *φαίνεσθαι*, 'to appear,' because of its very close resemblance to *ilmenite*. The var. of *ilmenite* which contains the largest proportion of *titanic acid*.

KIDNEY-ORE. An early name for *hematite* when found in reniform shapes.

KIDNEY-STONE. A popular translation of *lapis nephriticus*. See *nephrite*.

KIESELALUMINITE. — *Groningen* and *A. Oppel*, [1851, Würt. Nat. Jahres., 189], 1852, Jahres. Ch. Ph. Min., 893 (Kiesel Aluminat), f. its composition. A mixture of allophane and aluminite, later called sulfatallophan.

KIESERITE. *E. Reichardt*, 1861, Berg. Hüt., xx, 39 (Kieserit), in honor of D. G. Kieser, President of the Jena Academy. Hydrous magnesium sulphate, usually found in fine, granular, white masses.

KIETYOGITE. Error for kietyoite.

KIETYOITE. *A. E. Nordenskiöld*, 1863, Nord. Fin. Min., 154 (Kietyoit), f. Kietyo, Finland, its locality. A bluish-green var. of apatite.

KILBRICKENITE. *J. Appohn*, 1840, Roy. Ir. Ac. Proc., i, 472, f. Kilbricken lead mine, County Clare, Ireland, its locality. Sulph-antimonide of lead, of a lead-gray color and metallic lustre.

KILLINITE. *Thos. Taylor*, 1818 (read 1817), Roy. Ir. Ac. Trans., xiii, 4, f. Killiney Bay, Ireland, its locality. An alteration product of spodumene, in which the structure of the original crystal is preserved.

KILMACOOITE. *C. R. C. Tichborne*, 1885, Soc. Dub. Proc., iv, 300, f. Kilmacoo district, Ireland, its locality. A fine-grained mixture of galenite and sphalerite, locally called blue-stone.

KIMITOTANTALITE. *J. J. Berzelius*, 1828, Pogg. Ann., lxxxvii, 27 (Kimito-Tantalit), f. its locality, Kimito, Finland. A var. of tantalite now classed under ixiolite.

KIRGHISITE. — *Treutler*, 1820, Zt. Nat. Heil., i, 177 (Kirgisit), f. the Kirghese steppes, Siberia, its locality. An obs. syn. of diopase.

KIRWANITE. *T. Thomson*, [1831, Bryce Tab.], 1833, Phil. Mag., 3d, iii, 85, in honor of R. Kirwan, the Irish mineralogist. A fibrous, chlorite-like mineral, resulting from the alteration of amphibole.

KISCHTIMITE. *G. J. Brush*, 1863, A. J. S., 2d, xxxv, 427, f. Kischtim-Parisit of *Th. Korovaeff*, 1862 (read 1861), Acad. St. Pet. Bull., iv, 401, because it is a mineral resembling parisite, from the district of Kyschtymensk, Ural. A fluo-carbonate of the cerium metals, closely resembling parisite.

KISCHTIM-PARISITE. See kischtimite.

KJERULFINE. *F. v. Kobell*, 1873, Jour. Pk. Ch., vii, 272 (Kjerulf), in honor of Prof. T. H. Kjerulf, of Norway. A var. of wagnerite, occurring in large crystals and cleavable masses.

KLAPROTHINE. Variant of klaprothite (de Drée).

KLAPROTHITE. *E. de Drée*, 1811, Drée Cat., 20, in honor of Klaproth. An obs. syn. of lazulite.

See also Klaprothite.

KLAPROTHOLITE. *G. J. Brush*, 1872, *Dana Min.*, App. i, 8, altered from klaprothite of *T. Petersen* and *F. v. Sandberger*, 1868, *Jahrb. Min.*, 415, on account of its earlier use. Sulphide of bismuth and copper, found in orthorhombic crystals of steel-gray color.

KLEMENTITE. *G. Tschermak*, 1891, *K. Ak. Wien*, c, (1), 40 (Klementit), after Dr. C. Klement, of Brussels, who analyzed it. A chlorite-like mineral, found in dark, olive-green scales in quartz veins.

KLIPSTEINITE. *F. v. Kobell*, 1866, *Jour. Pk. Ch.*, xcvii, 180 (Klipsteinit), after Prof. August von Klipstein, of Giessen, its discoverer. A hydrous silicate of manganese and iron, and of dark brown color and resulting from the alteration of rhodonite.

KNAUFFITE. — *Planer*, [1849, *Arch. Wiss. Kund.*, viii, 135], 1852, *Kenng. Ueb.* for 1844-49, 61 (Knauffit), after — Knauff, owner of furnaces where it was found. An obs. syn. of volborthite.

KNEBELITE. *J. W. Döbereiner*, 1817, *Jour. Ch. Ph.*, xxi, 49 (Knebelit), in honor of Major von Knebel. Hydrous silicate of iron and manganese, of a red-brown or black color.

KNOPITE. *P. J. Holmquist*, 1894, *Geol. För. Förh.*, xvi, 73 (Knopit), in honor of Prof. A. Knop. Titanite of calcium, near perovskite, but containing cerium.

KNOXVILLITE. *G. F. Becker*, 1889, *Geol. Surv. U. S. Mon.*, 13, 343, f. Knoxville, Cal., its locality. Hydrous sulphate of chromium, iron and aluminum, of a greenish-yellow color.

KOBELLITE. *J. Setterberg*, 1839, *Vet. Ak. Stock.*, 188 (Kobellit), in honor of Prof. Franz von Kobell. Sulph-antimonide of bismuth and lead, occurring in radiated masses of a lead-gray color.

KOBOLDINE. *F. S. Beudant*, 1832, *Beud. Min.*, ii, 417, f. kobold, 'cobalt,' from its composition. An obs. syn. of linnæite.

KOCHELITE. *M. Websky*, 1868, *Zt. Geol.*, xx, 250 (Kochelit), f. Kochelwiese, Silesia, its locality. A complex columbate, near fergusonite.

KÖFLACHITE. *O. Dölter*, [1878, *Mitt. d. Naturw. Ver. f. Steiermark*], 1880, *Jahrb. Min.*, ii, 152 (Köflachit), f. Köflach, Styria, its locality. A dark brown resin extracted from brown coal.

KÖHLERITE. — *Adam*, 1869, *Adam Tab.*, 71, after Prof. F. W. Köhler, who first analyzed it. An obs. syn. of onofrite.

KÖLBINGITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1865, *Berg. Hüt.*, xxiv, 398, in honor of — Kölbinger, of Herrnhut. A syn. of ænigmatite.

KÆNIGINE. See kænigite.

KÆNIGITE. *A. Levy*, 1826, *Ann. Phil.*, xi, 194 (Königine), in honor of Carl König, curator of the mineral collections of the British Museum. An obs. syn. of brochantite.

KÖNLEINITE. *E. Kraus*, 1838, Pogg. Ann., xliii, 141 (Könleinit), after Supt. Köenlein, its discoverer. A reddish-brown hydrocarbon, found in the brown coal of Uznach, Switzerland.

KÖNLINITE. Variant of könleinite.

KÖNLITE. Variant of könleinite.

KÖTTIGITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1850, Dana Min., 487, after O. Köttig, who first described it. Hydrous arsenate of zinc, cobalt and nickel, found in red incrustations with a silky lustre.

KÖFLACHITE. See kæflachite.

KÖHLERITE. See kæhlerite.

KÖIREITE. See koreite.

KÖIREITE. Variant of koreite.

KOKSCHAROFFITE. *N. Nordenskiöld*, 1857, Soc. Nat. Mosc. Bull., xxx, 216 (Kokscharowit), in honor of N. J. von Kokscharov. A var. of edenite, from the neighborhood of Lake Baikal, Siberia.

KÖLBINGITE. See kælbिंगite.

KOLLOPHAN. See collophanite.

KOLOSORUKITE. *A. Weisbach*, 1875, Weis. Syn., 42 (Kolosorukit), f. Kolosoruk, Bohemia, its locality. A var. of jarosite, containing less than the normal amount of iron.

KONGBERGITE. *F. Pisani*, 1872, C. R., lxxv, 1274, f. Kongberg, Norway, its locality. The var. of amalgam containing the largest percentage of silver.

KÖNIGINE. See kænigite.

KÖNIGITE. Variant of kænigite.

KONILITE. *J. McCullough*, 1821, Quar. Jour., xi, 219, f. *κόρις*, 'powder,' and *λίθος*. Silica in the form of powder, found in cavities within zeolites. At first called conite, but changed on account of the earlier use of that name.

KONINCKITE. *G. Cesaro*, 1884, Soc. Geol. Belg. Mem., xi, 247, in honor of Prof. L. G. de Koninck, of Liège. Hydrous phosphate of iron, occurring in small, globular forms made up of radiating needles.

KÖNLEINITE. See könleinite.

KÖNLITE. Variant of kænlite.

KOODILITE. *A. Dufrenoy*, 1847, Duf. Min., iii, 766. Derivation not given. An impure var. of thomsonite.

KOPPITE. *A. Knop*, 1875, Jahrb. Min., 67 (Koppit), in honor of Prof. Hermann Kopp. Columbate of calcium, sodium and the cerium metals, found in transparent, brown crystals.

KORARFVEITE. See kårarfveite.

KÖREITE. Variant of koreite.

KOREITE. *J. C. Delamétherie*, 1795, *Delam. T. T.*, iii, 465 (Koirelite), f. *χοίρετος*, 'of a swine,' because it feels greasy. An obs. syn. of agalmatolite.

KORITE. *W. S. v. Waltershausen*, 1853, *Walt. Vul.*, 219 (Korit), f. *κόρα*, the Attic name of Persephone. One of the hypothetical varieties of palagonite from Sicily, now considered a rock rather than a mineral.

KORNELITE. *J. A. Krenner*, [1888, *Föld. Koz.*], 1892, *Dana Min.*, 957 (Kornelit). A hydrous ferric sulphate.

KORNERUPIN. *J. Lorenzen*, [1884, *Medd. Grönl.*, vii, 19], 1885, *Zt. Kryst.*, xi, 315, in honor of A. N. Kornerup, a Danish geologist. A silicate of aluminum and magnesium, somewhat like sillimanite, found in prismatic aggregates.

KORNITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1830, *Breit. Uib.*, 40 (Kornit), f. *cornus*, 'a horn.' An obs. name for hornstone.

KORYNITE. - See caryinite.

KOTSCHUBEITE. *N. J. v. Kokscharov*, 1863, *Acad. St. Pet. Bull.*, v, 369 (read 1861) (Kotschubeit), in honor of P. A. v. Kochubey. A rose-red var. of clinocllore from the Urals.

KÖTTIGITE. Variant of kœttigite.

KOULIBINITE. *N. J. v. Kokscharov*, 1862, *Koks. Min.*, iv, 281 (Koulibinit), in honor of Mining Engineer A. v. Kulibin. An uncertain mineral, probably a kind of pitchstone.

KOUPHOLITE. *Picot de la Peyrouse*, 1797, *Delam. T. T.*, ii, 547, f. *κουφός*, 'light,' because so light in weight, and *λίθος*. An obs. syn. of prehnite.

KRABLITE. *J. G. Forchhammer*, 1844, *Berz. Jahres*, xxiii, 262 (Krablit), f. *Krabla*, Iceland (properly *Krafla*, hence *kraflite*), its locality. An impure orthoclase, its crystals enclosing quartz and other minerals.

KRAFLITE. See *krablite*.

KRAHLITE. Error for *krablite*.

KRANTZITE. *C. Bergemann*, 1859, *Jour. Pk. Ch.*, lxxvi, 65 (Krantzit), in honor of Dr. Krantz, who had studied fossil coals. A fossil resin, near amber, found in small, yellowish grains.

KRAURITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1841, *Breit. Handb.*, ii, 152 (Kraurit), f. *κραῦρος*, 'brittle,' because it is very brittle. A syn. of *dufrenite*.

KREITTONITE. *F. v. Kobell*, 1848, *Jour. Pk. Ch.*, xlv, 99 (Kreittonit), f. *κρείττων*, 'stronger, superior,' because it has a higher specific gravity than other spinels. Suggested by *A. Breithaupt's* earlier name, *Spinellus superius*, 1847, *Breit. Handb.*, iii, 623. One of the varieties of gahnite, zinc spinel, containing considerable iron.

KREMERSITE. *A. Kenngott*, 1853, *Kenng. Min.*, 9 (Kremersit),

after Dr. P. Kremers, who first described it. Hydrous chloride of iron, potassium and ammonium, from the fumeroles of Vesuvius.

KRENNERITE. *G. vom Rath*, 1877, Ak. Ber. Monat., 292 (Krennerit), after Dr. J. A. Krenner, who first described it. A telluride of gold and silver, found in prismatic crystals.

KRISUVIGITE. *J. G. Forchhammer*, [1842, Skand. Nat.], 1843, Berz. Årsb., 192 (Krisuvigit), f. Krisuvig, Iceland, its locality. A syn. of brochantite.

KRÖBERITE. *D. Forbes*, 1865, Phil. Mag., 4th, xxix, 9, after Philip Kröber, who discovered it. A strongly magnetic mineral, which "appears to be principally a sub-sulphide of iron," not analyzed.

KRÖHNKITE. *I. Domeyko*, 1876, Min. Chili, 5th App., 33 (Krönnk-ite), after B. Kröhnke, who first analyzed it. Hydrous sulphate of sodium and copper, found in blue, crystalline masses.

KROKALITE. See crocalite.

KRÖNKITE. Variant of kröhnkite.

KRÖNNKITE. See kröhnkite.

KRUGITE. *H. Precht*, 1881, Deut. Ch. Ges., xiv, b, 2138 (Krugit), in honor of Mining Director D. Krug von Nidda. Sulphide of potassium, calcium and magnesium, near polyhalite.

KRYPTOTILE. *A. Sauer*, 1886, Zt. Geol., xxxviii, 705 (Kryptotil), f. *κρυπτός*, 'concealed,' and *τίλος*, 'fibre,' because it occurs in fine fibres. An alteration product of prismatine, of light-green color.

KÜHNITE. *H. J. Brooke* and *W. H. Miller*, 1852, B. and M. Min., 481, after Dr. O. B. Kühn, who first analyzed it. An obs. syn. of berzellite.

KULIBINITE. See koulibinite.

KUPAPHRITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1835, Shep. Min., i, 294, f. kupfer, 'copper,' and *ἀφρός*, 'foam,' *A. G. Werner's* earlier name, 1816, Hoff. Min., iii, (2), 180, being Kupferschaum. An obs. syn. of tyrolite.

KUPFERPHYLLITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1830, Breit. Uib., 8 (Kupferphyllit), f. kupfer, 'copper' and *φύλλον*, 'a leaf,' from its composition and structure. An obs. syn. of chalcophyllite.

KUPFFERITE. *R. Hermann*, [1862, Soc. Nat. Mosc. Bull., xxxv, 243], 1868, Kenng. Ueb. for 1862-65, 168 (Kupfferit), in honor of the crystallographer Prof. Adolph T. Kupffer. An emerald-green var. of anthophyllite, colored by chromium.

KUPHOITE. Variant of kupholite.

KUPHOLITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1832, Breit. Char., 315 (Kupholit), f. *κοῦφος*, 'light,' alluding to its very low specific gravity, and *λίθος*. An obs. syn. of serpentine.

KUPREINE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1863, *Berg. Hüt.*, xxii, 35 (Kuprein), because it contains copper. An obs. syn. of chalcocite.

KÜSTELITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1866, *Berg. Hüt.*, xxv, 169 (Küstelit), after Guido Küstel, its discoverer. A var. of silver, containing from ten to thirty per cent of gold.

KYANITE. Variant of cyanite.

KYLINDRITE. *A. Frenzel*, 1893, *Jahrb. Min.*, ii, 125 (Kylindrit), f. κύλινδρος, 'a cylinder,' on account of the cylindrical form of its crystals. Sulph-antimonide of lead and tin.

KYMATINE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1830, *Breit. Uib.*, 29 (Kymatin), f. κύμα, -ατος, 'a wave,' on account of its wavy appearance. An obs. syn. of asbestos.

KYPHOLITE. Variant of kupholite.

KYROSITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1843, *Pogg. Ann.*, lviii, 281 (Kyrosit), f. κύρωσις, 'confirmation,' because it was thought to have been established as a separate species, among those previously called Weisskupfererz. A var. of marcasite, containing a small amount of arsenic.

LAAVENITE. See lävenite.

LABRADOR. Variant of labradorite.

LABRADOR FELDSPAR. An early name for labradorite.

LABRADOR HORNBLENDE. *A. G. Werner*, 1789, *Berg. Jour.*, i, 376 (Labradorische Hornblende), because a mineral similar to hornblende, from Labrador. An obs. name for hypersthene.

LABRADORITE. *A. G. Werner*, 1780, *Wern. Cronst.*, 149 (Labradorstein), because it is from Labrador. A member of the feldspar group which often shows chatoyant colors on its cleavage faces.

LABRADOR STONE. See labradorite.

LAGONITE. *J. J. N. Huot*, 1841, *Huot Min.*, i, 290, f. lagon, 'lagoon.' An earthy, hydrous borate of iron, found as an incrustation at the Tuscan lagoons. Sometimes written lagunite.

LAGUNITE. See lagunite.

LAMPADITE. *J. J. N. Huot*, 1841, *Huot Min.*, i, 238, after Prof. W. A. Lampadius, who called it Kupfermangan, its earliest name [1817, *Neue Erfahr. im Gebiete der Chemie u. Hüttenk.*, ii, 70], 1817, *Hoff. Min.*, iv, (2), 201. A var. of wad, containing oxide of copper.

LAMPRITE. *K. v. Reichenbach*, 1861, *Pogg. Ann.*, cxiv, 477 (Lamprit), f. λαμπρός, 'shining.' A part of meteoric iron, earlier called Glanzeisen, from its lustre.

LAMPROPHAN. See lamprophanite.

LAMPROPHANITE. *L. J. Igelström*, 1866, *Vet. Ak. Stock. Oefv.*, xxiii, 93 (Lamprofan), f. λαμπρός, 'shining,' and φαίνεσθαι, 'to appear,'

alluding to its lustre. Sulphate of lead, calcium and other bases, found in thin folia, and having a pearly lustre.

LAMPROSTIBIAN. *L. J. Igelström*, 1893, *Geol. För. Förh.*, xv, 471, f. λαμπρός, 'shining,' and stibium, 'antimony,' alluding to its lustre and composition. Antimonate of iron and manganese, near melanostibian.

LANARKITE. *F. S. Beudant*, 1832, *Beud. Min.*, ii, 366, f. Lanarkshire, Scotland, its locality. Sulpho-carbonate of lead, occurring in greenish-white, yellow or gray crystals.

LANCASTERITE. *B. Silliman, Jr.*, 1850, *A. J. S.*, 2d, ix, 216, f. Lancaster Co., Pa., where it was found. A mixture of brucite and hydromagnesite.

LANDSCAPE-MARBLE. A var. of limestone, or marble, having dendritic markings which resemble shrubby and trees.

LÅNGBANITE. *G. Flink*, 1877, *Zt. Kryst.*, xiii, 1 (*Långbanit*), f. Långban, Sweden, its locality. Silicate of manganese with antimonate of iron, found in iron-black, hexagonal crystals.

LANGITE. *N. S. Maskelyne*, 1864, *C. R.*, lix, 633, in honor of Dr. Victor von Lang. Hydrous oxy-sulphate of copper, near brochantite.

LANGSTAFFITE. *F. Alger*, 1844, *Alger Phil.*, 144, after Dr. W. Langstaff, who had examined it. An obs. syn. of chondrodite.

LANSFORDITE. *F. A. Genth*, 1888, *Zt. Kryst.*, xiv, 255 (*Lansfordit*), f. Lansford, Pa., near which place it was found. Hydrous carbonate of magnesium, which when first found resembles paraffin.

LANTHANITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1845, *Haid. Handb.*, 500 (*Lanthanit*), f. its composition. Hydrous carbonate of lanthanum, found in thin, tabular crystals with a pearly lustre.

LANTHANOCERITE. *R. Hermann*, 1861, *Jour. Pk. Ch.*, lxxxii, 406 (*Lanthanocerit*), f. its composition. A var. of cerite, containing much lanthanum.

LAPIS-LAZULI. See lazurite.

LAPIS OLLARIS. *J. G. Wallerius*, 1747, *Wall. Min.*, 135, the so-called 'potstone,' because pots were made from it. An early name for soapstone.

LARDERELLITE. *E. Bechi*, 1854, *A. J. S.*, 2d, xvii, 129, in honor of Count F. de Lardarel, proprietor of many of the boracic acid fumeroles of Tuscany. Hydrous borate of ammonium, found as a white, crystalline powder.

LARDERITE. Error for lardite.

LARDITE. *J. G. Wallerius*, 1778, *Wall. Min.*, i, 399 (*Lardites*), f. the earlier name 'pierre de lard,' *V. de Bomare*, 1762, *Bomare Min.*, i, 128,

which alludes to its greasy feeling. An obs. syn. of steatite, later used as a syn. of pagodite.

LASIONITE. *J. N. Fuchs*, 1816, Jour. Ch. Ph., xviii, 288 (Lasionit), f. *λασσιος*, 'hairy,' alluding to its fibrous structure and capillary crystals. A syn. of wavellite.

LASURITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1845, Haid. Handb., 508 (Lasur), f. its Lasurfarbe, 'azure color.' An obs. syn. of azurite.

LATIALITE. *C. G. Gismondi*, [1803, read before Accad. de Lincei, Rome, not published], 1868, Dana Min., 332, f. Latium, because found on the Campagna, and *λίθος*. An obs. syn. of hatynite.

LATIONITE. Error for lasionite.

LATROBITE. *H. J. Brooke*, 1823, Ann. Phil., v, 383, after the Rev. C. I. Latrobe, its discoverer. A pale red feldspar from Labrador, very near amphotelite.

LAUBANITE. *H. Traube*, 1887, Jahrb. Min., ii, 64 (Laubanit), f. Lauban, Silesia, its locality. Hydrous silicate of aluminum and calcium, of milk-white color, found in fibrous bundles resembling stilbite.

LAUMONITE. Variant of laumontite.

LAUMONTITE. *A. G. Werner*, 1805, Jam. Min., ii, 539 (Lomonite), after F. P. N. Gillet de Laumont, its discoverer. Changed to laumontite by *J. D. Dana*, 1868, Dana Min., 399. Hydrous silicate of aluminum and calcium, found in white to red crystals, which lose water and become opaque on exposure to the air.

LAURIONITE. *R. Köchlin*, [1887, Ann. Mus. Wien, ii, 185], 1889, Zt. Kryst., xvii, 112 (Laurionit), f. Laurion, 'Laurium,' Greece, its locality. Oxy-chloride of lead, found in white, prismatic crystals, as the result of the action of sea water on lead slag.

LAURITE. *Fr. Wöhler*, 1866, Gött. Ges. Nachr., 155 (Laurit), in honor of Mrs. Laura Joy, wife of Prof. C. A. Joy. Sulphide of ruthenium, found in minute, octahedral crystals in platinum sand.

LAUTARITE. *A. Dietze*, 1891, Zt. Kryst., xix, 447 (Lautarit), f. the Oficina Lautaro, Chili, its locality. A calcium iodate, found in yellowish, prismatic crystals.

LAUTITE. *A. Frenzel*, 1881, Min. Mitth., iii, 515 (Lautit), f. Lauta, Saxony, its locality. A mechanical mixture of arsenic with a mineral near enargite.

LAVENDULAN. *A. Breithaupt*, 1837, Jour. Pk. Ch., x, 505, f. lavendula, 'lavender,' alluding to its color. An amorphous arsenate of copper colored with cobalt, of lavender-blue color.

LAVENDULITE. Variant of lavendulan.

LÅVENITE. *W. C. Brögger*, 1885, Geol. För. Förh., vii, 598

(Låvenit), f. Låven Isl., Norway, its locality. Silicate of zirconium, sodium, etc., found in brown or yellow, monoclinic crystals.

LAVROFFITE. *N. J. v. Kokscharov*, 1867, Acad. St. Pet. Bull., xi, 78. Lawrowite, in honor of N. von Lavrov. An aluminous pyroxene, colored green by vanadium.

LAWRENCITE. *A. Daubrée*, 1877, C. R., lxxxiv, 69, after Prof. J. Lawrence Smith, who discovered it. Ferrous chloride, found in meteoric iron.

LAWROWITE. See lavroffite.

LAWSONITE. *F. L. Ransome*, [1895, Bull. Dept. Geol. Univ. Cal., i, (10)], 1895, A. J. S. 3d. l. 75, in honor of Prof. A. C. Lawson. A hydrous silicate of aluminum and calcium, found in colorless to pale blue crystals.

LAXMANNITE. *A. E. Nordenskiöld*, 1867, Vet. Ak. Stock. Oefv., xxiv, 655. Laxmannit, after Prof. E. Laxmann, who first called attention to the minerals from its locality. A syn. of vauquelinite.

LAZIALITE. Error for lazulite.

LAZULITE. *M. H. Klaproth*, 1795, Klap. Beit., i, 202 (Lazulit), f. its older name, Lazurstein. Hydrous phosphate of aluminium and magnesium, found in azure-blue, monoclinic crystals.

Also used early as a syn. of lapis lazuli.

LAZURAPATITE. *N. Nordenskiöld*, 1857, Soc. Nat. Mosc. Bull., xxx, 224. Lazur-Apatite. A sky-blue var. of apatite, found in Siberia.

LAZURFELDSPAR. *N. Nordenskiöld*, 1857, Soc. Nat. Mosc. Bull., xxx, 225 (Lazur-Feldspath). A blue var. of orthoclase, found in Siberia.

LAZURITE. *F. v. Koenig*, 1833, Kob. Taf., 32 (Lazurit), f. its color. An obs. syn. of azurite.

Also used by *W. C. Brøgger* and *H. Bickström*, 1890, Zt. Kryst., xviii, 231 (Lazurit), as a syn. of lapis lazuli. *E. S. Dana* adopts this, 1892, Dana Min., 432 (Lazurite), as the name of lapis lazuli.

Lapis lazuli was first used by *B. de Boot*, 1647, B. de Boot Hist., 273, who says it is from azul, whence the name azuri or lazuli is deduced.

LEAD. The metal as a mineral, usually called native lead.

LEAD-GLANCE. An early name for galenite, alluding to its lustre.

LEAD-OGHRE. The yellow oxide of lead as a mineral.

LEAD-ORE. A common name for galenite.

LEAD-SPAR. An early name for cerussite.

LEAD-VITRIOL. *A. G. Morret*, 1779, Monn. Min., 372 (Vitriol de Saturne), because it is a sulphate of lead, Saturn being the alchemistic name of lead. An obs. syn. of anglesite.

LEADHILLITE. *F. S. Beudant*, 1832, *Beud. Min.*, ii, 366, f. Leadhills, Scotland, its locality. Sulphato-carbonate of lead, found in whitish crystals with a pearly or adamantine lustre.

LEATHERSTONE. *G. Edwards*, 1776, *Edw. Foss.*, 63, f. its resemblance to leather. An obs. syn. of mountain-leather.

LEBERKISE. *F. S. Beudant*, 1832, *Beud. Min.*, ii, 404, f. Leberkies, 'liver pyrites.' An obs. syn. of pyrrhotite.

LECONTITE. *W. J. Taylor*, 1858, *A. J. S.*, 2d, xxvi, 273, after Dr. John L. Le Conte, its discoverer. Hydrous sulphate of sodium and ammonium, found in colorless, prismatic crystals.

LEDERERITE. *C. T. Jackson*, 1829, *A. J. S.*, xvi, 207 (Lederite), in honor of Baron Louis von Lederer, in recognition of his interest in the science of mineralogy. Later called ledererite, 1834, *A. J. S.*, xxv, 78. An obs. syn. of gmelinite.

LEDERITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1840, *A. J. S.*, xxxix, 360, in honor of Baron Louis von Lederer. A var. of titanite, of brown color and brilliant lustre.

See also ledererite.

LEEDSITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1850, *Dana Min.*, 704, f. Leeds, Eng., its locality. A mixture of barium and calcium sulphates.

LEELITE. *E. D. Clarke*, 1818, *Ann. Phil.*, xi, 367, after Dr. J. F. Lee, from whom it was received. A compact var. of orthoclase, of waxy lustre.

LEHMANITE. *J. C. Delam  therie*, 1797, *Delam. T. T.*, ii, 354, after Lake Lehman (Leman), its locality. Later spelled lemanite. An obs. syn. of saussurite.

LEHMANNITE. *H. J. Brooke* and *W. H. Miller*, 1852, *B. and M. Min.*, 557, after Prof. J. G. Lehmann, of St. Petersburg, its discoverer. An obs. syn. of crocoite.

LEHRBACHITE. *H. J. Brooke* and *W. H. Miller*, 1852, *B. and M. Min.*, 153, f. Lehrbach, Harz Mts., its locality. Selenide of lead and mercury, found in gray to black masses.

LEHUNTITE. *T. Thomson*, [1831 Bryce Tab.], 1833, *Phil. Mag.*, 3d, iii, 85, in honor of Capt. — Lehunt. An obs. syn. of natrolite.

LEIDYITE. *G. A. Koenig*, 1878, *Acad. Nat. Sci. Proc.*, 84, in honor of Dr. Joseph Leidy. Hydrous silicate of aluminum, iron, magnesium and calcium, found in fine, green scales with silky lustre.

LEIMONITE. Variant of limonite.

LEIROCHROITE. *E. J. Chapman*, 1843, *Chap. Min.*, 35, f. λεῖρός, 'pale,' and χροιά, 'color,' alluding to its pale, bluish-green color. An obs. syn. of tyrolite.

LEMANITE. See lehmanite.

LENARTITE. *S. Meunier*, 1893, *Meun. Fers Met.*, 62, f. Lenarto, Hungary, where it was found. A var. of meteoric iron.

LENNILITE. *I. Lea*, 1866, *Acad. Nat. Sci. Proc.*, 110, f. Lenni, Pa., its locality, and *λίθος*. A greenish var. of orthoclase.

Also used in the erroneous form lernilite, by *A. Schrauf*, 1882, *Zt. Kryst.*, vi, 350 (Lernilith), for a vermiculite from the same locality.

LENTIL-ORE. An early name for liroconite, because its crystals are lentil-shaped.

LENTULITE. *H. W. Bristow*, 1861, *Brist. Gloss.*, 213, f. lens, lentis, 'a lentil,' f. its earlier name lentil-ore, and *λίθος*. A name suggested for liroconite.

LENZIN. See lenzinite.

LENZINITE. *J. F. John*, 1816, *Tasch. Min.*, x, (2), 337 (Lenzin), in honor of Dr. Johann G. Lenz. A var. of halloysite, having somewhat the appearance of opal.

LEONHARDITE. *J. R. Blum*, 1843, *Pogg. Ann.*, lix, 336 (Leonhardt), in honor of Prof. Carl C. von Leonhard. A var. of laumontite, containing less than the normal amount of water.

LEOPOLDITE. *E. Reichardt*, 1866, *Jahrb. Min.*, 331 (Leopoldit), f. Leopoldshall, Prussia, its locality. A syn. of sylvite.

LEPIDOCHLORE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1859, *Rept. Mt. Pisgah*, 6, f. *λεπίς, ιδος*, 'scale,' and *χλωρός*, 'green,' alluding to its scaly appearance and color. An impure chlorite, containing mica.

LEPIDOCROCITE. *J. C. Ullmann*, 1813, *Haus. Min.*, i, 269 (Lepidocrocit), f. *λεπίς, -ιδος*, 'scale,' and *κροκίς*, 'fibre,' alluding to its appearance. An obs. syn. of göthite.

LEPIDOLITE. *M. H. Klaproth*, 1792, *Berg. Jour.*, ii, 80 (Lepidolith), f. *λεπίς, -ιδος*, 'scale,' alluding to its appearance, and *λίθος*. A rose-red, lilac or gray mica, containing lithia.

LEPIDOMELANE. *J. F. L. Hausmann*, 1840, *Gött. Ges. Anz.*, 945 (Lepidomelan), f. *λεπίς, -ιδος*, 'scale,' and *μέλας*, 'black,' alluding to its appearance. A highly ferruginous mica, usually found in aggregations of small, black scales.

LEPIDOMORPHITE. *F. v. Sandberger*, [1885, *Sand. Unt. Erz.*, 344], 1887, *Zt. Kryst.*, xiii, 414 (Lepidomorphit), f. *λεπίς, -ιδος*, 'scale,' and *μορφή*, 'form,' alluding to its appearance. A fine, scaly mica, the result of the alteration of oligoclase.

LEPIDOPHÆITE. *A. Weisbach*, 1880, *Jahrb. Min.*, ii, 109 (Lepidophait), f. *λεπίς, -ιδος*, 'scale,' and *φαίός*, 'dun,' alluding to its appearance. A fibrous and scaly var. of lampadite.

LEPOLITE. *A. A. Jossa*, 1847, Breit. Handb., iii, 530 (Lepolit), f. λεπός, 'a husk,' because the crystals are covered with a brownish crust, and λίθος. A var. of anorthite from Finland.

LEPTONEMATITE. — *Adam*, 1869, Adam Tab., 75, perhaps f. λεπτός, 'thin, fine,' and νεμητός, 'to be distributed,' because a somewhat rare mineral. A syn. of braunite.

LERNILITE. See lennilite.

LESLEYITE. *I. Lea*, 1867, Acad. Nat. Sci. Proc., 44 after John Lesley, on whose farm it was found. An alteration product of corundum, similar to ephesite.

LETTOMITE. *J. Percy*, 1850, Phil. Mag., xxxvi, 100, in honor of Dr. W. G. Lettsom. A hydrous sulphate of copper and aluminum, called also cyanotrichite.

LEUCANTERITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1859, Rept. Mt. Pisgah, 8, probably f. λευκαντής, 'one that makes white,' alluding to its appearance. A white efflorescence on copperasine, never fully described.

LEUCAUGITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1868, Dana Min., 216, f. λευκός, 'white,' and augite. A white or grayish var. of augite.

LEUCHTENBERGITE. *A. Komonen*, [1842, Min. Ges. St. Pet. Verh., 64], 1843, Pogg. Ann., lix, 492 (Leuchtenbergit), in honor of Maximilian, Duke of Leuchtenberg. A var. of clinocllore, often resembling talc.

LEUCITE. *A. G. Werner*, 1791, Berg. Jour., ii, 489 (Leucit), f. λευκός, 'white,' alluding to its color. Silicate of aluminum and potassium, usually found in glassy trapezohedrons.

LEUCOCHALCITE. *F. v. Sandberger*, 1881, Jahrb. Min., i, 263 (Leucochalcit), f. λευκός, 'white,' and χαλκός, 'copper.' An arsenate of copper, usually found in white, silky, needle-like crystals.

LEUCOCYCLITE. *D. Brewster*, 1839, Glock. Min., 517, said to be f. λευκός, 'white,' and κύκλος, 'a circle,' alluding to its appearance under polarized light. A syn. of apophyllite.

LEUCOLITE. *J. C. Delamétherie*, 1792, Delam. Sciag., ii, 401, f. λευκός, 'white,' referring to its color, and λίθος. An obs. syn. of dipyre.

Delamétherie also included under this name, 1795, Delam. T. T., i, 401, the pycnite from Altenberg, Saxony.

Leucolite is used by *A. Dufrénoy*, 1847, Duf. Min., iii, 398, as a syn. of leucite.

LEUCOMANGANITE. *F. v. Sandberger*, 1879, Jahrb. Min., 370 (Leucomanganit), f. λευκός, 'white,' and manganese, from its color and composition. A syn. of fairfieldite.

LEUCOPETRIN. See leucopetrite.

LEUCOPETRITE. *L. Brückner*, 1852, Jour. Pk. Ch., lvii, 3 (Leucopetrin), f. λευκός, 'white,' and πέτρος, 'stone,' because its locality is Weissenfels. A hydrocarbon between resin and wax in character, derived from brown coal.

LEUCOPHANE. See leucophanite.

LEUCOPHANITE. *J. Esmark*, 1840, Vet. Ak. Stock., 191 (Leukophan), f. λευκός, 'white,' and φαίνεσθαι, 'to appear,' because it sometimes presents whitish reflections. A fluosilicate of glucinum, sodium and calcium.

LEUCOPHYLLITE. *G. Starkl*, [1883, Geol. Reich. Jahrb., xxxiii, 653], 1885, Zt. Kryst., x, 428 (Leucophyllit), f. λευκός, 'white,' and φύλλον, 'a leaf,' in allusion to its appearance. A var. of damourite resembling sericite.

LEUCOPYRITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1835, Shep. Min. (2), 8, f. λευκός, 'white,' and pyrite, because a white kind of pyrites. A var. of löllingite.

LEUCOTILE. *R. B. Hare*, [1879, Inaug. Diss. Breslau], 1879, Zt. Kryst., iv, 294 (Leukotil), f. λευκός, 'white,' and τῖλος, 'fibre,' from its appearance. A hydrous silicate of magnesium and other bases, found in fibrous masses with a silvery, silky lustre.

LEUKARGYRITE. *A. Weisbach*, 1875, Weis. Syn., 62 (Leukargyrit), f. λευκός, 'white,' and ἄργυρος, 'silver.' A syn. of argenteriferous tetrahedrite.

LFVERRIERITE. *P. Termier*, 1889, C. R., cviii, 1071, in honor of the Engineer-in-chief of mines, U. Le Verrier. A hydrated silicate of aluminum, near kaolinite.

LEVIGLIANITE. *A. d'Achiardi*, 1876, Soc. Tosc. Atti, ii, 112, f. Levigliani, Italy, its locality. A sulpho-selenide of mercury containing iron, not fully examined.

LEVYNE. See levynite.

LEVYNITE. *D. Brewster*, 1825, Ed. Jour. Sci., ii, 332 (Levyne), in honor of Prof. Armand Levy. Hydrous silicate of aluminum and calcium, found in tabular crystals, either colorless or slightly tinged with green, red or yellow.

LIBETHENITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1823, Breit. Char., 267 (Libethenit), f. Libethen, Hungary, its locality. Phosphate of copper of an olive-green color, found in crystals and reniform masses.

LIEBENERITE. *J. C. Marignac*, [1847, Bibl. Univ., vi, 293], 1849, Jahrb. Min., 201, in honor of L. Liebener. A pinite-like mineral resulting from the alteration of nephelite.

LIEBIGITE. *J. L. Smith*, 1848, A. J. S., 2d, v, 336, in honor of

Baron Justus von Liebig. Hydrous carbonate of uranium and calcium, found in thin, yellow incrustations.

LIEBNERITE. Error for liebenerite.

LIEVRITE. *A. G. Werner*, 1812, Hoff. Min., ii, (1), 376 (Lievrit), after C. H. Lelièvre, who first described it under the name yenite. A syn. of ilvaite.

LIGNITE. *A. Brongniart*, 1807, Brong. Min., ii, 30, f. lignum, 'wood.' A var. of coal which still retains somewhat the structure of the original wood.

LIGURITE. *D. Viriani*, 1813, Jour. de Phys., lxxvii, 236, f. Liguria, the ancient name for the part of Italy in which it was found. An apple-green var. of titanite.

LILALITE. *I. v. Born*, 1791, Chem. Ann., ii, 196 (Lilalith), f. lilas, 'lilac,' alluding to its color, and *λίθος*. An obs. syn. of lepidolite.

LILIATHITE. Error for lilalite.

LILLHAMMERITE. *A. Weisbach*, 1875, Weis. Syn., 57 (Lillhammerit), f. Lillehammer, Norway, its locality. A syn. of pentlandite.

LILLIANITE. *H. F. Keller*, 1889, Zt. Kryst., xvii, 72 (Lillianit), f. the Lillian mine, Leadville, Colo., its locality. Sulphide of bismuth and lead, near kobellite.

LILLITE. *A. E. Reuss*, 1857, K. Ak. Wien, xxv, 550 (Lillit), in honor of — von Lill, of Przibram. A hydrous silicate of iron, similar in appearance to glauconite.

LIMBACHITE. *A. Frenzel*, 1873, Jahrb. Min., 789 (Limbachit), f. Limbach, Saxony, its locality. A hydrous silicate of aluminum and magnesium, resembling cerolite.

LIMBILITE. *H. B. de Saussure*, 1794, Jour. de Phys., xlv, 341, f. Limbourg, Swabia, its locality, and *λίθος*. An obs. syn. of chrysolite.

LIMBITE. Variant of limbilite.

LIME-EPIDOTE. A syn. of zoisite.

LIME-FELDSPAR. A syn. of anorthite.

LIME-HARMOTOME. *A. Breithaupt*, 1827, Jour. Ch. Ph., 1, 327 (Kalk-Harmotom). An obs. syn. of phillipsite.

LIME-MALACHITE. See calco-malachite.

LIME-MESOTYPE. An obs. syn. of scolecite.

LIME-URANITE. From Kalk-Uranit, an early name for autunite.

LIME-WAVELLITE. *B. Kosmann*, 1869, Zt. Geol., xxi, 799 (Kalkwavellit). A var. of wavellite, supposed to contain lime as an essential ingredient.

LIMNITE. *E. F. Glocker*, 1847, Glock Syn., 62 (Limnit), f. *λίμνη*,

*a bog,' in allusion to its source. A syn. of bog iron ore, *J. D. Dana*, 1868, *Dana Min.*, 178, confines the name to the recently formed varieties of limonite (bog ore) containing much water.

LIMONITE. *J. F. L. Hausmann*, 1813, *Haus. Min.*, i, 283 (Limonit), probably f. *λειμων*, 'meadow,' because earlier called Wiesenerz, 'meadow ore.' The name was at first confined to bog iron ore. *F. S. Beudant*, 1832, *Beud. Min.*, ii, 702, extends it to its present use. Hydrated sesquioxide of iron, containing three molecules, or about fifteen per cent, of water.

LINARITE. *E. F. Glocker*, 1839, *Glock. Min.*, 618, f. Linares. Spain, a supposed locality. Basic sulphate of lead and copper, occurring in brilliant blue crystals.

LINCOLNITE. Variant of lincolnite.

LINCOLNITE. *E. Hitchcock*, 1833, *Geol. Mass.*, 437, in honor of Gov. Levi Lincoln, of Mass. An obs. syn. of heulandite.

LINDACKERITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1853, *Geol. Reich. Jahrb.*, iv, 552 (Lindackerit), after J. Lindacker, its first analyst. Hydrous sulpharsenate of copper and nickel, occurring in oblong, tabular, green crystals.

LINDESITE. *L. J. Igelström*, 1894, *Zt. Kryst.*, xxiii, 590 (Lindesit), f. the Parish of Linde, Sweden, where it was found. A schefferite-like mineral, probably identical with urbanite.

LINDSAYITE. *N. Nordenskiöld*, 1843, *Min. Ges. St. Pet. Verh.*, 112 (Lindsayit). (No derivation given). An altered var. of lepolite.

LINDSEITE. Variant of lindsayite.

LINNÆITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1845, *Haid. Handb.*, 560 (Linneit), after Prof. Carl von Linné (Linnæus), who had described it earlier. Sulphide of cobalt with varying proportions of nickel, found in brilliant steel-gray crystals.

LINSEITE. Variant of lindsayite.

LINTONITE. *S. F. Peckham* and *C. W. Hall*, 1880, *A. J. S.*, 3d, xix, 122, after Miss Laura A. Linton, who analyzed it. A var. of thomsonite, found in green amygdules in trap.

LIONITE. *Th. Berdell*, 1877, *Am. Phil. Soc. Proc.*, 172, f. the Mountain Lion mine, Boulder Co., Colo., its locality. A var. of native tellurium, containing much silica.

LIPARITE. *E. F. Glocker*, 1847, *Glock. Syn.*, 282 (Liparit), f. *λιπαρός*, 'oily, shining, beautiful,' alluding to its appearance. An obs. syn. of fluorite.

LIROCONE-MALACHITE. See liroconite.

LIROCONITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1825, *Haid. Mohs.*, iii, 305 (Index), f. *F. Mohs'* earlier name, Lirocone-Malachite, 1820, *Mohs Char.*, 46, f.

λεῖρος, 'pale,' and *κορία*, 'powder,' alluding to the color of its streak-powder. Hydrous arsenate of aluminum and copper, occurring in bluish-green crystals.

LISKEARDITE. *N. S. Maskelyne*, 1878, *Nature*, xviii, 426, f. Liskeard, Cornwall, its locality. Hydrous arsenate of aluminum and iron, found in bluish or greenish-white crusts.

LITHIA MICA. *J. J. Berzelius*, 1821, *Berz. Loth.*, 273 (Lithion-glimmer). A syn. of lepidolite.

LITHIDIONITE. *E. Seacchi*, 1880, *Nap. Ac. Rend.*, xix, 178 (Lithidionite), f. *λίθιδιον*, 'a pebble,' in allusion to its form. A name given to certain blue lapilli from Vesuvius.

LITHIOLITE. Variant of lithiophilite.

LITHIONITE. *F. v. Kobell*, 1853, *Kob. Min. Nam.*, 83 (Lithionit), f. its composition. An obs. syn. of lepidolite.

LITHIOPHILITE. *G. J. Brush* and *E. S. Dana*, 1878, *A. J. S.*, 3d, xvi, 118, f. lithium and *φιλός*, 'a friend,' because it contains much lithium. A var. of triphylite, containing much manganese and little iron.

LITHIOPHORITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1870, *Jour. Pk. Ch.*, 2d, ii, 203 (Lithiophorit), f. lithium and *φέρειν*, 'to bear,' alluding to its composition. A manganese ore near psilomelane, containing some lithium.

LITHOMARGE. An early name for several kinds of soft clay-like minerals, including kaolin.

LITHOXYL. *J. G. Wallerius*, 1747, *Wall. Min.*, 334 (Lithoxylon), f. *λίθος*, and *ξύλον*, 'wood.' A syn. of wood-opal.

LITHOXYLON. See lithoxyl.

LITIDIONITE. See lithidionite.

LIVER-OPAL. *D. L. G. Karsten*, 1800, *Karst. Tab.*, 24 (Leber-opal), alluding to its color. An obs. syn. of menilite.

LIVER-ORE. An early name for hepatic cinnabar.

LIVER-PYRITES. See hepatopyrite.

LIVERSTONE. A syn. of hepatic.

LIVINGSTONITE. *M. Barcena*, [1874, *Naturaleza*, iii, 35], 1874, *A. J. S.*, 3d, viii, 145, in honor of Dr. David Livingstone. Sulph-antimonide of mercury, resembling stibnite, but affording a red streak.

LOADSTONE. Variant of lodestone.

LOBOITE. *J. J. Berzelius*, 1815, *Afh. i Fis.*, iv, 147 (Loboit), after Lobo da Silveira, who first described it. An obs. syn. of vesuvianite.

LOCKPORTITE. *S. Meunier*, 1893, *Meun. Fers Met.*, 47, f. Lockport, N. Y., where it was found. A var. of meteoric iron.

LODALITE. Error for totalite.

LODESTONE. From lode, 'way,' alluding to the common use of

the magnetic needle. The var. of magnetite which possesses polarity; a natural magnet.

LODULITE. Error for lodalite.

LOELLINGITE. See löllingite.

LOEWITE. See löweite.

LOEWIGITE. See löwigite.

LOGANITE. *T. S. Hunt*, 1851, *Phil. Mag.*, 4th, 5, 65, in honor of Sir Wm. Logan, of the Canadian Geol. Survey. An altered hornblende, near penninite in composition.

LÖLLINGITE. See löllingite.

LÖLLINGITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1845, *Haid. Handb.*, 539 (Löllingit), f. Lölling-Hüttenberg, Carinthia, its locality. Orthorhombic arsenide of iron, including several varieties.

LOMONITE. See laumonite. *Werner* spelled it lomomit to indicate its proper pronunciation.

LONCHIDITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1849, *Pogg. Ann.*, lxxvii, 135 (Lonchidit), f. *λονχίδιον*, 'a small spear-head,' alluding to the shape of its crystals. A var. of marcasite containing arsenic.

LONGBANITE. See längbanite.

LOPHOITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1841, *Breit. Handb.*, ii, 381 (Lophoit), f. *λόφος*, 'cockscorn,' alluding to the shape of its crystalline aggregates. An obs. syn. of prochlorite.

LOSSENITE. *L. Müch*, 1894, *Zt. Kryst.*, xxiv, 103 (Lossenit), in honor of Prof. C. A. Lossen. Arsenate of iron and lead, found in small, red-brown crystals.

LOTALALITE. See lotalite.

LOTALITE. *Basil Severgin*, 1892, *Nova Acta Pet.*, xv, 486 (Lotalalite, abridged to Lotalite), f. Lotala, Finland, its locality, and *λίθος*. A pyroxene near hedenbergite.

LOUISITE. *D. Honeymann*, 1878, *N. S. Inst.*, v, 15, after H. Louis, who analyzed it. A hydrous silicate of calcium, found as a transparent, glassy, leek-green mineral.

LÖVEITE. See löweite.

LOVENITE. See lävenite.

LÖWEITE. *W. Haidinger*, [1846, *Böhm. Ges. Abh.*, iv], 1847, *Haid. Handb.*, ii, 906 (Löwelt), in honor of A. Löwe, Chief Assayer of the Mint at Vienna. Hydrous sulphate of magnesium and sodium, found in yellowish, crystalline masses.

LÖWIGITE. *A. Mitscherlich*, 1861, *Jour. Pk. Ch.* lxxxiii, 474 (Löwigit), after K. J. Löwig, who first analyzed it. Hydrous sulphate of magnesium and potassium, found in yellowish nodules.

LOXOCLASE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1846, *Pogg. Ann.*, lxvii, 419, f. *λοξός*, 'oblique,' and *κλᾶν*, 'to cleave,' alluding to its orthodiagonal cleavage. A var. of orthoclase, containing considerable sodium.

LUCASITE. *T. M. Chataud*, 1886, *A. J. S.*, 3d, xxxii, 375, in honor of Dr. H. S. Lucas, on account of his connection with corundum mines. A yellowish-brown, micaceous mineral, near jefferisite, from Corundum Hill, N. C.

LUCKITE. *A. Carnot*, 1879, *Bull. Soc. Min.*, ii, 168, f. the Lucky Boy mine, Utah, its locality. A syn. of melanterite.

LUCULLAN. See lucullite.

LUCULLITE. *J. F. John*, [1810, *John Unt.*, ii, 227], 1814, *Ullm. Tab.*, 443 (Lucullan), f. *Luculleum marmor*, 'the marble of Lucullus,' *Pliny*, 77, *Pliny Hist.*, Bk. 36, 49. A syn. of anthracoxenite.

LUDLAMITE. *N. S. Maskelyne* and *F. Field*, 1877, *Phil. Mag.*, 5th, iii, 52, in honor of — Ludlam, a personal friend. Hydrous phosphate of iron, occurring in brilliant, transparent, green crystals.

LUDWIGITE. *G. Tschermak*, 1874, *Min. Mitth.*, 59 (Ludwigit), after Prof. E. Ludwig, who analyzed it. Borate of iron and magnesium, found in fibrous, black masses.

LUMACHELLE. An early popular name, f. *lumachella*, 'a little shell,' for a dark colored marble containing shells, which give brilliant, fire-like reflections.

LÜNEBURGITE. *C. Nöllner*, 1870, *K. Ak. Münch.*, i, 291 (Lüneburgit), f. Lüneburg, Hanover, its locality. Hydrous boro-phosphate of magnesium.

LUNNITE. *J. J. Bernhardt*, 1839, *Glock. Min.*, 578 (Lunnit), after the Rev. F. Lunn, who had analyzed it. An obs. syn. of pseudomalachite.

LUO-CALCITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1857, *Shep. Min. Supp.*, p. iv, f. *λυειν*, 'to dissolve,' and calcite. Bicarbonate of calcium, found in solution in spring-water.

LUO-CHALYBITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1857, *Shep. Min. Supp.*, p. iv, f. *λυειν*, 'to dissolve,' and chalybite. Bicarbonate of iron, found in solution in spring-water.

LUO-DIALOGITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1857, *Shep. Min. Supp.*, p. iv, f. *λυειν*, 'to dissolve,' and diallogite. Bicarbonate of manganese, found in solution in spring-water.

LUO-MAGNESITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1857, *Shep. Min. Supp.*, p. iv, f. *λυειν*, 'to dissolve,' and magnesite. Bicarbonate of magnesium, found in solution in spring-water.

LUSCITE. Error for fuscite.

LUSSATITE. *E. Mallard*, 1890, Bull. Soc. Min., xiii, 63, f. Lussat, France, its locality. Silica, similar to chalcedony in structure, but having the specific gravity of opal.

LUTECITE. *A. Michel-Lévy* and *Munier-Chalmas*, 1892, Bull. Soc. Min., 174. No derivation given. A fibrous form of silica, found with chalcedony and quartzine in certain spherulites.

LUZONITE. *A. Weisbach* and *C. Winckler*, 1874, Min. Mitth., 257 (Luzonit), f. the island of Luzon, where it was found. A sulph-arsenide of copper, similar to enargite.

LYDIAN STONE. From Lapis Lydius, *Pliny*, 77, Pliny Hist., Bk. 33, 43, so called from its locality. A syn. of basanite, touchstone.

LYDITE. *F. A. Reuss*, 1801, Reuss Min., (2), i, 339 (Lydit). An obs. syn. of Lydian stone.

LYELLITE. *N. S. Maskelyne*, 1864, Chem. News, x, 263, in honor of Sir Charles Lyell. A syn. of devilline.

LYNCURITE. *T. S. Hunt*, 1886, Hunt Phys., 367, f. *λυνκούριον*. See lyncurium. Zircon of sp. gr. 4.02, the lowest that has been noticed.

LYNCURIUM. From *λύγξ*, 'lynx,' and *οὔρον*, 'urine,' because anciently supposed to be the solidified urine of the lynx. A stone used for intaglios, not now identified with certainty, but supposed to be the modern hyacinth.

Pliny used the name *λυνκούριον*, 77, Pliny Hist., Bk. 37, 13, for amber.

LYNX-STONE. An early syn. for Pliny's lyncurium.

LYTHRODES. *D. L. G. Karsten*, 1810, Ges. Nat. Berl. Mag., iv, 78, f. *λυθράδης*, 'soiled with gore,' because covered with red spots which gave it the appearance of being sprinkled with blood. An altered nephelite, similar to pinite.

MACFARLANITE. *A. H. Sibley*, 1880, Am. Inst. M. E., viii, 236, after T. Macfarlane, who described it. A mixture of huntillite, animikite and other minerals, which constitutes the ore of the mines at Silver Islet, Ontario.

MACKINTOSHITE. *W. E. Hidden*, 1893, A. J. S., 3d, xlv, 98, after J. B. Mackintosh, who had made a special study of thorium. Hydrous silicate of thorium and uranium, found enclosed in thorogummite.

MACLE. *R. J. Haüy*, 1801, Haüy Min., iii, 190, f. macula, 'a spot,' from its appearance. A syn. of chialtolite, alluding particularly to the black centre which a crystal often shows when cut transversely, similar to the mascle of heraldry.

MACLUREITE. *A. Seybert*, 1822, A. J. S., v, 336, in honor of Wm. Maclure. An obs. syn. of augite.

Also used by *T. Nuttall*, 1822, *A. J. S.*, v, 246 (Maclurite). An obs. syn. of chondrodite.

MACLURITE. See maclureite.

MACONITE. *F. A. Genth*, 1873, *Am. Phil. Soc.*, xiii, 396, f. Macon Co., Ga., where it was found. A hydrous silicate near jefferisite, resulting from the alteration of chlorite.

MADOCITE. *S. Meunier*, 1893, *Meun. Fers Met.*, 39, f. Madoc, Ontario, where it was found. A var. of meteoric iron.

MAGNEFERRITE. Variant of magnoferrite.

MAGNESIAN ALUM. *A. A. Hayes*, 1844, *A. J. S.*, xlv, 360, f. its composition. A syn. of pickeringite.

MAGNESIANITE. Variant of magnesite.

MAGNESIAN MARBLE. *T. Nuttall*, 1822, *A. J. S.*, iv, 17. A name suggested for magnesite, on account of its resemblance to marble.

MAGNESINITRE. *J. J. N. Huot*, 1841, *Huot Min.*, ii, 431, f. its composition. A syn. of nitro-magnesite.

MAGNESIOFERRITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1868, *Dana Min.*, 152, f. its composition. Called magnoferrite at first by *C. F. Rammelsberg*, 1859, *Pogg. Ann.*, cvii, 451. Black, octahedral crystals from Vesuvius, composed of magnesia and oxide of iron.

MAGNESITE. *J. C. Delam  therie*, 1797, *T. T.*, ii, 93, the name being here applied to several native compounds of magnesium, the carbonate being named first. *A. Brongniart* in 1807, *Brongn. Min.*, i, 489, includes under the name several magnesian minerals, particularly the carbonate and the silicate (meerschauum). In 1808 *D. L. G. Karsten*, *Karst. Tab.*, 48, confines the name to the carbonate, and he has been followed by many mineralogists. *F. S. Beudant* in 1824, *Beud. Min.*, 410, uses the name giobertite for magnesium carbonate, and calls the silicate magnesite, p. 379, in which he has been followed by most French writers. Carbonate of magnesium usually more or less mixed with the silicate, found sometimes crystalline, but more often in compact, white masses.

MAGNESO-CALCITE. *E. J. Chapman*, 1843, *Chap. Min.*, 21, f. its composition. An obs. syn. of dolomite.

MAGNETIC IRON. From *Magnetischer Eisenstein*. An early name for magnetite.

MAGNETIC PYRITES. *A. G. Werner*, 1789, *Berg Jour.*, i, 383 (*Magnetischer-Kies*), alluding to its magnetic property. A syn. of pyrrhotite.

MAGNETITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1845, *Haid. Handb.*, 551 (*Magnetit*), f. the older name, *Magneteisenstein*. Proto-sesquioxide of iron, a common iron ore.

MAGNETOPYRITE. *E. F. Glocker*, 1839, *Glock. Min.*, 325 (Magnetopyrites). An obs. syn. of pyrrhotite.

MAGNETOSTIBIAN. *L. J. Igelström*, 1894, *Zt. Kryst.*, xxiii, 212. Magnetic antimonate of iron and manganese, whence the name.

MAGNOCHROMITE. *G. M. Bock*, [1868, *Inaug. Dissert.*], 1873, *Zt. Geol.*, xxv, 394, f. its composition. A var. of chromite, containing a large amount of magnesium.

MAGNOFERRITE. See magnesioferrite.

MAGNOFRANKLINITE. A local name, 1892, *Geol. Surv. N. J. Final Rept.*, ii, (1), 14, perhaps a corruption of manganoferrite, a name suggested by *G. A. Koenig*, but not published, for the var. of franklinite from Sterling Hill, N. J., which contains little zinc, and is highly magnetic.

MAGNOLITE. *F. A. Genth*, 1877, *Am. Phil. Soc.*, xvii, 118, f. the Magnolia district, Colo., where it was found. A tellurate of mercury, found in minute, white needles.

MAKITE. — *Adam*, 1869, *Adam Tab.*, 61. No derivation given. A syn. of thenardite.

MALACHITE. *J. G. Wallerius*, 1747, *Wall. Min.*, 278 (Malachit), f. *Pliny's* molochitis, 77, *Pliny Hist.*, Bk. 37, 36, f. *μολόχη*, 'mallow,' alluding to its green color. The *o* had been changed to *a* much earlier than 1747, for we find it written malachites by *R. Lovell*, 1661, in his *Univ. Hist. of Minerals*, p. 114. Hydrous carbonate of copper, found usually massive in different tints of green.

MALACOLITE. *P. O. Abildgaard*, 1800, *Ann. Chem.*, xxxii, 196, f. *μαλακός*, 'soft,' because it is softer than associated minerals, and *λίθος*. A syn. of diopside.

MALACON. *Th. Scheerer*, 1844, *Pogg. Ann.*, lxii, 436 (Malakon), f. *μαλακός* 'soft.' A brown var. of zircon, somewhat altered, and decidedly softer than the original.

MALDONITE. *G. H. S. Ulrich*, [1869, *Rept. Min. Statistics of Victoria*], 1870, *A. J. S.*, 2d, 1, 272, f. Maldon, Victoria, its locality. A var. of gold, containing bismuth.

MALINOWSKITE. *A. Raimondi*, [1876, *Min. Chili*, 5th App.], 1878, *Min. Pérou*, 122, in honor of E. Malinowski. A var. of tetraedrite, containing much lead and silver.

MALLARDITE. *A. Carnot*, 1879, *Bull. Soc. Min.*, ii, 117, in honor of Mallard. A hydrous sulphate of manganese, found in colorless masses.

MALTHA. *Pliny*, 77, *Pliny Hist.*, Bk. 2, 108, f. *μαλάχη*, 'soft pitch.' or viscid bitumen.

MALTHACITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1837, Jour. Pk. Ch., x, 510 (Malthazit), f. μαλθακός, 'soft.' A var. of fullers' earth.

MAMANITE. *A. Gabel*, 1865, Acad. St. Pet. Bull., ix, 16, f. Maman, Persia, its locality. A sulphate similar to polyhalite, but somewhat different in composition.

MANACHANITE. Variant of menachanite.

MANCINITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1844, Dana Min., 528, f. the hill Mancino, near Leghorn, its supposed locality. A zinc mineral from Tuscany, the composition of which is doubtful.

MANGAN-AMPHIBOLE. *R. Hermann*, 1849, Jour. Pk. Ch., xvii, 7 (Mangan-Amphibol), f. its composition. A syn. of rhodonite.

MANGANAPATITE. *M. Siewert*, 1874, Zt. Nat. Halle, x, 339 (Manganapatit). A var. of apatite containing manganese.

MANGANBLENDE. *A. G. Werner*, 1817, Hoff. Min., iv, (2), 197, f. its composition. A syn. of alabandite.

MANGANBRUCITE. *L. J. Igelström*, 1882, Vet. Ak. Stock. Oefv., xxxix, (2), 83 (Manganbrucit). A var. of brucite containing much manganese.

MANGANCHLORITE. *A. Hamberg*, 1890, Geol. För. Förh., xii, 580 (Manganchlorit). A manganiferous var. of clinocllore, one of the chlorite group.

MANGANDISTHENE. *A. v. Lasaulx*, 1872, Nied. Ges. Bonn, xxix, 49 (Mangandisthen), f. its composition and its resemblance to cyanite (disthene). An obs. syn. of ardennite.

MANGANEPIDOTE. *L. Cordier*, 1803, Jour. des M., xiii, 135 (Epidote Manganésifère), f. its composition. A syn. of piedmontite.

MANGANESE ALUM. *J. D. Dana*, 1844, Dana Min., 217. Native manganese alum, called apjohnite.

MANGANESE GLANCE. *D. L. G. Karsten*, 1808, Karst. Tab., 72 (Manganglanz), alluding to its composition and appearance. A syn. of alabandite.

MANGANESE SPAR. *A. G. Werner*, 1817, Wern. Letz., 24 (Manganspath), alluding to its composition. A syn. of rhodonite.

Sometimes also a syn. of rhodochrosite.

MANGANGRAPHITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1820, Breit. Char., 5 (Mangangraphit), f. mangan, 'manganese,' and γράφειν, 'to write,' because it is a manganese mineral which will mark on paper. An obs. syn. of wad.

MANGANHEDENBERGITE. *M. Weibull*, 1883, Geol. För. Förh., vi, 506 (Manganhedenbergit). A var. of hedenbergite containing over six per cent of manganese oxide.

MANGANHISINGERITE. *M. Weibull*, 1884, Vet. Ak. Stock. Oefv., xli, (9), 21 (Mangan-Hisingerit). A var. of hisingerite containing much manganese.

MANGANIDOCRASE. *A. v. Lasaulx*, 1879, Zt. Kryst., iv, 171 (Manganidocras). A var. of idocrase (vesuvianite) containing several per cent of manganese.

MANGANITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1831 (read 1827), Roy. Soc. Ed., xi, 122, f. manganese, in allusion to the metal which it contains. Hydrous sesquioxide of manganese, occurring in iron-black crystals, with a brilliant, metallic lustre.

MANGANJASPER. *A. P. J. du Menil*, 1819, Ann. de Phys., lxi, 197 (Mangan-jaspis), f. its composition and appearance. An obs. syn. of photicite.

MANGANOCALCITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1846, Pogg. Ann., lxi, 429 (Manganocalcit), f. its composition. A calciferous var. of rhodochrosite. Also used as a syn. of spartaite.

MANGANOFERRITE. See magnofranklinite.

MANGANOLITE. *E. F. Glocker*, 1831, Glock. Min., 648 (Manganolith), f. Mangan, alluding to its composition, and λίθος. An obs. syn. of rhodonite.

MANGANOMAGNETITE. *G. Flink*, 1886, Vet. Ak. Stock. Bih., xii, (2), 20 (Manganomagnetit), f. its composition. A syn. of jacobsite.

MANGANOPHYLLITE. *L. J. Igelström*, 1872, Jahrb. Min., 296 (Manganophyll), f. manganese and φύλλον, 'a leaf,' alluding to its composition and appearance. A var. of biotite containing manganese.

MANGANOSIDERITE. *C. Bayer*, 1873, Nat. Ver. Brunn, xii, 20 (Manganosiderit), f. its composition. A ferriferous var. of rhodochrosite, resembling sphärosiderite.

MANGANOSITE. *C. W. Blomstrand*, 1874, Geol. För. Förh., ii, 179 (Manganosit), f. its composition. Manganese protoxide, found in minute, green crystals, which turn black on exposure.

MANGANOSTIBITE. *L. J. Igelström*, 1884, Geol. För. Förh., vii, 210 (Manganostibit), f. mangan, 'manganese,' and stibium, 'antimony,' alluding to its composition. Antimoniate of manganese, found in small, black grains in limestone.

MANGANOSTILBITE. Error for manganostibiite.

MANGANOTANTALITE. Variant of mangantantalite.

MANGANOWOLFRAMITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1847, Breit. Handb., iii, 866 (Manganowolframit), f. its composition. An obs. syn. of hübnerite.

MAGANPECTOLITE. *J. F. Williams*, 1890, Zt. Kryst., xviii, 386 (Manganpektolith). A var. of pectolite containing manganese.

MANGANTANTALITE. *A. E. Nordenskiöld*, 1877, *Geol. Förh.*, iii, 284 (Mangantantalit). A var. of tantalite, where the iron is largely replaced by manganese.

MANILITE. Error for mauilite.

MARANITE. *H. F. Link*, [1801, *Beitrage zur Naturgeschichte*, ii, 32], 1813, *Haus. Min.*, ii, 541, f. *Sierra de Marão*, Portugal, its locality. An obs. syn. of chiasolite.

MARASMOLITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1851, *Am. Assoc.*, iv, 315, f. *μαρρασμός*, 'a decay,' because it so easily disintegrates, and *λίθος*. A partially decomposed sphalerite, containing free sulphur.

MARBLE. From marmor, which included other ornamental stones besides marble, such as serpentine. Compact calcite of various colors, and capable of receiving a polish.

MARCASITE. From marchesita or marchasite, the derivation of which is uncertain. *W. Haidinger*, in 1845, *Haid. Handb.*, 467 (Markasit), restricts the use of the name to so-called white iron-pyrites, orthorhombic in crystallization. An old name for pyrites in general.

MARCELINE. *F. S. Beudant*, 1832, *Beud. Min.*, ii, 188, f. *St. Marcel*, Piedmont, its locality. Siliceous oxide of manganese, resulting from the alteration of rhodonite.

MARCHASITE. See marcasite.

MARCYLITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1854, *Marcy's Expl. Red Riv. of Louisiana*, 145, after Gen. R. B. Marcy, its discoverer, and *λίθος*. An uncertain alteration product from the decomposition of chalcopyrite.

MAREKANITE. *P. S. Pallas*, 1793, *Nord. Beyt.*, v, 290 (Marekanischer Stein), f. the Marekanka River, Siberia, where it was found. A syn. of pearlstone.

MARGARITE. Said to be first used by the Tyrolese mineral dealers. Name first noticed in 1823, *Phill. Min.*, 208, f. *μαργαρίτης*, 'a pearl,' alluding to its lustre. A hydrous silicate belonging to the Clintonite group, found in light-colored scales with a pearly lustre.

Sometimes used in error for margarodite.

MARGARODITE. *C. E. Schafhäutl*, 1843, *Ann. Ch. Pharm.*, xlv, 336, f. *μαργαρίτης*, 'a pearl,' in allusion to its lustre. A var. of damourite, having a pearly lustre and grayish white color. Margarodite and margarite are often interchanged.

MARIA-GLASS. From Marienglas, so called because used in fine particles to coat images of the Virgin. A name for both mica and selenite.

MARIALITE. *G. vom Rath*, 1866, *Zt. Geol.*, xviii, 637 (Marialit), perhaps after the Virgin Mary, because so pure and white. A silicate of aluminum, calcium and sodium, very near mizzonite.

Vom Rath refers here also to marialite of — *Rylo*, which is a syn. of hauynite.

MARIATITE. Error for marialite.

MARIONITE. *W. Elderhorst*, 1858, Geol. Rept. Ark., 153, f. Marion Co., Ark., its locality. A syn. of hydrozincite.

MARIPOSITE. *B. Silliman, Jr.*, 1868, Acad. Cal., iii, 380, f. Mariposa, Cal., its locality. An obscure mineral, found in minute, green scales; perhaps near fuchsite.

MARMAIROLITE. *N. O. Holst*, 1875, Geol. För. Förh., ii, 527 (Marmairolit), f. *μαρμαίρειν*, 'to glisten,' alluding to its lustre, and *λίθος*. A massive mineral of pale yellow color, belonging to the amphibole group.

MARMATITE. *J. B. Boussingault*, 1829, Pogg. Ann., xvii, 402 (Marmatit), f. Marmato, Italy, its locality. A ferriferous var. of sphalerite.

MARMOLINE. Variant of marmolite.

MARMOLITE. *T. Nuttall*, 1822, A. J. S., iv, 17, f. *μαρμαίρειν*, 'to glisten,' alluding to its lustre, and *λίθος*. A thin, foliated var. of serpentine, of green color and pearly lustre.

MARSHITE. *A. Liversidge*, 1892, Roy. Soc. N. S. W. Proc., xxvi, 326, after C. W. Marsh, who first described it. An iodide of copper, not yet fully examined.

MARSH ORE. A syn. of bog iron ore.

MARTINITE. *J. H. Kloos*, 1887-89, Sammlungen des Geol. Reichsmus. Leiden, (2), i, 1 (Martinit), after Prof. K. Martin, who collected it. Hydrous phosphate of calcium found in cavities in gypsum at Curaçao.

MARTINSITE. *C. J. B. Karsten*, 1845, Jour. Pk. Ch., xxxvi, 127 (Martinsit), in honor of Mining Supt. — Martins, of Halle. A var. of halite, containing about one-tenth part of magnesium sulphate.

Also used by *A. Kenngott*, 1859, Kenng. Ueb. for 1856-57, 22. A syn. of kieserite.

MARTITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1828, Jour. Ch. Ph., liv, 158 (Martit), f. Mars, Martis, the alchemistic name for iron. A pseudomorph of hematite after magnetite.

MARTOURITE. *N. Nordenskiöld*, 1849, Nord. Atom. Ch. Min. Syst., 86 (Martourit), f. Martouret, France, its locality. A var. of berthierite.

MASCAGNINE. See mascagnite.

MASCAGNITE. *D. L. G. Karsten*, 1800, Karst. Tab., 40 (Mascagnin), after Prof. P. Mascagni, who first described it. Sulphate of ammonium, occurring in crusts and stalactitic forms near volcanoes.

MASKELYNITE. *G. Tschermak*, 1872, K. Ak. Wien, lxx, (1), 127 (Maskelynit), after Prof. N. Story-Maskelyne, because he had examined the meteorite in which it was found. A silicate of aluminum and calcium.

MASONITE. *C. T. Jackson*, 1840, Geol. R. I., 88, in honor of Owen Mason, of Providence, R. I. A var. of chloritoid.

MASRITE. *H. D. Richmond* and *Hussein Off*, 1892, Jour. Chem. Soc. Trans., lxi, 494, f. Masr, the Arabic name for Egypt, where it was found. A fibrous alum, containing a small amount of a supposed new element called masrium.

MASSICOT. A popular French name of the artificial oxide of lead, used as a mineral name. Protoxide of lead, found in yellow masses, sometimes with a scaly structure.

MASSICOTITE. Variant of massicot.

MASTICOT. Corruption of massicot.

MATILDITE. *A. d'Achiardi*, 1883, Ach. Met., 136, f. the Matilda mine, near Morococha, Peru, its locality. Sulphide of silver and bismuth, found in slender prisms of a gray color and metallic lustre.

MATLOCKITE. *R. P. Greg*, 1851, Phil. Mag., 4th, ii, 120, f. Matlock, Derbyshire, its locality. Oxy-chloride of lead, found in tabular crystals and crystalline plates of a yellowish color.

Also used by *E. J. Chapman*, 1843, Chap. Min., 40. A syn. of phosgenite.

MATRICITE. *N. O. Holst*, 1875, Geol. För. Förh., ii, 527 (Matricit), f. mater, matris, 'mother,' because it is the matrix of another mineral. Hydrous silicate of magnesium and calcium, near villarsite.

MAUILITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1849, Dana. Geol. Pacif., 230, f. Maui, one of the Sandwich Isl., where it was found, and *libos*. An obs. syn. of labradorite.

MAXITE. *H. Laspeyres*, 1872, Jahrb. Min., 408 (Maxit), in honor of Max Braun, a Belgian mining engineer. A syn. of leadhillite.

MAXY. A corruption of marchasite, used formerly by Cornish miners.

MAZAPILITE. *G. A. Koenig*, 1888, Acad. Nat. Sci. Proc., 192, f. the Mazapil Dist., Mexico, its locality. Hydrous arsenate of iron and calcium, found in slender, black prisms.

MEADOW-ORE. An early syn. of bog ore.

MEALY ZEOLITE. *A. G. Werner*, 1780, Wern. Cronst., 243 (Mehl-zeolith), alluding to its appearance. An obs. syn. of both natrolite and mesolite.

MEDJIDITE. *J. L. Smith*, 1848, A. J. S., 2d, v, 337, in honor of Abdul Medjid, Sultan of Turkey, because found in Turkey. A somewhat doubtful hydrous sulphate of uranium and calcium.

MEERSCHALUMINITE. *W. A. Ross*, 1871, Jour. Ch. Soc., 2d, ix, 260, because an aluminous mineral resembling meerschäum. A syn. of pholerite.

MARIATTE

VIENNA

1848-1849

MARIATE

MARION

1848-1849

MARIP

1848-1849

1848-1849

MARN

1848-1849

1848-1849

MAH

1848-1849

MAH

MAH

1848-1849

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M

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'black,' alluding to its color. A black var. of garnet
andradite.

ANOCERITE. *W. C. Brögger*, 1887, *Geol. För. Förh.*, ix,
(cerit), f. *μέλας*, -*ἄνος*, 'black,' and cerium, alluding to its
composition. A fluo-silicate of the cerium and yttrium metals,
black, tabular crystals.

ANOCYROITE. *R. Hermann*, 1883, *Pogg. Ann.*, xxviii, 162
(cyroite), f. *μελαῦρό*, -*χροός*, 'swarthy,' in allusion to its dark color.
Syn. of phœnicochroite.

ANOLITE. *H. Wurtz*, 1850, *Dana Min.*, 679, f. *μέλας*, -*ἄνος*,
and *λίθος*, in allusion to its color. An ill-defined chloritic min-
eral, black color.

ANOPHLOGITE. *A. v. Lasaulx*, 1876, *Jahrb. Min.*, 250
(ophlogit), f. *μέλας*, -*ἄνος*, 'black,' and *φλέγεσθαι*, 'to be burned,'
as it turns black when heated. A substance found in minute
masses on sulphur, consisting principally of silica.

MELANOSIDERITE. *J. P. Cooke*, 1875, *Am. Acad.*, x, 451, f.
15, -*ἄνος*, 'black,' and *σίδηρος*, 'iron,' alluding to its color and com-
position. An iron hydrate, containing silica; perhaps a basic silicate of

MELANOSTIBIAN. *L. J. Igelström*, 1892, *Zt. Kryst.*, xxi, 246, f.
145, -*ἄνος*, 'black,' and stibium, 'antimony,' alluding to its color and
composition. A black, foliated antimonate of iron and manganese.

MELANOTEKITE. *G. Lindström*, 1880, *Vet. Ak. Stock. Oefv.*,
xxvii, (6), 56 (Melanotekit), f. *μέλας*, -*ἄνος*, 'black,' and *τέκειν*, 'to
melt,' because it fuses to a black bead, and also because of its resemblance
to hyalotekite. Silicate of lead and iron, found in black, opaque
masses.

MELANOTHALLITE. *A. Scacchi*, 1870, *Nap. Ac. Rend.*, ix, 87
(Melanotallo), f. *μέλας*, -*ἄνος*, 'black,' and *θαλλός*, 'a young shoot,' in
allusion to its color. Oxy-chloride of copper, found in thin, black scales
at Vesuvius.

MELANTERIA. See melanterite.

MELANTERITE. *E. J. Chapman*, 1843, *Chap. Min.*, 14 (Melan-
therite), adapted from *F. S. Beudant's Melanterie*, 1832, *Beud. Min.*, ii, 482,
f. *μελαντηρία*, 'copperas.' Hydrous iron sulphate, native copperas.

MELANTHERITE. See melanterite.

MELILITE. *J. C. Delamétherie*, *Delam. T. T.*, ii, 273, f. *μέλι*,
'honey,' alluding to its honey-yellow color, and *λίθος*. A silicate of
calcium, aluminum and other bases, found in honey-yellow to brown
crystals.

MELININE. Variant of melinite.

MELINITE. *E. F. Glocker*, 1847, *Glock. Syn.*, 186, f. *μῆλινος*, 'quince-yellow,' alluding to its color. A yellow clay, quite similar to yellow ochre.

Also used sometimes in error for menilite.

MELINOPHANE. *Th. Scheerer*, 1852, *Jour. Pk. Ch.*, 1v, 449 (Melinophan), probably f. *μῆλινος*, 'quince-yellow,' and *φαίνεσθαι*, 'to appear,' recalling its yellow color and its similarity to leucophane. A syn. of meliphanite, to which it was changed by *J. D. Dana*, who considered it incorrectly formed.

MELINOSE. *F. S. Beudant*, 1832, *Beud. Min.*, ii, 664, f. *μέλινος* for *μῆλινος*, 'quince-yellow,' alluding to its color. An obs. syn. of wulfenite.

MELIPHANE. See meliphanite.

MELIPHANITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1867, *A. J. S.*, 2d, xlv, 405 (Meliphanite), f. *μέλι*, 'honey,' and *φαίνεσθαι*, 'to appear,' alluding to its color. Fluo-silicate of glucinum, calcium and sodium.

MELLILITE. Variant of mellite.

MELLITE. *J. F. Gmelin*, 1793, *Linn. Syst. Nat.*, iii, 282 (Mellites), f. *μέλι*, 'honey,' and *λίθος*. Mellate of aluminum, occurring in honey-yellow, octahedral crystals.

MELONITE. *F. A. Genth*, 1868, *A. J. S.*, 2d, xlv, 313, f. the Melonese mine, Caleveras Co., Cal., its locality. Nickel telluride, of a reddish-white color.

MELOPSITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1841, *Breit. Handb.*, ii, 360 (Melopsite), f. *μῆλον*, 'an apple,' and *ᾠψορ*, 'meat,' that is, 'apple flesh,' because the mineral resembles it in texture. A hydrous silicate of magnesium, not well defined.

MENACCANITE. *Wm. Gregor*, 1791, *Chem. Ann.*, i, 40 (Menachanite), f. Menaccan, erroneously spelt Menachan, Cornwall, its locality. A var. of ilmenite.

MENACHANITE. See menaccanite.

MENARDITE. Error for thenardite.

MENDIFFITE. Error for mendipite.

MENDIPITE. *E. F. Glocker*, 1839, *Glock. Min.*, 604 (Mendipit), f. the Mendip Hills, Somersetshire, Eng., its locality. Oxy-chloride of lead, found in white, columnar or fibrous masses.

MENDOZITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1868, *Dana Min.*, 653, f. Mendoza, Argentine Republic, its locality. Soda alum, found in white, fibrous masses.

MENECHINITE. *E. Bechi*, 1852, *A. J. S.*, 2d, xiv, 60, after Prof.

J. Meneghini, of Pisa, who first observed it. Sulph-antimonide of lead, found fibrous, or in slender, prismatic crystals.

MENGITE. *H. J. Brooke*, 1831, *Phil. Mag.*, 2d, x, 189, after J. Menge, who discovered it. An obs. syn. of monazite.

Also used by *G. Rosé*, 1842, *Rosé Reis.*, ii, 83 (Mengit). A mineral found in embedded black crystals, near columbite, probably identical with it.

MENILITE. *H. B. de Saussure*, 1795, *Delam. T. T.*, iii, 461, f. Menilmontant, near Paris, its locality. A var. of opal, occurring in reniform masses of a brownish color.

MERCURY. The metal as a mineral, usually called native mercury.

MEROXENE. *W. Haidinger*, 1845, *Haid. Handb.*, 521 (Meroxene), from *A. Breithaupt's* earlier name *Astrites meroxenus*, 1841, *Breit. Handb.*, ii, 382, probably f. μέρος, 'a part,' and ξένος, 'strange,' because it is a part of what had been called uniaxial mica. A var. of biotite.

MESABITE. *H. V. Winchell*, 1893, *Am. Inst. M. E.*, xxi, 660, f. Mesabi, Minn., its locality. A name suggested for the ochreous goëthite found so abundantly there.

MESITINE. See mesitite.

MESITINE SPAR. See mesitite.

MESITITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1827, *Pogg. Ann.*, xi, 170 (Mesitinspath), also 1847, *Pogg. Ann.*, lxx, 146 (Mesitin), f. μεσίτης, 'a go-between,' because its rhombohedron is intermediate in angle between magnesite and siderite. Carbonate of magnesium and iron, found in yellowish or brown, rhombohedral crystals.

MESOLE. See mesolite.

MESOLINE. Variant of mesolite.

MESOLITE. *J. N. Fuchs* and *A. F. Gehlen*, 1816, *Jour. Ch. Ph.*, xviii, 16 (Mesolith) f. μέσος, 'middle,' because chemically between natrolite and scolecite, and λίθος. A hydrous silicate of aluminum, calcium and sodium, usually found in fibrous or radiated masses.

J. J. Berzelius applied the name mesole, 1822, *Ed. Phil. Jour.*, vii, 6, to a var. of thomsonite from the Farøe Is., and mesoline, i.e., to a white, granular mineral from the same locality, now classed with levynite, because of their close relation to mesolite.

MESOTYPE. *R. J. Haüy*, 1801, *Haüy Min.*, iii, 107, f. μέσος, 'middle,' and τύπος, 'type,' because the form of its crystal is intermediate between the forms of analcite and stilbite. This name included natrolite, scolecite, mesolite and thomsonite, and is now an obs. syn. of each.

MESSELITE. *W. Muthmann*, 1889, *Zt. Kryst.*, xvii, 93 (Messelit),

f. Messel, Hesse, its locality. A hydrous phosphate of iron and calcium, found in small, whitish, tabular crystals on coal.

MESSINGITE. — *Adam*, 1869, *Adam Tab.*, 26, f. Messing, 'brass,' adapted from the old name, Messingblüthe. A syn. of aurichalcite.

METABRUSHITE. *A. A. Julien*, 1865, *A. J. S.*, 2d, xl, 371. f. $\mu\epsilon\rho\acute{\alpha}$ 'with,' and brushite, because found with it. Hydrous phosphate of calcium, found in the Sombrero guano.

METACHLORITE. *K. List*, 1852, *Zt. Geol.*, iv, 634 (Metachlorit), f. $\mu\epsilon\rho\acute{\alpha}$, 'after,' and chlorite, because the mineral was placed after chlorite. A somewhat doubtful chlorite-like mineral from the Harz.

METACINNABARITE. *G. E. Moore*, 1870, *Jour. Pk. Ch.*, ii, 328 (Metacinnabarit), f. $\mu\epsilon\rho\acute{\alpha}$, 'with,' and cinnabar, because found with it. Isometric sulphide of mercury, of grayish-black color.

METAGADOLINITE. *E. Goldsmith*, 1890, *Jour. Anal. Ch.*, iv, 24, f. $\mu\epsilon\rho\acute{\alpha}$, 'with,' and gadolinite, because found with it. An alteration product of gadolinite, of a red color.

METALLOIDAL DIALLAGE. *R. J. Haüy*, 1801, *Haüy Min.*, iii, 90 (Diallage métalloïde), so named because it is a diallage with metallic lustre. An obs. syn. of hypersthene.

METALONCHIDITE. *F. v. Sandberger*, 1887, *Oester. Berg. und Hüttenmänn-Zeitung*, xxxv, 531, f. $\mu\epsilon\rho\acute{\alpha}$, 'with,' and lonchidite, because it stands near it. A var. of marcasite containing less arsenic than lonchidite.

METANOCERITE. *F. v. Sandberger*, 1892, *Jahrb. Min.*, i, 221 (Metanocerin), f. $\mu\epsilon\rho\acute{\alpha}$, 'with,' and nocerite. A mineral not fully examined, placed near nocerite.

METASERICITE. *F. v. Sandberger*, [1882, *Sand. Unt. Erz.*, i, 77], 1882, *Zt. Kryst.*, vii, 411 (Metasericit), f. $\mu\epsilon\rho\acute{\alpha}$, 'with,' and sericite, from its close relation with sericite. A hydrous mica, classed under damourite.

METASTIBNITE. *G. F. Becker*, 1888, *U. S. Geol. Surv. Mon.* 13, 343, f. $\mu\epsilon\rho\acute{\alpha}$, 'with,' and stibnite, because found with stibnite. Sulphide of antimony, occurring as a brick-red deposit at Steamboat Springs, Cal.

METAVOLTAITE. Variant of metavoltine.

METAVOLTINE. *J. Blaas*, 1883, *K. Ak. Wien*, lxxxvii, (1), 155, f. $\mu\epsilon\rho\acute{\alpha}$, 'with,' and voltine, because it was found with it. Hydrous sulphate of iron, sodium and potassium, found in yellow masses made up of small scales.

METAXITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1832 *Breit. Char.*, 113 (Metaxit), f. $\mu\epsilon\rho\alpha\xi\alpha$, 'silk,' alluding to its lustre. An obs. syn. of picrolite.

METAXOITE. *A. E. Arppe*, 1861 (read 1859), *Goc. Sci. Fenn.*, vi, 580, so named from its resemblance to metaxite. A massive or crystalline, greenish, hydrous silicate of aluminum, iron, calcium and magnesium.

METEORIC IRON. Native iron of meteoric origin, usually found alloyed with nickel.

MEXICAN ONYX. A stalactitic var. of calcite, used as an ornamental stone, so called because it was first found in Mexico, and resembles onyx.

MEYMACITE. *A. Carnot*, 1874, *C. R.*, lxxix, 640, f. Meymac, France, its locality. Hydrated tungstic acid, formed from the alteration of scheelite.

MIARGYRITE. *H. Rosé*, 1829, *Pogg. Ann.*, xv, 470 (Miargyrit), f. *μείων*, 'less,' and *ἄργυρος*, 'silver,' because it contains less silver than red silver ore. Sulph-antimonide of silver, found in black, tabular or prismatic crystals.

MIASCITE. — *Wuttig*, 1814, *Ann. Phil.*, iii, 153 (Miaszit), f. Miask, Ural Mts., its locality. A mixture of strontianite and calcite.

MICA. Probably from micare, 'to shine,' in allusion to its lustre. A group name including muscovite, phlogopite, biotite and other micaceous minerals.

MICACEOUS IRON ORE. A var. of hematite with micaceous structure.

MICAPHILITE. *J. Brunner*, 1804, *Moll Jahrb. Ann.*, iii, (2), 294 (Micafilit), f. mica and *φίλος*, 'a friend,' because it is often found with mica. An obs. syn. of andalusite.

MICAPHYLLITE. Error for micaphilite.

MICARELLE. *R. Kirwan*, 1794, *Kirw. Min.*, i, 212, f. its resemblance to mica. A micaceous mineral which has externally the form of scapolite, and results from its alteration.

MICHAELITE. *J. W. Webster*, 1821, *A. J. S.*, iii, 391, f. St. Michael, Azores, its locality. A syn. of fluorite.

MICHAELSONITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1868, *Dana Min.*, 289, after J. A. Michaelson, who first analyzed it. A syn. of erdmannite.

MICHEL-LEVYITE. *A. Lacroix*, 1889, *C. R.*, cviii, 1128, in honor of A. Michel-Levy. A syn. of barite.

MICROBROMITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1859, *Berg. Hut.*, xviii, 449 (Mikrobromit), f. *μικρός*, 'small,' and Brom, 'bromine.' The var. of embolite containing the smallest quantity of bromine, and in which bromine is a subordinate constituent.

MICROCLINE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1830, *Jour. Ch. Ph.*, lx, 324 (Mikroklin), f. *μικρός*, 'small,' and *κλίνειν*, 'to incline,' because the

angle between its cleavage planes differs a little from 90°. A triclinic feldspar, otherwise differing little from orthoclase.

MICROLITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1835, A. J. S., xxvii, 361, f. *μικρός*, 'small,' alluding to the size of the crystals first found, and *λίθος*. Calcium pyro-tantalate, found in yellow or brown, resinous crystals.

MICROPHYLLITE. *A. Schrauf*, 1869, K. Ak. Wien, lx, (1), 1029 (Microphyllit), f. *μικρός*, 'small,' and *φύλλον*, 'a leaf.' Microscopic inclusions in labradorite, occurring in indistinct, crystalline scales.

MICROPLACITE. *A. Schrauf*, 1869, K. Ak. Wien, lx, (1), 1029 (Mikroplakit), f. *μικρός*, 'small,' and *πλάξ*, - *πλακος*, 'a tablet.' Microscopic inclusions in labradorite, occurring in rectangular tables.

MICROSCHORLITE. *E. E. Schmid*, 1876, Zt. Geol., xxviii, 95 (Mikroschorlit), f. *μικρός*, 'small,' and schorl. A crystallite observed in kaolin, and thought to be schorl (tourmaline).

MICROSOMMITE. *A. Scacchi*, 1872, Nap. Ac. Atti, v, 13, f. *μικρός*, 'small,' and Somma, because in small crystals, from Mt. Somma. Silicate of aluminum, calcium, sodium and potassium, containing also chlorine and sulphur tri-oxide.

MICROVERMICULITE. *E. E. Schmid*, 1876, Zt. Geol., xxviii, 94 (Mikrovermiculit), f. *μικρός*, 'small,' and vermiculus, 'a little worm,' alluding to its size and appearance. Crystallites of vermiform shape, noticed in kaolin.

MIDDLETONITE. *J. F. W. Johnston*, 1838, Phil. Mag., 3d, xii, 261, f. the Middleton collieries, near Leeds, its locality. A fossil resin of a reddish-brown color.

MIEMITE. *M. H. Klaproth*, 1802, Klap. Beit., iii, 292 (Miemit), f. Miemo, Tuscany, its locality. A greenish var. of dolomite.

MIESITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1841, Breit. Handb., ii, 285 (Miesit), f. Mies, Bohemia, its locality. A brown var. of pyromorphite.

MIKROKLIN. See microcline.

MIKROTINE. *G. Tschermak*, 1865, K. Ak. Wien, l, (1), 606 (Mikro-tin), f. *μικρότης*, 'littleness,' alluding to the size of its crystals. A name given to small crystals of plagioclase as seen embedded in volcanic rocks.

MILANITE. *E. Tietze*, 1870, Geol. Reich. Jahrb., xx, 589 (Milanit), in honor of Prince Milan, of Servia, from whose dominions it came. A var. of halloysite.

MILARITE. *A. Kenngott*, 1870, Jahrb. Min., 81 (Milarit), f. Val Milar, Switzerland, erroneously supposed to be its locality. A silicate of aluminum, potassium and calcium, found in small, glassy crystals, more correctly named giuffite.

MILKY QUARTZ. A popular name for quartz of a milk-white color, and nearly opaque.

MILLERITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1845, *Haid. Handb.*, 561 (Millerit), probably in honor of Prof. W. H. Miller. Sulphide of nickel, usually found in brass-yellow, capillary crystals.

MILOSCHIN. See miloschite.

MILOSCHITE. *S. A. W. v. Herder*, 1839, *Pogg. Ann.*, xlvii, 485 (Miloschin), probably in honor of Prince Milosch, of Servia. A hydrous silicate of aluminum, near allophane, but containing chromium.

MIMETENE.

MIMETESE.

MIMETESITE.

} See mimetite.

MIMETITE. *F. S. Beudant*, 1832, *Beud. Min.*, ii, 594 (Mimetese), f. *μιμητής*, 'an imitator,' from its resemblance to pyromorphite. Changed to mimetene by *C. U. Shepard*, 1835, *Shep. Min.*, ii, 46; to mimeteseite by *A. Breithaupt*, 1841, *Breit. Handb.*, ii, 289 (Mimetesit); and to its present form by *W. Haidinger*, 1845, *Haid. Handb.*, 503 (Mimetit). Arsenate of lead, found in yellow to brown crystals, resembling pyromorphite.

MINERAL ADIPOCERE. *W. T. Brande*, [1821, *Brande's Elementary Chemistry*], 1823, *Ann. Phil.*, 2d, v, 190, f. its resemblance to animal fat. An obs. syn. of hatchettite.

MINERAL CAOUTCHOUC. A popular name for elaterite, elastic bitumen.

MINERAL CHARCOAL. *R. Jameson*, 1805, *Jam. Min.*, ii, 90, f. *A. G. Werner's* earlier name, Mineralische Holzkohle. A charcoal-like substance, sometimes found between layers of coal.

MINERAL COAL. A popular name for native coal, to distinguish it from charcoal.

MINERAL OIL. An early popular name for petroleum.

MINERAL PITCH. A popular name for asphaltum.

MINERAL TALLOW. An early popular name for hatchettite.

MINERAL TAR. A popular name for pitt-asphalt (viscid bitumen) or asphaltum.

MINERAL WAX. A popular name for ozocerite.

MINERVITE. *A. Gautier*, 1893, *C. R.*, cxvi, 1171, f. the Minerva grotto, Herault, France, where it was found. Phosphate of aluminum, with seven molecules of water.

MINIUM. The Latin name for red lead, applied to the substance as a mineral.

Also sometimes used in its older meaning of cinnabar.

MIONITE. Variant of melonite.

MIRABILITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1845, *Haid. Handb.*, 488 (*Mirabilit*), f. the older chemical name 'sal mirabile,' the expression used by Glauber when he discovered it. Native sulphate of soda, often found as an efflorescence.

MIRIQUIDITE. *A. Frenzel*, 1872, *Jahrb. Min.*, 933 (*Miriquidit*), f. *Miriquidiwald*, Saxony, its locality. An obscure compound of arsenic, phosphorus, lead and iron, not analyzed.

MISENITE. *A. Scacchi*, 1849, *Nap. Ac. Rend.*, viii, 332, f. *Cape Misene*, near Naples, its locality. Hydrous potassium sulphate, found in white, silky fibres.

MISPICKEL. An old word of obscure origin, an early form being *mispuckel*. A syn. of *arsenopyrite*.

MISY. *Pliny*, 77, *Pliny Hist.*, Bk. 34, 31, f. *μίσυ*, *Dioscorades*, 50, *Dioscor.*, v, 116. A yellow sulphate of iron, perhaps *copiapite*, but not now positively identified.

MISYLYTE. *J. D. Dana*, 1868, *Dana Min.*, 656, f. *misy*, its old name, and *λίθος*. A name suggested as a substitute for *copiapite*.

MIXITE. *A. Schrauf*, 1879, *Zi. Kryst.*, iv, 277 (*Mixit*), after *A. Mixa*, from whom it was received. Hydrous arsenate of copper and bismuth, found in fibrous, green incrustations.

MIZZONITE. *A. Scacchi*, 1853, *Pogg. Ann. Erg.*, iii, 478 (*Miz-zonit*). f. *μεζων*, 'greater,' because the axis of its prism is longer than in *meionite*. A member of the scapolite group, intermediate in composition between *meionite* and *marialite*.

MOCHA STONE. Said to have come from *Mocha*, Arabia, hence the name. A popular name for *moss-agate*.

MOCK-LEAD. A popular name for *sphalerite*, because it often resembles *galenite*, and is closely associated with it.

MODUMITE. *J. Nicol*, 1849, *Nicol Min.*, 457, f. *Modum*, Norway, its locality. A syn. of *skutterudite*.

Also used by *A. Weisbach*, 1875, *Weis. Syn.*, 42 (*Modumit*). A var. of *jarosite* containing soda.

MOFFRASITE. *A. Leymerie*, 1859, *Ley. Min.*, ii, 283, after — de *Moffras*, who first brought it to notice. An obs. syn. of *bindheimite*.

MOHSINE. *E. J. Chapman*, 1843, *Chap. Min.*, 138, after *Prof. F. Mohs*, who had described it. An obs. syn. of *löllingite*.

MOHSITE. *A. Levy*, 1827, *Phil. Mag.*, 2d, i, 221, after *Prof. F. Mohs*, who had described it. A syn. of *ilmenite*.

MOLARITE. *J. C. Delam  therie*, 1812, *Delam. Min.*, ii, 40, f. *mola*, 'a mill,' on account of its use. An obs. name for *buhrstone*.

MOLDAWITE. *A. Dufrénoy*, 1859, *Duf. Min.*, iv, 50, f. Moldawa, Bohemia, its locality. An obs. syn. of obsidian.

MOLISITE. Variant of molysite.

MOLLITE. *G. A. Bertele*, [1804, *Bert. Handb.*, 1806], *Moll Jahrb. Efem.*, ii, 439 (Mollit), after C. von Moll, who had described it. An obs. syn. of lazulite.

MOLOCHITE. See malachite.

MOLYBDENA. See molybdenite.

MOLYBDENA GLANCE. A syn. of molybdenite.

MOLYBDENITE. *P. J. Hielm*, 1783, *Vet. Ak. Stock.*, ix, 280 (Molybdæna). f. *μόλυβδος*, 'lead,' the name at first given to substances containing lead and afterwards including graphite and molybdenite. *R. Kirwan* uses molybdæna, 1796, *Kirw. Min.*, ii, 323, calling the metal molybdenite. *A. Brongniart*, 1807, *Brong. Min.*, ii, 92, calls the sulphide molybdenite, quoting Kirwan. Sulphide of molybdenum, found in tabular crystals of a bluish-gray color.

MOLYBDIC OCHRE. A syn. of molybdite.

MOLYBDIC SILVER. *I. v. Born*, 1790, *Born Cat. Fos.*, ii, 419 (Argent molybdique), f. its supposed composition. A syn. of wehrlite.

MOLYBDINE. See molybdite.

MOLYBDITE. *R. P. Greg* and *W. G. Lettsom*, 1854, *Dana Min.*, 144 (Molybdine), f. its composition. *A. Breithaupt*, 1858, *Berg. Hüt.*, xvii, 125, used molybdite. Oxide of molybdenum, found in capillary incrustations, of a yellow color.

MOLYBDOMENITE. *E. Bertrand*, 1882, *Bull. Soc. Min.*, v, 90, f. *μόλυβδος*, 'lead,' and *μήνη*, 'the moon' (instead of the more common *σελήνη*, from which selenium is derived), alluding to its composition. Selenite of lead, found in fragile, white scales.

MOLYSITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1868, *Dana Min.*, 118, f. *μόλυσις*, 'a stain,' because it stains the lava in which it occurs. Native ferric chloridé, found at Vesuvius.

MONACITE. Variant of monazite.

MONAZITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1829, *Jour. Ch. Ph.*, lv, 301 (Monazit), f. *μόναζειν*, 'to be solitary,' on account of its rarity. Phosphate of the cerium metals, found in small, reddish or brownish crystals.

MONAZITOID. *R. Hermann*, 1847, *Jour. Pk. Ch.*, xl, 28, on account of its resemblance to monazite, with which it has been decided to be identical.

MONETITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1882, *A. J. S.*, 3d, xxiii, 400, f. the Moneta Isl., West Indies, its locality. Hydrous acid calcium phosphate, found in small, yellowish-white crystals.

MONHEIMITE. *A. Kenngott*, 1853, *Kenng. Min.*, 23 (Monheimit), after — von Monheim, who had described it. An obs. syn. of capbite.

MONIMOLITE. *L. J. Igelström*, 1865, *Vet. Ak. Stock. Oefv.*, xxii. 227 (Monimolit), f. *μόνιμος*, 'stable,' because it is decomposed with great difficulty, and *λίθος*. Antimonate of lead and iron, sometimes containing calcium, found in yellowish or brownish crystals.

MONITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1882, *A. J. S.*, 3d, xxiii, 400, f. the Mona Isl., West Indies, its locality. A syn. of collophanite.

MONOPHANE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1823, *Breit. Char.*, 279 (Monophan), probably f. *μονοφάνης*, 'one visible,' because it has one very distinct and brilliant cleavage. An obs. syn. of epistilbite.

MONRADITE. *A. Erdmann*, 1842, *Vet. Ak. Stock.*, 108 (Monradit), after — Monrad, an apothecary in Bergen, Norway, from whom it was received. An altered pyroxene from Norway, of a yellowish color.

MONROLITE. *B. Silliman, Jr.*, 1849, *A. J. S.*, 2d, viii, 385, f. Monroe, N. Y., its locality, and *λίθος*. A syn. of fibrolite.

MONTANITE. *F. A. Genth*, 1868, *Dana Min.*, 668, f. Montana, because it was found there. Hydrous telluride of bismuth, found in yellowish, earthy incrustations.

MONTEBRASITE. *A. Des Cloizeaux*, 1871, *C. R.*, lxxiii, 306, f. Montebbras, France, its locality. A var. of amblygonite.

MONTICELLITE. *H. J. Brooke*, 1831, *Phil. Mag.*, 2d, x, 265, in honor of Prof. T. Monticelli. Silicate of magnesium, calcium and iron, belonging to the chrysolite group.

MONTMARTRITE. *J. C. Delamétherie*, 1806, *Jour. de Phys.*, lxii, 362, f. Montmartre, near Paris, its locality. A var. of gypsum, containing calcium carbonate.

MONTMORILLONITE. — *Mauduyt*, 1847, *Bull. Soc. Geol. Fr.*, 2d, iv, 168, f. Montmorillon, France, its locality. Silicate of aluminum, found massive, clay-like and of a rose-red color.

MONZONITE. *F. v. Kobell*, 1871, *K. Ak. Münch. Ber.*, i, 162 (Monzonit), f. Mt. Monzoni, Tyrol, its locality. A silicate of aluminum, iron, calcium and sodium resembling green hornstone.

MOONSTONE. A popular name, alluding to the lustre, for some varieties of adularia and albite. The moonstone of the ancients was probably selenite.

MORASS ORE. A syn. of bog-ore.

MORDENITE. *H. How*, 1864, *Jour. Ch. Soc.*, xvii, 100, f. Morden, Nova Scotia, its locality. Hydrous silicate of aluminum, calcium and sodium resembling heulandite.

MORENOSITE. *A. Casares*, [1851, *Rev. Min.*, ii, 176], 1853, *Berg.*

Hüt., xii, 37 (Morenosita), in honor of — Moreno, of Spain. Hydrous sulphate of nickel, found in green, acicular crystals and crusts.

MORESNETITE. *H. Risse*, [1865, Nat. Ver. Rheinl. Verh., xxii, (2), 98], 1868, Kennig. Ueb. for 1862-65, 152 (Moresnetit), f. Moresnet, Belgium, a noted locality of zinc minerals. A var. of calamine containing aluminum.

MORINITE. *A. Lacroix*, 1891, Bull. Soc. Min., xiv, 187, after E. A. Morineau, from whom it was received. A fluo-phosphate of aluminum and sodium, not fully described.

MORION. A popular name (used by lapidaries) from *Pliny's* morion, 77, *Pliny Hist.*, Bk. 37, 63, for very dark, smoky quartz.

MORMORION. See morion.

MORNITE. *T. Thomson*, [1831, Bryce Tab.], 1832, Ed. New Phil. Jour., xiii, 88, f. Morne (now Mourne) Mts., Ireland, near which it was found. An obs. syn. of labradorite.

MOROCHCHITE. *M. F. Heddle*, 1883, Encyc. Brit., xvi, 394, f. Morococha, Peru, its locality. A syn. of matildite.

MORONOLITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1857, Shep. Min. Supp., p. iv, f. *μῶρον*, 'the mulberry,' because of its resemblance to the mulberry calculus, and *λίθος*. A var. of jarosite.

MOROXITE. *P. C. Abildgaard*, [1798, Moll Jahrb., ii, 432], 1802, Reuss Min., ii, (2), 349 (Moroxit), probably f. morochites (morochthas), the name of a green gem, according to *Pliny*, 77, *Pliny Hist.*, Bk. 37, 63. An obs. syn. of apatite.

MORVENITE. *T. Thomson*, 1836, Thom. Min., i, 351, f. Morven, Scotland, its locality. A syn. of harmotome.

MOSANDRITE. *A. Erdmann*, 1841, Berz. Jahres., xxi, 178 (Mosandrit), in honor of Prof. C. G. Mosander, of Stockholm. A silicate of the cerium metals, calcium and sodium, with titanium and fluorine.

MOSS-AGATE. A popular name for a var. of agate containing moss-like forms.

MOSSOTITE. *J. de Luca*, 1858, Cimento, vii, 453, in honor of Prof. O. F. Mossoti, of Pisa. A var. of aragonite containing some carbonate of strontium, and colored light green by copper.

MOTTRAMITE. *H. E. Roscoe*, 1876, Roy. Soc. Proc., xxv, 111, f. Mottram, St. Andrews, Cheshire, Eng., its locality. Vanadate of lead and copper, found in black, resinous incrustations.

MOUNTAIN-BLUE. *J. G. Wallerius*, 1747, Wall. Min., 280 (Ceruleum montanum). An early name for certain blue copper minerals, particularly azurite and chrysocolla.

MOUNTAIN-BUTTER. *A. G. Werner*, 1789, Berg. Jour., i, 379 (Bergbutter), alluding to its consistency. An obs. syn. of alunogen.

MOUNTAIN-CORK. *J. G. Wallerius*, 1747, Wall. Min., 143 (Bärgkoark), f. its appearance. A cork-like var. of asbestos.

MOUNTAIN-CRYSTAL. A popular name for quartz crystal.

MOUNTAIN-GREEN. *G. Agricola*, 1546, Agric., 477 (Berggrün), f. its color. A name at first applied to green copper ores in general, but later restricted to malachite and chrysocolla.

MOUNTAIN-LEATHER. An early popular name for a leather-like var. of asbestos.

MOUNTAIN-MEAL. An early popular name for fluorite.

MOUNTAIN-PAPER. A var. of asbestos, very similar to mountain-leather.

MOUNTAIN-SOAP. *A. G. Werner*, 1780, Wern. Cronst., 189 (Bergseife), alluding to its appearance and feeling. A kind of bole, later called oropion.

MOUNTAIN-TALLOW. An early popular name for hatchettite.

MOUNTAIN-WOOD. A popular name for a compact var. of asbestos, resembling wood.

MOURNITE. Variant of mornite.

MOWENITE. Error for morvenite.

MUCKITE. *J. v. Schröckinger*, 1878, Geol. Reich. Verh., 387 (Muckit), in honor of H. Muck, its discoverer. A yellow resin, found in minute particles in certain coal beds in Moravia.

MULDAN. *A. Breithaupt*, 1866, Berg. Hüt., xxv, 39, f. Mulda, Saxony, its locality. A var. of orthoclase.

MÜLLERINE. *F. S. Beudant*, 1832, Beud. Min., ii, 541, after F. J. Müller von Reichenstein, the discoverer of tellurium. A telluride of gold and silver, probably identical with krennerite.

MÜLLERITE. Variant of müllerine.

Also used by *R. W. E. MacIvor*, 1887, Chem. News, lv, 215, in honor of Baron F. von Müller, of Victoria. An undescribed mineral from the Skipton caves.

MÜLLER'S GLASS. An early popular name for hyalite, said to be derived from the name of its discoverer.

MULLICITE. *T. Thomson*, 1836, Thom. Min., i, 452, f. Mullica Hill, N. J., its locality. A syn. of vivianite.

MUNDIC. A word of obscure origin used by Cornish miners, and applied by them to pyrites in general, but particularly to common, massive pyrite.

MURCHISONITE. *Wm. Phillips*, 1827, Phil. Mag., 2d, i, 448, after Sir R. I. Murchison, who discovered it. A var. of orthoclase of flesh-red color, resembling perthite.

MURIACITE. *N. Poda v. Neuhaus*, [1794, Fichtel's Mineralog. Aufsätze, 228], 1795, Klap. Beit., i, 307 (Muriacit), because he thought it was a muriate of calcium. An obs. syn. of anhydrite.

MURICALCITE. *R. Kirwan*, 1794, Kirw. Min., i, 92 (Muricalcit), because a compound of magnesium and calcium, the former being called muriatic earth. An obs. syn. of dolomite.

MUROMONTITE. *C. H. T. Kerndt*, 1848, Jour. Pk. Ch., xliii, 228 (Muromontit), f. Muromontia, the ancient name of Mauersberg, Saxony, its locality. A mineral closely related to allanite, but containing a larger proportion of the cerium metals.

MURSINSKITE. *N. J. v. Kokscharov*, 1886, Koks. Min., ix, 341 (Mursinskit), f. Mursinska, Ural Mts., its locality. Yellow, crystalline inclusions in topaz, of unknown composition.

MUSCOVITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1850, Dana Min., 356, f. the old popular name Muscovy glass, which was so called because in Russia it was used instead of glass. Common mica, a silicate of aluminum and potassium.

MUSCOVY GLASS. See muscovite.

MÜSENITE. *A. Kenngott*, 1853, Kenng. Min., 114 (Müsenit), f. Müsen, Prussia, its locality. An obs. syn. of siegenite.

MUSITE. *L. Medici-Spada*, 1845, Ann. Ch. Pharm., liii, 147 (Musit), f. Muso valley, Bogota, its locality. An obs. syn. of parisite.

MUSSITE. *B. Bonvoisin*, 1806, Jour. de Phys., lxii, 409, f. the Mussa Alp, Tyrol, its locality. An obs. syn. of diopside.

Also used as a variant of musite.

MUSSONITE. Error for mussite.

MYELIN. *A. Breithaupt*, 1841, Breit. Handb., ii, 358, f. *μυέλιος*, 'of marrow,' alluding to its appearance. A soft, yellowish or reddish-white, clay-like substance, identical with kaolin.

MYSORIN. *F. S. Beudant*, 1832, Beud. Min., ii, 369, f. Mysore, India, its locality. An impure carbonate of copper.

NACRINE. Variant of nacrite.

NACRITE. *A. Brongniart*, 1807, Brong. Min., i, 505, f. nacre, 'mother of pearl,' in allusion to its lustre. A mineral occurring in pearly scales, classed with muscovite, pholerite and kaolinite.

Used also by *T. Thomson*, 1836, Thom. Min., i, 244, for the green mica from Brunswick, Me.

NADORITE. — *Flajolot*, 1870, C. R., lxxi, 237, f. Djebel Nador, Algiers, its locality. Chloro-antimonate of lead, occurring in tabular, orthorhombic crystals of a brown color.

NÆSUMITE. *C. W. Blomstrand*, 1868, Vet. Ak. Stock. Oefv., xxv,

209 (Näsomit), f. Näsom parish, Sweden, its locality. Hydrous silicate of aluminum and calcium, of chalk-white color.

NAGYAGITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1845, *Haid. Handb.*, 566 (Nagyagit), f. *A. G. Werner's* earlier name, 1789, *Berg. Jour.*, i, 381, Nagiakerez, 'ore from Nagyag,' Hungary, its locality. Telluride of lead, from its dark color often called black tellurium.

NAIL-HEAD SPAR. A popular name for calcite crystallized in flat rhombohedrons, given in allusion to the shape of the crystals, resembling the heads of wrought nails.

NAMAQUALITE. *A. H. Church*, 1870, *Jour. Ch. Soc.*, xxiii, 1, f. Namaqualand, South Africa, its locality. Hydrate of copper and aluminum, occurring in silky, blue fibres.

NANTOKITE. — *Siebeking*, 1867, *Min. Chili App.* 2, 51 (Nantokita), f. Nantoko, Chili, its locality. White, anhydrous, sub-chloride of copper, which alters to atacamite on exposure to air.

NANTOQUITE. Variant of nantokite.

NAPALITE. *G. F. Becker*, 1888, *Geol. Surv. U. S. Mon.* 13, 372, f. Napa Co., Cal., its locality, and *λίθος*. A yellowish hydrocarbon, of the consistency of shoemaker's wax.

NAPHTHA. An early name, *νάφθα*, used by *Dioscorides*, 50, *Dioscor.*, i, 101, and by *Pliny*, 77, *Pliny Hist.*, Bk. 2, 108, for the fluid hydrocarbons now going under the name of petroleum.

NAPHTHADIL. *A. Kenngott*, 1852, *Kenng. Ueb.* for 1844-9, 254, a modification of neftedegil, its native name. A syn. of neft-gil.

NAPHTHALIN. Mineral naphthalin has been detected in Rangoon tar.

NAPOLITE. *H. J. Brooke*, 1823, *Brooke Cryst.*, 482, f. Naples, because found near Vesuvius. A name given to haſſynite from Vesuvius, the result of an imperfect analysis.

NASTURAN. *F. v. Kobell*, 1853, *Kob. Min. Nam.*, 84, f. *ναστός*, 'compact,' and Uran, 'uranium,' because a massive uranium mineral. An obs. syn. of uraninite.

NATIVE AMALGAM. See amalgam.

NATIVE ANTIMONY. See antimony.

NATIVE ARSENIC. See arsenic.

NATIVE BISMUTH. See bismuth.

NATIVE COKE. A var. of coal resembling artificial coke, but harder.

NATIVE COPPER. See copper.

NATIVE GOLD. See gold.

NATIVE IRIDIUM. An early syn. of iridosmine.

NATIVE IRON. See iron.

NATIVE LEAD. See lead.

NATIVE MERCURY. See mercury.

NATIVE NICKEL. An early name for millerite.

NATIVE PALLADIUM. See palladium.

NATIVE SILVER. See silver.

NATIVE SULPHUR. See sulphur.

NATIVE TELLURIUM. See tellurium.

NATIVE TIN. See tin.

NATRIKALITE. — *Adam*, 1869, *Adam Tab.*, 69, f. natrium and kalium. A var. of halite containing potassium.

NATRITE. *A. Weisbach*, 1875, *Weis. Syn.*, 7 (Natrit). A syn. of natron.

NATROBORO-CALCITE. Variant of boronatrocalcite.

NATROBROMITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1857, *Shep. Min. Supp.*, p. vi, f. its composition. Bromide of sodium as found in brine springs.

NATRO-CALCITE. — *Uttinger*, [1809, *Moll. Jahrb.*, i, 455], 1810, *Tasch. Min.*, iv, 210 (Natrochalcit), because thought to be a lime-soda mineral. An obs. syn. of datolite.

Also used by *C. S. Weiss*, 1839, *Glock. Min.*, 673 (Natrocalcit), for the pseudomorphs of calcite, probably after celestite, long thought to be after gay-lussite, and to contain soda.

NATRODINE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1857, *Shep. Min. Supp.*, p. vi, f. its composition. Iodide of sodium as found in brine springs.

NATROLITE. *M. H. Klaproth*, [1803, *Ges. Nat. Berl. N. Schrift.*, iv, 243], 1803, *Jour. Nat. Hist.*, vi, 194, (Natrolith), f. natrium, from its composition, and *λίθος*. Hydrous silicate of aluminum and sodium, occurring usually in aggregations of acicular, white crystals.

Also used by *W. H. Wollaston*, 1812, *Hoff. Min.*, ii, (1), 184. A syn. of ekebergite, or soda-scapolite.

NATRON. From *νίτρον*, 'carbonate of soda.' The name is now restricted to carbonate of soda occurring in nature in solution; it has also been applied to the efflorescences resulting from evaporation, now called thermonatrite, and trona.

NATRONITE. Variant of natrolite.

NATRONITRITE. *A. Weisbach*, 1875, *Weis. Syn.*, 8 (Natronitrit). A syn. of soda nitre.

NATROPHILITE. *G. J. Brush* and *E. S. Dana*, 1890, *A. J. S.*, 3d, xxxix, 205, f. natrium and *φίλος*, 'a friend,' because it contains much sodium. Phosphate of manganese and sodium, of a deep yellow color and resinous lustre.

NATROPHITE. — *Adam*, 1869, *Adam Tab.*, 45, probably f. natrium and phosphorus, from its composition. Hydrous phosphate of sodium.

NATROSIDERITE. *H. Steffens*, [1824, *Steff. Orykt. Supp.*, 699], 1831, *Glock. Min.*, 595 (*Natrosiderit*), f. natrium and σίδηρος, 'iron,' from its composition. An obs. syn. of acmite.

NATROXONOTLITE. *J. F. Williams*, 1891, *Geol. Surv. Ark. Rept.* for 1890, ii, 358, because it is like xonotlite, but contains sodium. An altered wollastonite, near xonotlite.

NAUMANNITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1845, *Haid. Handb.*, 565 (*Naumannit*), in honor of Prof. C. F. Naumann. Selenide of silver and lead, occurring massive and in splendent, black crystals.

NECROMITE. Error for necrouite.

NECRONITE. *H. H. Hayden*, 1819, *A. J. S.*, i, 306, f. νεκρός, 'a corpse,' alluding to its odor. A cleavable var. of orthoclase, which emits a fetid odor when broken.

NECTILITE. *C. L. Giesecke*, 1832, *Giesecke Cat.*, 32, probably f. νηκτός, 'swimming,' and λίθος. It had been called quartz nectique by *R. J. Haüy*, 1801, *Haüy Min.*, ii, 310. An obs. syn. of float-stone.

NEEDLE-IRONSTONE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1823, *Breit. Char.*, 95 (*Nadeleisenerz*), f. its structure and composition. The capillary var. of goethite.

NEEDLE-ORE. *F. Mohs*, 1804, *Mohs Null*, iii, 726 (*Nadelierz*). f. the acicular form of its crystals. A syn. of aikinite.

NEEDLE-SPAR. *T. Thomson*, 1836, *Thom. Min.*, i, 117, f. its structure. An obs. syn. of aragonite.

NEEDLESTONE. *A. G. Werner*, 1805, *Jam. Min.*, ii, 599 (*Nadelstein*), f. its structure. An obs. syn. of natrolite.

NEEDLE-ZEOLITE. *A. G. Werner*, 1812, *Hoff. Min.*, ii, (1), 235 (*Nadelzeolith*), because a zeolite found in needle-shaped crystals. An obs. syn. of natrolite.

NEFEDIEFFITE. *P. Pusirevsky*, [1872, *Min. Ges. St. Pet. Verh.*, vii, 15]. 1873, *Jahrb. Min.*, 423 (*Nefediewit*). A doubtful silicate of aluminum and magnesium, of white to red color.

NEFTDEGIL. See neftgil.

NEFTGIL. *C. J. Fritzsche*, 1858, *Jour. Pk. Ch.*, lxxiii, 321, f. Nefte-degil, the native name. Also called Neftdegil by *R. Hermann*, l.c., 220. A mixture of hydrocarbons found with the naphtha of the Caspian sea region.

NELSONITE. *S. Meunier*, 1893, *Meun. Fers Met.*, 22, f. Nelson Co., Ky., where it was found. A var. of meteoric iron.

NEMALITE. *T. Nuttall*, 1822, *A. J. S.*, iv, 19, f. *νήμα*, 'a thread,' in allusion to its structure, and *λίθος*. A fibrous var. of brucite.

NEOCHRYSOLE. *A. Scacchi*, 1876, *Nap. Ac. Rend.*, xv, 209, f. *νέος*, 'new,' and chrysolite, because recently formed. A var. of chrysolite containing much manganese, near hortonolite.

NEOCTESE. *F. S. Beudant*, 1832, *Beud. Min.*, ii, 607, f. *νέος*, 'new,' and *κτησις*, 'acquisition.' An obs. syn. of scorodite.

NEOCYANITE. *A. Scacchi*, 1882, *Nap. Ac. Atti*, ix, 5 (Neociano), f. *νέος*, 'new,' and *κύανος*, 'blue,' from its recent formation and its color. An uncertain blue mineral, found in minute, tabular crystals, formed by sublimation in the fumeroles of Vesuvius.

NEOLITE. *Th. Scheerer*, 1847, *Pogg. Ann.*, lxxi, 285 (Neolith), f. *νέος*, 'new,' because recently formed, and *λίθος*. Hydrous silicate of aluminum and magnesium, found in green, silky fibres.

NEOPLASE. *F. S. Beudant*, 1832, *Beud. Min.*, 483, f. *νέος*, 'new,' and *πλάσις*, 'formation,' because a decomposition product. An obs. syn. of botryogen.

NEOTESITE. *L. J. Igelström*, 1890, *Jahrb. Min.*, i, 257 (Neotesit), f. *νεοτήσιος*, 'young,' because it is of later formation than other manganese silicates. Hydrous silicate of manganese, in color resembling red orthoclase.

NEOTOCITE. *N. Nordenskiöld*, 1849, *Nord. Atom. Ch. Min. Syst.*, 140 (Neotokit), f. *νεότοκος*, 'new-born,' alluding to its recent origin. A black, amorphous, hydrous silicate of manganese and iron, a result of the alteration of rhodonite.

NEOTYPE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1841, *Breit. Handb.*, ii, 313 (Neotyp), f. *νέος*, 'new,' and *τύπος*, 'type,' because differing from any variety of calcite previously found. A var. of calcite, containing barium, called also baricalcite.

NEPAULITE. *H. Piddington*, 1854, *Soc. Beng. Jour.*, xxiii, 170, f. *Nepál*, India, where it was found. Announced as a carbonate of bismuth, copper and other bases, but proved to be simply tetrahedrite.

NEPHALITE. Probably an error for nephatíl.

NEPHATIL. One of the variants of nef-t-gil.

NEPHELINE. See nephelite.

NEPHELITE. *R. J. Haüy*, 1800, *Jour. de Phys.*, li, 459 (Néphe-line), f. *νεφέλη*, 'a cloud,' because it becomes cloudy when immersed in strong acid. Silicate of aluminum and sodium, first found at Vesuvius in glassy crystals.

NEPHOLITE. Error for nipholite.

NEPHRITE. *A. G. Werner*, 1780, *Wern. Cronst.*, 185 (Nephrit), f.

its old name, *Lapis nephriticus*, 'kidney-stone,' because used as a remedy for disease of the kidney. A very tough, compact var. of tremolite, of grayish or greenish color, used for carved ornaments and weapons, and often called jade.

Compact zoisite was also included under this name, and perhaps other minerals.

NEPTUNITE. *G. Flink*, 1893, *Geol. För. Förh.*, xv, 196 (Neptunit), after Neptune, the god of the sea. Silico-titanate of iron, manganese, potassium and sodium.

NERTSCHINSKITE. *G. v. Razoumoffski*, 1834, *Isis*, (1), 14 (Nertschinskite), f. Nertschinsk, Ural, its locality. A bluish-white clay, closely allied to lenzinite.

NESQUEHONITE. *F. A. Genth* and *S. L. Penfield*, 1890, *A. J. S.*, 3d, xxxix, 121, f. Nesquehoning, Pa., its locality. Hydrous carbonate of magnesium, found in colorless or white, radiating crystals.

NEUDORFITE. *J. v. Schröckinger*, 1878, *Geol. Reich. Verh.*, 387 (Neudorfit), f. Neudorf, Moravia, its locality. A pale-yellow, waxy resin.

NEUKIRCHITE. Variant of newkirkite.

NEUROLITE. *T. Thomson*, 1836, *Thom. Min.*, i, 354, f. *νεῦρον*, 'a tendon,' in allusion to its fibrous structure, and *λίθος*. A pinite-like mineral of a wax-yellow color, occurring in a large belt at Stansstead, Quebec.

NEVYANSKITE. Variant of newjanskite.

NEWBERYITE. *G. vom Rath*, 1879, *Nied. Ges. Bonn*, xxxvi, 5 (Newberyit), after J. C. Newbery, its discoverer. Hydrous phosphate of magnesium, occurring in guano in large, tabular crystals.

NEWBOLDITE. *H. Piddington*, 1847, *Soc. Beng. Jour.*, xvi, (2), 1129, after Capt. T. J. Newbold, who discovered it. An uncertain mineral, probably a ferruginous sphalerite.

NEWJANSKITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1845, *Haid. Handb.*, 558 (Newjanskite), f. Newjansk, Siberia, its locality. The var. of iridosmine containing forty per cent or more of iridium.

NEWKIRKITE. *T. Thomson*, 1836, *Thom. Min.*, i, 509, f. *Neukirchen*, Alsace, its locality. An obs. syn. of manganite.

NEWPORTITE. *J. G. Totten*, 1852, *Shep. Min.*, 161, f. Newport, R. I., its locality. A syn. of ottrelite.

NEWTONITE. *R. N. Brackett* and *J. F. Williams*, 1891, *A. J. S.*, 3d, xiii, 13, f. Newton Co., Ark., its locality. Hydrous silicate of aluminum, resembling kaolin.

NICCOCHROMITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1877, *Shep. Cont. Min.*, 6, f.

its supposed composition. A yellow coating on zaratite, supposed to be dichromate of nickel.

NICCOLITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1868, *Dana Min.*, 60, f. niccolum, 'nickel,' from its composition. Earlier called nickeline by *F. S. Beudant*, 1832, *Beud. Min.*, ii, 586. Arsenide of nickel, from its copper color commonly called copper-nickel.

NICKEL-BLOOM. *J. F. L. Hausmann*, 1813, *Haus. Min.*, iii, 1129 (*Nickelblüthe*), f. its composition and appearance. A syn. of annabergite.

NICKEL-GLANCE. *C. H. Pfaff*, 1818, *Jour. Ch. Ph.*, xxii, 260 (*Nickelglanz*), f. its composition and lustre. A syn. of gersdorffite.

NICKEL-GREEN. *A. Breithaupt*, 1823, *Breit. Char.*, 165 (*Nikelgrün*), f. its composition and color. An obs. syn. of annabergite.

NICKEL GYMNITE. *F. A. Genth*, [1851, *Kell. Tied.*, iii, 487], 1854, *Dana Min.*, 286 (*Nickel-Gymnit*), because a gymnite in which part of the magnesium is replaced by nickel. A syn. of genthite.

NICKELINE. See niccolite.

NICKELITE. Variant of nickeline.

NICKEL-ÖCHRE. *A. Cronstedt*, 1758, *Crons. Min.*, 262 (*Ochromiccoli*), f. its appearance and composition. An early name for annabergite.

NICKEL-SKUTTERUDITE. *A. J. Moses* and *E. Waller*, 1892, *S. M. Quar.*, xiv, 51, because a mineral of the skutterudite type, containing nickel. Arsenide of nickel and cobalt, of gray color and granular structure.

NICKEL-STIBINE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1835, *Shep. Min.*, (2), ii, 83, f. its composition. An obs. syn. of ullmannite.

NICKEL VITRIOL. *A. Cronstedt*, 1758, *Crons. Min.*, 133 (*Nickelvitriol*), f. its composition. An obs. syn. of morenosite.

NICOMELANE. — *Adam*, 1869, *Adam Tab.*, 78, f. nickel and μέλας, -αρός, 'black,' from its color and composition. A very doubtful nickel oxide.

NICOPYRITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1857, *Shep. Min.*, 307, because it is a var. of pyrites containing nickel. An obs. syn. of pentlandite.

NIGRESCITE. *F. Hornstein*, 1867, *Zt. Geol.*, xix, 342 (*Nigrescit*), f. nigrescere, 'to turn black,' because though green when fresh, it turns black on exposure. Hydrous silicate of iron and magnesium.

NIGRINE. *D. L. G. Karsten*, 1800, *Karst. Tab.*, 56 (*Nigrin*), f. niger, 'black,' in allusion to its color. The black, ferriferous var. of rutile.

NIOBITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1845, *Haid. Handb.*, 549 (*Niobit*), because it contains niobium (columbium). An obs. syn. of columbite.

NIPHOLITE. *C. F. Naumann*, 1864, *Naum. Min.*, 219 (Nipholith), f. *νιφό-*, (in composition) 'snow,' and *λίθος*, because of its similarity to to chiolite. A syn. of chodneffite.

NITRAMMITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1857, *Shep. Min. Supp.*, p. v, f. its composition. Nitrate of ammonium, found native in a nitre cave in Tennessee.

NITRATINE. *W. Haidinger*, 1845, *Haid. Handb.*, 488 (Nitratin), f. nitre. A syn. of soda-nitre.

NITRE. From *νίτρον*, 'carbonate of sodium.' Native nitrate of potassium.

NITROBARITE. *H. C. Lewis*, 1882, *Am. Nat.*, xvi, 78, f. its composition. Barium nitrate found as a mineral.

NITROCALCITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1835, *Shep. Min.*, (2), ii, 84, f. its composition. Nitrate of calcium found as a mineral.

NITROGLAUBERITE. — *Schwartzemberg*, 1871, *Min. Chili App.* 3, 46, because it contains nitrate of sodium (nitre), and sulphate of sodium (Glauber's salt). A white, fibrous, crystalline salt from Chili.

NITROMAGNESITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1835, *Shep. Min.*, (2), ii, 85, f. its composition. Native nitrate of magnesium, said to occur in caves with nitrocalcite, its existence not positively proved.

NIVEITE. *L. Darapsky*, 1890, *Jahrb. Min.*, i, 62 (Niveit), f. niveus, 'snowy,' in allusion to its color. One of several names proposed as substitutes for copiapite and coquimbite.

NIVENITE. *W. E. Hidden* and *J. B. Mackintosh*, 1889, *A. J. S.*, 3d, xxxviii, 481, after Wm. Niven, its discoverer. A var. of uraninite, containing oxide of uranium in larger proportions than is found in other varieties.

NOBILITE. — *Adam*, 1869, *Adam Tab.*, 35, perhaps f. nobilis, 'noble,' for it was earlier called 'Edler Molybdänglanz.' An obscure mineral near nagyagite.

NOCERITE. *A. Scacchi*, 1881, *Acc. Linc. Atti*, v, 270 (Nocerina), f. Nocera, Italy, its locality. Oxyfluoride of calcium and magnesium, found in white, acicular crystals, in volcanic bombs.

NOHLITE. *A. E. Nordenskiöld*, 1872, *Geol. För. Förh.*, i, 8 (Nohlit), f. Nohl, Sweden, its locality. A columbate of uranium and the yttrium metals, near samarskite.

NOLASCITE. — *Adam*, 1869, *Adam Tab.*, 56, probably f. the San-Pedro-Nolasco mines, Chili. A var. of galenite containing arsenic.

NONTRONITE. *P. Berthier*, 1827, *Ann. Ch. Phys.*, xxxvi, 22, f. Nontron, France, its locality. A yellow or pale greenish, unctuous var. of chloropal.

NORALITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1868, *Dana Min.*, 236, f. Nora, Westmannland, its locality, and *λίθος*. An aluminum-iron-lime var. of amphibole.

NORDENSKIÖLDINE. *W. C. Brögger*, 1887, *Geol. För. Förh.*, ix, 255 (Nordenskiöldin), in honor of Baron A. E. Nordenskiöld. Borate of calcium and tin, found in yellow, tabular crystals.

NORDENSKIÖLDITE. *A. Kenngott*, 1854, *K. Ak. Wien.*, xii, 513 (Nordenskiöldit), in honor of Prof. N. Nordenskiöld. An obs. syn. of tremolite.

NORDMARKITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1868, *Dana Min.*, 389, f. Nordmark, Sweden, its locality. An easily fusible var. of staurolite, containing manganese.

NORMALIN. *A. Breithaupt*, 1827, *Jour. Ch. Ph.*, 1, 327. No derivation given. An obs. syn. of phillipsite.

NORTHUPITE. *W. M. Foote*, 1895, *A. J. S.*, 3d, 1, 480, after C. H. Northup, who discovered it. Chloride and carbonate of sodium and magnesium, found in regular octahedrons.

NOSEAN. Variant of nosite.

NOSELITE. See nosite.

NOSIAN. See nosite.

NOSIN. Variant of nosite.

NOSITE. *M. H. Klaproth*, 1815, *Klap. Beit.*, vi, 371 (Nosian), after K. W. Nose, who had described it. The form noselite is suggested by *H. A. Francke*, 1890, *Franck. Min. Nom.*, 53 (Noseolith). A silicate of aluminum and sodium, containing also sulphur tri-oxide, occurring in grayish, bluish or brownish crystals.

NOTITE. *W. S. v. Waltershausen*, 1853, *Walt. Vul.*, 229 (Notit), f. Vul di Noto, Sicily, its locality. A var. of palagonite, now considered a rock.

NOUMEAITE. Variant of noumeite. This form is preferred by the author.

NOUMEITE. *A. Liversidge*, 1874, *Sidney Morning Herald*, Sept. 29, f. Noumea, New Caledonia, where it was found. A dark green, unctuous var. of garnierite.

NUMEITE. Variant of noumeite.

NUSSIERITE. *J. Danhauser*, 1836, *Ann. Ch. Phys.*, lxii, 217, f. Nussiere, France, its locality. An impure, yellowish-green or grayish var. of pyromorphite.

NUTTALITE. *H. J. Brooke*, 1824, *Ann. Phil.*, 2d, vii, 366, after T. Nuttall, who brought it to England. A white or smoky-brown var. of scapolite from Bolton, Mass.

OBSIDIAN. *Pliny*, 77, *Pliny Hist.*, Bk. 36, 67 (Obsianus), f. Obsius, who is said to have discovered it in Ethiopia. A black volcanic glass, consisting mostly of orthoclase.

OCCIDENTAL AMETHYST. See oriental amethyst.

OCHRAN. *A. Breithaupt*, 1832, *Breit. Char.*, 100, f. $\omega\chi\rho\alpha$, 'ochre.' An unctuous, ochreous clay, from Hungary.

OCHRE. A general name for red, brown or yellow oxides of iron, used as pigments.

OCHROITE. *M. H. Klaproth*, 1804, *All. Jour. Chem.*, ii, 303 (Ochroit), f. $\omega\chi\rho\alpha$, 'ochre,' on account of the yellow-brown color of the earth derived from it. An obs. syn. of cerite.

OCHROLITE. *G. Flink*, 1889, *Vet. Ak. Stock. Oefv.*, xli, 5 (Ochrolith), f. $\omega\chi\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$, 'yellow,' alluding to its color, and $\lambda\acute{\iota}\theta\omicron\varsigma$. Chloro-antimonite of lead, found in small, tabular crystals of a sulphur-yellow color.

OCKENITE. See okenite.

OCTAHEDRITE. *H. B. de Saussure*, 1796, *Saus. Alp.*, vii, § 1901 (Octaedrite), in allusion to the shape of its crystals. Titanic acid, occurring in acute octahedrons of a brownish color.

OCTIBBEHITE. Variant of oktibbehite.

ODERITE. Probably an error for odinite.

ODINITE. Probably a variant of odite.

ODITE. *A. Dufrenoy*, 1847, *Duf. Min.*, iii, 772, after the Scandinavian god Odin, since the mineral came from Sweden. Muscovite, found in broad plates of a yellowish brown color.

ODONTOLITE. *G. Fischer v. Waldheim*, 1806, *Soc. Nat. Mosc. Mem.*, i, 140, f. $\acute{o}\delta\acute{o}\upsilon\varsigma$, $\acute{o}\delta\acute{o}\nu\rho\omicron\varsigma$, 'a tooth,' referring to its origin, and $\lambda\acute{\iota}\theta\omicron\varsigma$. Fossil bones or teeth colored blue by phosphate of iron, called occidental turquoise, and bone-turquoise.

ÆDELITE. Variant of ædelite.

ELLACHERITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1867, *A. J. S.*, 2d, xlii, 256, after J. Ellacher, who analyzed it. A hydrous mica containing barium, occurring in white scales.

ÆRSTEDITE. *J. G. Forchhammer*, 1835, *Pogg. Ann.*, xxxv., 630 (Ærstedit), in honor of H. C. Ærsted. A reddish-brown var. of zircon, altered by hydration.

OFFRETITE. *F. Gonnard*, 1890, *C. R.*, cxi, 1002, in honor of Prof. A. Offret, of Lyons. Hydrous silicate of aluminum and potassium, found in minute, colorless or white, hexagonal prisms.

OGKOITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1840, *Breit. Handb.*, 383 (Ogkoit), f. $\acute{o}\kappa\omicron\varsigma$, 'a roll (of hair),' in allusion to the form of an aggregation of its
An obs. syn. of prochlorite.

OISANITE. *J. C. Delam  therie*, 1795, *Delam. T. T.*, i, 401, f. Oisan, France, where it was found. A syn. of octahedrite.

Also used by *M. H. Klaproth*, 1797, *Klap. Beit.*, ii, 118 (Oisannit). An obs. syn. of axinite.

OKENITE. *F. v. Kobell*, 1828, *Arch. Ges. Nat.*, xiv, 333 (Ockenit), in honor of Prof. L. Oeken, of Munich. Changed to okenite by *v. Kobell*. 1830, *Kob. Char.*, i, 188. A hydrous silicate of calcium, occurring in fibrous masses of white or bluish-white color.

OKTIBBEHITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1867, *A. J. S.*, 2d, xliii, 28, f. Oktibbeha Co., Miss., where it was found. A var. of meteoric iron.

OLAFITE. *Th. Scheerer*, 1866, *Berg. H  t.*, xxv, 88 (Olafit), probably after St. Olaf, King of Norway. An obs. name for the so-called oligoclase-albite from Snarum, Norway.

OLDHAMITE. *N. S. Maskelyne*, 1870, *Phil. Trans.*, 195, in honor of Dr. T. Oldham, of the Indian Geol. Survey. Calcium sulphide, found in small, pale-brown spherules in a meteorite.

OLIGISTE. *R. J. Ha  y*, 1801, *Ha  y Min.*, iv, 27 (Fer oligiste), f. *  λιγιστος*, 'the least,' because it contains less iron than magnetite. An obs. syn. of hematite.

OLIGOCLASE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1826, *Pogg. Ann.*, viii, 238 (Oligoklas), f. *  λῑγος*, 'little,' and *κλ  ν*, 'to break,' because thought to have a less perfect cleavage than albite. Soda-lime feldspar, found in vitreous, white or reddish-white crystals, or massive.

OLIGOCLASE-ALBITE. *Th. Scheerer*, 1853, *Pogg. Ann.*, lxxxix, 17 (Oligoklas Albit). A var. of albite, containing, as oligoclase does, less than ten per cent of soda.

OLIGOCLASITE. Variant of oligoclase.

OLIGONITE. *J. F. L. Hausmann*, 1847, *Haus. Min.*, ii, 1362 (Oligonit), f. *A. Breithaupt's* earlier name Oligonspath, 1841, *Breit. Handb.*, ii, 235, f. *  λῑγος*, 'small,' because it has a lower specific gravity than normal siderite. A var. of siderite, containing much carbonate of manganese.

OLIGON-SPAR. See oligonite.

OLIVE COPPER ORE. *R. Kirwan*, 1796, *Kirw. Min.*, ii, 151, from Olivenerz. See olivenite.

OLIVENITE. *R. Jameson*, 1820, *Jam. Min.*, ii, 335, f. *A. G. Werner's* Olivenerz, 1789, *Berg. Jour.*, i, 382, in allusion to its olive-green color. Hydrous arsenate of copper, occurring in lustrous olive-green or yellow crystals, and in globular and reniform masses.

OLIVINE. *A. G. Werner*, 1790, *Berg. Jour.*, ii, 55 (Olivin), alluding to its olive-green color. A yellowish-green var. of chrysolite, usually found in grains in volcanic rocks.

OLIVINOID. *C. U. Shepard*, 1848, *A. J. S.*, 3d, vi, 403. A var. of chrysolite (olivine), found in meteorites, and said to differ materially from ordinary olivine.

OLLARIS. See potstone.

OLLITE. *H. W. Bristow*, 1861, *Brist. Gloss.*, 265, f. pierre ollaire, an early name. A syn. of potstone.

OLYNTHOLITE. *G. Fischer v. Waldheim*, 1811, *Onomast. du Syst. d'Oryct.*, 10 (Olyntholith), f. ὀλυνθος, 'an unripe fig,' in allusion to its color, and λίθος. An obs. syn. of grossularite.

OMPHACITE. *A. G. Werner*, 1815, *Hoff. Min.*, ii, (2), 302 (Omphazit), f. ὀμφακή, -ακος, 'an unripe grape,' in allusion to its color. A var. of pyroxene, colored grass-green by chromium.

ONCOITE. Variant of ogoite.

ONCOPHYLLITE. *F. v. Sandberger*, 1888, *K. Ak. Münch. Ber.*, xviii, 480 (Onkophyllit), f. ὄγκος, 'swollen, fat,' and φύλλον, 'a leaf,' because it is a mica which feels greasy. A compact mica similar to oncosine, resulting from the alteration of feldspar.

ONCOSINE. *F. v. Kobell*, 1834, *Jour. Pk. Ch.*, ii, 295 (Onkosin), f. ὄγκοσις, 'intumescence,' because it swells up when heated before the blowpipe. A compact muscovite, produced by alteration, formerly referred to pinite.

ONEGITE. *-C. C. André*, [1802, *Brünner Tageblatt*, No. 18], 1806, *Moll Jahrb. Efem.*, ii, 109 (Onegit), f. Lake Onega, Russia, its locality. An obs. syn. of gothite.

ONOFRITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1845, *Haid. Handb.*, 565 (Onofrit), f. San Onofre, Mexico, its locality. Sulpho-selenide of mercury, found in black masses with a metallic lustre.

ONTARIOLITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1880, *A. J. S.*, 3d, xx, 54, f. the Prov. of Ontario, where it was found. A doubtful var. of scapolite, found in black or gray, prismatic crystals.

ONYX. From ὄνυξ, 'a nail or claw.' A var. of quartz, occurring in distinct layers, white and dark, from which cameos are often cut.

ONYX-MARBLE. A stalagmitic calcite, showing a banded structure like onyx; often named from the place where it is found, as Mexican onyx.

OOLITE. From ὠόν, 'an egg,' because it looks like fish-roe, and λίθος. A granular limestone made up of small, rounded concretions.

OÖSITE. *C. Marx*, 1834, *Jour. Pk. Ch.*, iii, 216 (Oösit), f. the Oös valley, Baden, its locality. A pinite-like mineral resembling oncosine.

OPACITE. *H. Vogelsang*, 1873, *Zt. Geol.*, xxiv, 530 (Opacit), f. opacens, 'opaque.' The name given to certain black, opaque grains, not identified with any mineral.

OPAL. From opalus, the ancient name of the gem. Amorphous silica, containing a small percentage of water.

OPAL-AGATE. Opal, with an agate-like structure, showing bands of different colors.

OPAL-ALLOPHANE. *A. Schrötter*, [1837, *Zt. Phys.*, 2d, iv, 145], 1841, *Glock. Jahres. for 1837*, 575 (Opalin-Allophan), because it resembles both opal and allophan. An obs. syn. of schrötterite.

OPALITE. Variant of opal.

OPAL-JASPER. *F. A. Reuss*, 1801, *Reuss Min.*, (2), i, 317 (Opal-jaspis). Common opal with the color of yellow jasper.

OPHITE. *Pliny*, 77, *Pliny Hist.*, Bk. 36, 11 (Ophites), f. *ὄφιτης*, 'like a serpent,' alluding to its peculiar markings. An obs. syn. of serpentine.

OPSIMOSE. *F. S. Beudant*, 1832, *Beud. Min.*, ii, 187, f. *ὀψίμος*, 'late,' because tardily adopted as a species. An obs. syn. of klipsteinite.

ORANGITE. *C. Bergemann*, 1851, *Pogg. Ann.*, lxxxii, 580 (Orangit), f. its color. A bright, orange-yellow var. of thiorite.

ORAVITZITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1841, *Breit. Handb.*, ii, 366 (Oravizit), f. Oravitz (Oravicza), Hungary, its locality. A greenish-white clay, containing oxide of zinc.

ORICHALCITE. *E. F. Glocker*, 1847, *Glock. Syn.*, 230 (Orichalcit), f. orichalcum, 'yellow copper ore' (brass ore). A variant of aurichalcite.

ORIENTAL AMETHYST. An early name for amethyst-colored corundum. The same prefix is used with emerald, hyacinth, ruby, sapphire and topaz, meaning corundum having the colors of these various gems. The term occidental is used for inferior gems of the same colors.

ORIGERFVITE. *A. Dufrenoy*, 1859, *Duf. Min.*, iv, 349 (Origerw-fite), f. Origerfva, Finland, its locality. A syn. of gillingite.

O'RILEYITE. *D. Waldie*, 1870, *Soc. Beng. Proc.*, 279, after E. O'Riley, from whom it was received. A steel-gray mineral from Burmah, very similar to domeykite.

ORNITHITE. *A. A. Julien*, 1865, *A. J. S.*, 2d, xl, 377, f. *ὄρνις*, -ῖθος, 'a bird,' because it occurs in guano. A var. of metabrushite, the result of alteration.

OROPION. *E. F. Glocker*, 1847, *Glock. Syn.*, 188, f. *ὄρος*, 'mountain,' and *πῖον*, 'fat,' because of the older name, mountain-soap, of which it is an obs. syn.

ORPIMENT. From auripigmentum, 'gold paint,' alluding to its common use. Suphlide of arsenic, a well-known gold-yellow pigment.

ORTHITE. *J. J. Berzelius*, 1817, *ib.*, ix, 160, f. *ὀρθός*,

'straight,' alluding to the extension in length of its crystals. A var. of allanite, generally containing a little water.

ORTHOCLEASE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1823, *Breit. Char.*, 274 (Orthoklas), f. ὀρθός, 'right,' and κλάιν, 'to break,' because its two principal cleavages are at right angles to each other. An important member of the feldspar group, often called potash feldspar.

ORTHOCLASITE. Variant of orthoclase.

ORTHOSE. *R. J. Haüy*, 1801, *Haüy Min.*, ii, 438, f. ὀρθός, 'right,' because its two principal cleavages are at right angles to each other. A name for the whole feldspar family before it was divided into separate species.

ORYZITE. *G. Grattarola*, 1879, *Soc. Tosc. Atti*, iv, 226 (Orizite), f. ὄρυζα, 'rice,' in allusion to the shape of its crystals. Hydrous silicate of aluminum and calcium, found in minute, white crystals, looking like grains of rice.

OSBORNITE. *N. S. Maskelyne*, 1870, *Phil. Trans.*, 198, after George Osborne, who sent to London the specimen in which it was discovered. A meteoric mineral, near oldhamite.

OSERSKITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1858, *Berg. Hüt.*, xvii, 54 (Ozerskit), in honor of Gen. Alex. von Oserski. An obs. syn. of aragonite.

OSMELITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1827, *Pogg. Ann.*, ix, 133 (Osmelith), f. ὀσμή, 'odor,' because it gives a decided odor when breathed on, and λίθος. An obs. syn. of pectolite.

OSMIRIDIUM. See iridosmine.

OSTEOCOLLA. *C. Gesner*, [1565, *Ges. Foss.*, 31], 1868, *Dana Min.*, 680 (Osteocollus), f. ὀστέον, 'bone,' and κόλλα, 'glue,' because it was formerly supposed to have the property of uniting broken bones. A cellular, calcareous tufa, formed as an incrustation on reeds and other plants.

OSTEOLITE. *J. C. Broméis*, 1851, *Ann. Ch. Pharm.*, lxxix, 1 (Osteolith), f. ὀστέον, 'bone,' because it is phosphate of calcium similar to bone phosphate, and λίθος. Compact, earthy apatite, more or less altered, resembling lithographic stone.

OSTRANITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1827, *Ed. New Phil. Jour.*, iv, 186, after Ostra, the Scandinavian goddess of spring, perhaps because found in Norway. A var. of zircon more or less changed by alteration.

OSTREOCOLLA. Error for osteocolla.

OTRELITE. See ottrelite.

OTTRELITE. — *Wolf* (of Spa), [1812, *Moll Neue Jahrb.*, ii, (3), 379], 1814, *Ullm. Tab.*, 459 (Otrete), f. Ôtrez (Ottrez), Belgium, its locality, and λίθος. An obs. syn. of diallage.

Also used by *A. Des Cloizeaux* and *A. Damour*, 1842, *Ann. des M.*,

4th, ii, 357, for a hydrous silicate of aluminum, iron and manganese, found in grayish to black, crystalline scales.

OUATITE. *J. J. N. Huot*, 1841, *Huot Min.*, i, 241, f. ouate, 'wadding,' a translation of its English name. An obs. syn. of wad.

OURALITE. Variant of uralite, from the older spelling Oural.

OUVAROVITE. Variant of uvarovite.

OWENITE. *F. A. Genth*, 1853, *A. J. S.*, 2d, xvi, 169, in honor of Prof. D. D. Owen. A syn. of thuringite.

OXACALCITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1844, *Shep. Min.*, (1), 111, because it is an oxalate of calcium. An obs. syn. of whewellite.

OXAHVERITE. See oxhaverite.

OXALITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1823, *Breit. Char.*, 252 (Oxalit), because it contains oxalic acid. An obs. syn. of humboldtine.

OXAMMITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1870, *Rural Car.*, i, 471, f. its composition. Oxalate of ammonium, found in yellowish-white crystals or crystalline grains.

OXHAVERITE. *D. Brewster*, 1827, *Ed. Phil. Jour.*, vii, 115 (Oxahverite), f. Oxahver or Oxhaver, Iceland, its locality. An obs. syn. of apophyllite.

OZARKITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1846, *A. J. S.*, 2d, ii, 251, f. the Ozark Mts., Ark., where it was found. A white, massive var. of thomsonite.

OZOCERITE. *E. F. Glocker*, 1833, *Jour. Ch. Ph.*, lxix, 215 (Ozokerit), f. ὀζειν, 'to smell,' and κηρός, 'wax,' in allusion to its odor and appearance. A dark colored hydrocarbon, consisting of higher members of the paraffin series.

PACHNOLITE. *A. Knop*, 1863, *Ann. Ch. Pharm.*, cxxvii, 61 (Pachnolit), f. πάχυν, 'frost,' in allusion to its appearance, and λιθός. Hydrous fluoride of aluminum, calcium and sodium, occurring in small, white crystals on cryolite.

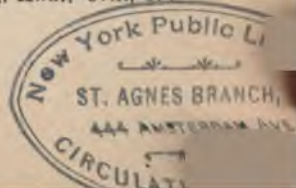
PACITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1866, *Berg. Hüt.*, xxv, 167 (Pazit), f. La Paz, Bolivia, its locality. Arsenical sulphide of iron, near arsenopyrite.

PAGODITE. *C. A. G. Napione*, 1798, *Jour. de Phys.*, xlvii, 220, because it is the stone from which miniature pagodas were carved. An obs. syn. of agalmatolite.

PAINTERITE. *W. W. Jefferis*, 1891, *A. J. S.*, 3d, xlii, 247, after James Painter, on whose farm it was found. A green or yellow vermiculite which exfoliates strongly when heated.

PAISBERGITE. *L. J. Igelström*, 1851, *Vet. Ak. Stock. Oefv.*, viii, 143 (Paisbergit), f. Paisberg, Sweden, where it was found. A syn. of rhodonite.

PALÆONATROLITE. *Th. Scheerer*, 1859, *Pogg. Ann.*, cviii, 416



(Palæo-Natrolith), f. *παλαιός*, 'ancient,' and natrolite, because thought to be the mineral from which bergmannite (natrolite) was derived. An obs. syn. of bergmannite.

PALAGONITE. *W. S. v. Waltershausen*, [1846, Subm. Vulk. Ausbr. Val di Noto], 1853, Walt. Vul., 179 (Palagonit), f. Palagonia, Sicily, its locality. A basaltic tufa, formerly considered a mineral species.

PALIGORSKITE. *T. v. Savchenkov*, 1862, Min. Ges. St. Pet. Verh., 102, because found in the 'Paligorischen Distanz' (?), in the second mine from the river Popovka. A tough, white, fibrous mineral, probably an altered asbestos.

PALLADINITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1857, Shep. Min., 408, f. its composition. A very doubtful palladium ochre.

PALLADIUM. *W. H. Wollaston*, 1803, Phil. Trans., 290, f. *Παλλάς, -άδος*, the name of the asteroid discovered just previously. The metal as a mineral, usually called native palladium.

PALLADIUM GOLD. *J. D. Dana*, 1850, Dana Min., 550. A var. of gold containing about ten per cent of palladium.

PANABASE. *F. S. Beudant*, 1832, Beud. Min., ii, 438, f. *πάν, πᾶν*, 'all,' and *βάσις*, 'base,' because of the number of bases which may replace each other in its composition. An obs. syn. of tetrahedrite.

PANDERMITE. *T. Muck*, 1877, Nied. Ges. Bonn, Ber., 193 (Pandermit), f. Panderma, Asia Minor, near which place it was found. A var. of priceite.

PAPER-COAL. An early name for dysodile, alluding to the paper-like leaves in which it occurs.

Used also as a popular name for a thin-foliated var. of mineral coal.

PAPOSITE. *L. Darapsky*, [1887, Boletín de la Sociedad Minería, Santiago, Chili, No. 92, 735], 1889, Jahrb. Min., i, 23, f. Paposa, Chili, its locality. Hydrous sulphate of iron, occurring in dark-red, radiated masses.

PARACOLUMBITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1851, Am. Assoc., iv, 313, f. *παρά*, 'near,' and columbite, from its resemblance to columbite. An iron-black var. of ilmenite, from near Taunton, Mass.

PARADOXITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1866, Berg. Hüt., xxv, 35 (Paradoxit), f. *παράδοξος*, 'contrary to received opinion,' because earlier views as to its formation were so contradictory. A flesh-red var. of orthoclase, from the tin mines near Marienberg, Saxony.

PARAFFIN. The name for a group of wax-like minerals, found usually in more or less fixed combinations.

PARAGONITE. *C. E. Schafhäuth*, 1843, Ann. Ch. Pharm., xlv, 334 (Paragonit), f. *παράγειν*, 'to mislead,' because it has been mistaken for

talc. A hydrous sodium mica, massive, but often consisting of fine, pearly scales.

PARAILMENITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1880, A. J. S., 3d, xx, 56, because near ilmenite. A syn. of paracolumbite.

PARALOGITE. *N. Nordenskiöld*, 1857, Soc. Nat. Mosc. Bull., xxx, 221 (Paralogit), probably f. *παράλογος*, 'uncertain,' because no certain place in the system could be assigned to it. A mineral found in white or bluish crystals near Lake Baikal, Siberia, and thought to be an altered scapolite.

PARALUMINITE. *C. Steinberg*, 1844, Jour. Pk. Ch., xxxii, 495 (Paraluminit), f. *παρά*, 'near,' and aluminite. A massive mineral, similar to aluminite in appearance and composition.

PARAMELACONITE. *G. A. Koenig*, 1891, Acad. Nat. Sci. Proc., 284, f. *παρά*, 'near,' and melaconite. A black oxide of copper, near melaconite.

PARANKERITE. *E. Boricky*, 1876, Min. Mitth., 47 (Parankerit), f. *παρά*, 'near,' and ankerite, because like ankerite. A var. of ankerite, containing more than the normal amount of magnesium carbonate.

PARANTHINE. See paranthite.

PARANTHITE. *R. J. Haüy*, 1806, Lucas. Tab., (1), 205 (Paranthine), f. *παράρθεϊν*, 'to wither, fade,' because it easily loses its lustre by alteration. An obs. syn. of wernerite.

PARASITE. *G. H. O. Volger*, 1854, Pogg. Ann., xcii, 86 (Parasit), because formed as a parasite at the expense of the original mineral. The plumose interior of certain crystals of boracite, the result of alteration.

PARASTILBITE. *W. S. v. Waltershausen*, 1853, Walt. Vul., 251 (Parastilbit), f. *παρά*, 'near,' and stilbite, because near epistilbite, of which it is an obs. syn.

PARASTITE. Error for parastilbite.

PARATHORITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1857, Saep. Min., 287, f. *παρά*, 'near,' and thorite, because it resembles it. Only separated from thorite on account of an erroneous determination of its crystalline form.

PARGASITE. *F. v. Steinheil*, 1815, Tasch. Min., ix, (1), 301 (Pargasit), f. Pargas, Finland, its locality. A var. of hornblende, occurring in green or bluish crystals.

PARISITE. *L. di Medici-Spada*, 1845, Ann. Ch. Pharm., liii, 147 (Parisit), after J. J. Paris, its discoverer. A fluo-carbonate of the cerium metals, found in brownish-yellow crystals.

PAROLIGOCLASE. *E. E. Schmid*, [1880, Jenaer Denkschriften, ii, (4), 283-375], 1881, Jahrb. Min., i, 78 (Paroligoklas), f. *παρά*, 'near,' and

oligoclase, because very near it. A very doubtful mineral, having the composition of oligoclase.

PAROPHITE. *T. S. Hunt*, 1852, *Geol. Surv. Can.*, 95, f. *παρά*, 'near,' and ophite, alluding to its resemblance to serpentine. A substance similar to dysyntribite, but considered a rock rather than a mineral.

PARROT-COAL. A popular name for a var. of cannel-coal, because it emits a crackling noise when burning.

PARTSCHIN. See partschinite.

PARTSCHINITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1848 (read 1847), *Haid. Ber.*, iii, 440 (Partschin), in honor of Prof. P. Partsch, of Vienna. A rare silicate of aluminum, iron and magnesium, found in very small crystals in auriferous sand.

PARTSCHITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1853, *A. J. S.*, 2d, xv, 366, after Prof. P. Partsch, in recognition of his study of meteorites. A very doubtful compound of iron, nickel, magnesium and phosphorus, found in a meteorite.

PARTZITE. *A. Arents*, 1867, *A. J. S.*, 2d, xliii, 362, in honor of Dr. A. F. W. Partz. A hydrous oxide of antimony, containing oxide of copper and other bases.

PASSAUTE. *C. F. Naumann*, 1855, *Naum. Min.*, 305 (Passaut), because from near Passau, Bavaria. A var. of wernerite, also called porcelain-spar.

PASSYTE. *E. Marchand*, 1874, *Ann. Ch. Phys.*, 5th, i, 392, in honor of A. Passy. An impure var. of quartz, found in white, earthy masses.

PASTREITE. — *Norman*, 1866, *Nied. Ges. Bonn*, 17 (Pastreit), in honor of Prest. Pastré, of Marseilles, France. A ferric sulphate, near ralmondite.

PASTERERITE. Error for pastreite.

PATERAITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1856, *Geol. Reich. Jahrb.*, vii, 196 (Paterait), after A. Patera, who first examined it. A somewhat doubtful molybdate of cobalt; an amorphous, black mineral.

PATRINITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1845, *Haid. Handb.*, 568 (Patrinit), after E. L. M. Patrin, who had examined it. An obs. syn. of aikinite.

PATTERSONITE. *I. Lea*, 1867, *Acad. Nat. Sci. Proc.*, 45, after Johnson Patterson, owner of the farm adjoining the one on which it was found. A micaceous mineral closely allied to thuringite, but never fully described.

PAULITE. *A. G. Werner*, 1812 (not published), 1815, *Hoff. Min.*, ii, (2), 143 (Paulit), f. St. Paul Isl., Labrador, its locality. A syn. of hypersthene.

PAUSSAUTE. Error for passaute.

PAZITE. See pacite.

PEACH. Of uncertain derivation. A name for chlorite, used by Cornish miners.

PEACOCK-COAL. An early name for iridescent coal.

PEACOCK-COPPER. An early name for bornite, alluding to its beautiful iridescent coloring.

PEACOCK-ORE. A miners' name for ores of copper showing an iridescent tarnish, including bornite and chalcopyrite.

PEALITE. *F. M. Endlich*, 1873, *Hayd. Surv.* 6th Rept., 153, after Dr. A. C. Peal, its discoverer. A var. of geyserite, containing a very small per cent of water.

PEA-ORE. See bean-ore.

PEARL-MICA. *F. Mohs*, 1820, *Mohs Char.*, 53, f. its appearance. An obs. syn. of margarite.

PEARL-SINTER. *G. Santi*, [1795, *Santi Voy.*, 124], 1801, *Reuss Min.*, (2), i, 243 (*Perlsinter*), alluding to its appearance. A syn. of florite (siliceous sinter).

PEARL-SPAR. An early name for crystallized dolomite showing a pearly lustre, including also some ankerite.

PEA-STONE. See pisolite.

PECKHAMITE. *J. L. Smith*, 1880, *A. J. S.*, 3d, xx, 136, after Prof. S. F. Peckham, to whom the author 'was indebted for every facility for examining it.' A greenish-yellow silicate of iron and magnesium, found in meteoric iron.

PECTOLITE. *F. v. Kobell*, 1828, *Arch. Ges. Nat.*, xiii, 385 (*Pectolith*), f. *πηκτός*, 'well put together,' alluding to its structure, and *λίθος*. Hydrous silicate of calcium and sodium, found in aggregations of acicular crystals, often showing a radiated form.

PEGANITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1830, *Jour. Ch. Ph.*, ix, 308 (*Peganit*), f. *πήγῃνον*, 'rue,' in allusion to its color. Hydrous phosphate of aluminum, found in green incrustations on quartz.

PELAGITE. *A. H. Church*, 1876, *Min. Mag.*, i, 52, f. *πέλαγος*, 'the sea,' because coming from the deep-sea bottom. A name given to certain manganese nodules obtained in deep-sea soundings.

PELAGONITE. Error for palagonite.

PELAGOSITE. *K. Moser*, 1878, *Min. Mitth.*, i, 174 (*Pelagosit*), because found on the island of Pelagosa. A thin, dark-colored incrustation on dolomite, consisting essentially of calcium carbonate, probably produced by the action of sea-water.

PELE'S HAIR. From *Ranoho o Pelè*, 'hair of Pelè,' the goddess of the volcano Kilauea, 1849, *Dana Geol. Pacif.*, 200, in allusion to its volcanic origin. Volcanic glass occurring in hair-like shapes.

PELHAMINE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1876, *Shep. Cont. Min.*, 3, f. Pelham, Mass., its locality. A doubtful silicate of iron and magnesium, closely resembling serpentine.

PELHAMITE. *J. P. Cooke* and *F. A. Gooch*, 1875, *A. J. S.*, 3d, x, 309. A var. of jefferisite from Pelham, Mass.

PELICANITE. *A. Ouchakoff*, 1858, *Acad. St. Pet. Bull.*, xvi, 129. No derivation given. An obs. syn. of cimolite.

PELIOM. *A. G. Werner*, 1818, *Hoff. Min.*, iv, (2), 117, f. *πελίωμα*, 'livid,' in allusion to its grayish-blue color. A syn. of iolite.

PELOCONITE. *G. F. Richter*, 1831, *Pogg. Ann.*, xxi, 591 (*Pelokonit*), f. *πελός*, 'dark-colored,' and *κόκκινος*, 'dust,' alluding to its color and structure. A brownish-black var. of lampadite.

PELOSIDERITE. *F. Zirkel*, 1885, *Naum. Min.*, 457 (*Pelosiderit*), f. *πελός*, 'dark-colored,' and *σιδηρός*, 'iron,' referring to its color and composition. A syn. of oligonite.

PENCALITE. Error for pentacite.

PENCATITE. *F. Roth*, 1851, *Zt. Geol.*, iii, 140 (*Pencatit*), in honor of Count J. Marzari-Pencati. A syn. of predazzite.

PENCIL-STONE. A popular name for pyrophyllite, because slate pencils are made from it.

PENFIELDITE. *F. A. Genth*, 1892, *A. J. S.*, 3d, xlv, 260, in honor of Prof. S. L. Penfield. Chloride of lead, formed by the action of sea-water on the ancient slags of Laurium, Greece.

PENNINE. See penninite.

PENNINITE. *J. Fröbel* and *H. Schweizer*, 1840, *Pogg. Ann.*, 1, 523 (*Pennin*), f. the Pennine Alps, its locality. Hydrous silicate of aluminum, iron and magnesium, occurring in crystals of various colors and closely related to clinocllore.

PENNITE. *R. Hermann*, 1849, *Jour. Pk. Ch.*, xlvii, 13 (*Pennit*), because found in Pennsylvania. A var. of hydrodolomite colored green by nickel.

PENTACLASITE. *J. F. L. Hausmann*, 1813, *Haus. Min.*, ii, 687 (*Pentaklasit*), f. *πέντε*, 'five,' and *κλάειν*, 'to break,' because it was thought to cleave in five directions. An obs. syn. of pyroxene.

PENTLANDITE. *A. Dufrénoy*, 1856, *Duf. Min.*, ii, 549, after J. B. Pentland, who first brought it to notice. Sulphide of nickel and iron, of a light bronze-yellow color.

PENWITHITE. *J. H. Collins*, 1878, *Min. Mag.*, ii, 91, f. Penwith, Cornwall, Eng., its locality. Hydrous silicate of manganese, of a yellowish or reddish-brown color.

PEPLOLITE. *C. P. Carlsson*, 1857, *Vet. Ak. Stock. Oefv.*, xiv,

241 (Peplolit), f. πέπλος, 'a covering,' because the altered material forms a covering over the unaltered part, and λίθος. One of the names given to altered iolite.

PEPONITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1832, Breit. Char., 112 (Peponit), f. πέπων, 'soft,' probably because not so hard as some similar minerals. Not sufficiently described for identification, perhaps tremolite.

PERCYLITE. *H. J. Brooke*, 1850, Phil. Mag., 3d, xxxvi, 131, after Dr. John Percy, who analyzed it, and λίθος. A sky-blue oxy-chloride of lead and copper.

PERICLASE. See periclasite.

PERICLASITE. *A. Scacchi*, 1841 (read 1840), Scac. Min., 23, Periclasia), f. περι and κλάσις, alluding to its very perfect cleavage. Magnesium oxide, occurring in white grains, with a perfect cubical cleavage.

PERICLINE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1823, Breit. Char., 273 (Periklin), f. περικλίνης, 'sloping on all sides,' because of the great inclination between the terminal and the lateral faces. A var. of albite, found in large, opaque white crystals.

PERIDOT. Of uncertain derivation. An early name for chrysolite, still used in France.

Yellowish-green tourmaline from Brazil and Ceylon is also called peridot.

PERISTERITE. *T. Thomson*, 1843, Phil. Mag., 3d, xxii, 189, f. περιστέρα, 'the pigeon,' because its colors resemble those seen on the neck of a pigeon. An iridescent var. of albite.

PERLIMONITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1857, Shep. Min. Supp., p. vi., f. πέρ, and limonite. The hydrated peroxide of iron deposited by chalybeate springs.

PEROFSKITE. *G. Rosé*, 1839, Pogg. Ann., xlviii, 558 (Perowskit), in honor of — von Perovski. Titanate of calcium, occurring in brownish or black, isometric crystals.

PEROWSKYN. *N. Nordenskiöld*, 1835, Pogg. Ann., xxxvi, 473 (Perowskin), in honor of — von Perovski, a Russian mineralogist. An obs. syn. of triphylite.

PERSBERGITE. *L. J. Igelström*, 1883, Vet. Ak. Stock. Oefv., xi, 91, f. Persberg, Sweden, its locality. An alteration product of nephelite, found in red or grayish-green, bladed crystals.

PERTHITE. *T. Thomson*, 1832, Shep. Min., (1), 232, f. Perth. Ontario, its locality. An interlamination of orthoclase and albite, at first considered a distinct var. of orthoclase.

PESILLITE. *J. J. N. Huot*, 1841, Huot Min., i, 239, f. Pesillo,

Piedmont, its locality. A manganese mineral produced by the alteration of rhodonite, its loss of silica being almost complete.

PETALITE. *B. J. d'Andrada*, 1800, *All. Jour. Chem.*, iv, 36 (Petalit), f. *πέταλον*, 'a leaf,' in allusion to its cleavage. Silicate of aluminum and lithium, found in colorless or grayish crystals and cleavable masses.

PETROLENE. *J. B. Boussingault*, 1836, *Jour. Pk. Ch.*, ix, 282 (Petrolën). An oil similar to petroleum, obtained from bitumen and announced as the liquid ingredient of all asphalt.

PETROLEUM. *G. Agricola*, 1546, *Agric.*, 229, f. *petra*, 'rock,' and *oleum*, 'oil.' Mineral (rock) oil, the well-known source of kerosene.

PETROSILEX. An early name for compact feldspar, now considered a rock and called felsite.

PETTKOITE. *A. Paulingi*, 1867, *Jahrb. Min.*, 458 (Pettkoit), in honor of J. von Pettko. Acid sulphate of iron, probably identical with voltaite.

PETZITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1845, *Haid. Handb.*, 556 (Petzit), after W. Petz, who had earlier called it tellursilber. Telluride of silver, containing a variable amount of gold.

PFÄFFITE. *J. J. N. Huot*, 1841, *Huot Min.*, i, 192, after Dr. C. H. Pfaff, who had earlier called it Bleischimmer, 1819, *Jour. Ch. Ph.*, xxvii, 1. An obs. syn. of jamesonite.

Also used by — *Adam*, 1869, *Adam Tab.*, 37. A syn. of bindheimite.

PHÄACTINITE. *G. A. Bertels*, 1874, *Berz. Jahres.*, 1267 (Phäctinit), probably from *φαίνεσθαι* and *ἀκρίς*, *-ίτιος*, 'to show rays,' in allusion to its structure. A decomposition product of amphibole, near delessite.

PHACELITE. See phacellite.

PHACELLITE. *E. Scacchi*, 1888, *Nap. Ac. Rend.*, 486 (Facellita), f. *φάκελλος*, (for *φάκελος*), 'a bundle,' alluding to the fagot-like shape of its crystals. *C. Hintze* writes it phacelite, 1889, *Hintze Min.*, ii, 96. A syn. of kaliophillite.

PHACOLITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1836, *Jahrb. Min.* 653 (Phakolit), f. *φακός*, 'a bean,' alluding to the shape of its crystals, and *λίθος*. A colorless var. of chabazite, found in crystals so highly modified as to have a lenticular shape.

PHÆSTINE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1823, *Breit. Char.*, 180 (Phästina), probably f. *φαιστός*, 'illustrious, shining,' in allusion to its lustre. An altered bronzite resembling schiller spar.

PHARMACHOLZITE. Error for pharmacochalzite.

PHARMACOCHALCITE. *J. F. L. Hausmann*, 1813, Haus. Min., iii, 1042 (Pharmakochalzit), f. *φάρμακον*, 'poison,' and *χαλκός*, 'copper,' because a compound of arsenic and copper. An obs. syn. of olivenite.

PHARMACOCHALZITE. See pharmacochalcite.

PHARMACOLITE. *D. L. G. Karsten*, 1800, Karst. Tab., 75 (Pharmacolith, f. *φάρμακον*, 'poison,' because it contains so much arsenic, and *λίθος*. Hydrous arsenate of calcium, found in acicular, silky, fibrous masses, white or slightly tinged with gray or red.

PHARMACOSIDERITE. *J. F. L. Hausmann*, 1813, Haus. Min., iii, 1065 (Pharmakosiderit), f. *φάρμακον*, 'poison,' and *σιδηρός*, 'iron,' because a compound of arsenic and iron. Hydrous arsenate of iron, found in various shades of green, red or yellow, usually in minute crystals.

PHENACITE. *N. Nordenskiöld*, 1833, Vet. Ak. Stock., 160 (Phenakit), f. *φέναξι-ακός*, 'a cheat,' because it had been mistaken for quartz. Silicate of glucinum, found in brilliant, transparent crystals.

PHENGITE. *H. F. Link*, 1810, Ges. Nat. Berl. Mag., iv, (3), 227 (Phengit), f. *φέγγος*, 'lustre,' alluding to its brilliant appearance. The actual species intended is not positively known. It has been referred to topaz, aquamarine and anhydrite. *A. Breithaupt*, 1841, Breit. Handb., ii, 398, uses it as a genus name under mica. *F. v. Kobell*, 1853, Kob. Taf., 62, confines the name to muscovite, of which it is now an obs. syn.

PHILADELPHITE. *H. C. Lewis*, 1880, Acad. Nat. Sci. Proc., 313, f. Philadelphia, its locality. A brownish-red, micaceous mineral, closely related to jefferisite.

PHILLIPITE. *I. Domeyko*, 1876, Min. Chili App. 5, 38. Hydrous sulphate of iron and copper, found in blue masses, resulting from the decomposition of chalcopyrite.

PHILLIPSINE. Variant of phillipsite (Beudant).

PHILLIPSITE. *A. Levy*, 1825, Ann. Phil., 2d, x, 362, in honor of Wm. Phillips. Hydrous silicate of aluminum, calcium and potassium, found usually in white, cruciform crystals.

Also used by *F. S. Beudant*, 1832, Beud. Min., ii, 411, after R. Phillips, who had analyzed it. A syn. of bornite.

PHLOGOPITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1841, Breit. Handb., ii, 398 (Phlogopit), f. *φλογ-ωπός*, 'fiery,' in allusion to its fiery-red color, and to the color it exhibits when heated in the blowpipe flame. Silicate of magnesium, aluminum and potassium, one of the mica group, often of a copper-red color.

PHENICITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1845, Haid. Handb., 504 (Phönicit), abbreviated from phenicochroite, of which it is an obs. syn.

PHENICOCHROITE. *E. F. Glocker*, 1839, Glock. Min., 612

(Phönikochroit), f. *φοῖνιξ*, -*ικος*, 'purple-red,' and *χρoια*, 'color,' in allusion to its color. Basic chromate of lead, found in brilliant, red, tabular crystals.

PHÆSTINE. Variant of phæstine.

PHOLERITE. *J. Guillemin*, 1825, *Ann. des M.*, xi, 489, f. *φολῖς*, 'a scale,' in allusion to its structure. Hydrous silicate of aluminum, occurring in aggregations of minute, pearly scales, now classed with kaolinite.

PHOLIDOLITE. *G. Nordenskiöld*, 1890, *Geol. För. Förh.*, xii, 348 (Folidolit), f. *φολῖς*, -*ιδος*, 'a scale,' in allusion to its structure, and *λίθος*. Hydrous silicate of aluminum, magnesium and potassium, found in aggregations of minute, crystalline scales.

PHONITE. *G. E. Keyser*, [1834, *Min. Samm. Berg.*, 65], 1837, *Glock. Jahres.* for 1835, 191 (Phonit), perhaps f. *φωνή*, 'a sound,' because it gives a ringing sound when struck. An obs. name for yellowish-brown, transparent elæolite.

PHOSGENITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1820, *Breit. Char.*, 14 (Phosgen-spath), f. phosgen, the old name of carbon oxychloride, because it contains carbon, oxygen and chlorine. Chloro-carbonate of lead, occurring in brilliant, white or yellow crystals.

PHOSPHAMMITE. Variant of phosphammonite.

PHOSPHAMMONITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1852, *Shep. Min.*, 67, f. its composition. Phosphate of ammonia, found in crystals in guano.

PHOSPHOCERITE. *H. Watts*, 1850 (read 1849), *Jour. Chem. Soc.*, ii, 131, f. its composition. Near cryptolite, if not identical with it.

PHOSPHOCHALCITE. Variant of phosphorochalcite.

PHOSPHOCHROMITE. *R. Hermann*, 1870, *Jour. Pk. Ch.*, i, 447 (Phosphochromit), because it contains both phosphoric acid and chromium. A var. of vauquelinite.

Also used by *C. U. Shepard*, 1877, *Shep. Cont. Min.*, 7, for a hypothetical phosphate of chromium, supposed to be the coloring matter of elroquite.

PHOSPHOLITE. *R. Kirwan*, 1794, *Kirw. Min.*, i, 128, f. phosphorus and *λίθος*. An obs. syn. of phosphorite.

PHOSPHORGUMMITE. *R. Hermann*, 1859, *Jour. Pk. Ch.*, lxxvi, 327 (Phosphor-Gummit). A gummit containing phosphorus.

PHOSPHORITE. *R. Kirwan*, 1794, *Kirw. Min.*, i, 129, f. phosphorus, because it contains it. An early syn. of apatite, now used only for a compact, radiated var. from Spain.

PHOSPHOROCHALCITE. *E. F. Glocker*, 1831, *Glock. Min.*, 847 (Phosphorochalcit), f. Phosphor; and *χαλκός*, 'copper,' alluding to its composition. A syn. of pseudomalachite.

PHOSPHOSIDERITE. *W. Bruhns and K. Busz*, 1890, *Zt. Kryst.*, xvii, 555 (Phosphosiderit), f. Phosphor, and *σιδηρος*, 'iron.' Hydrous phosphate of iron, found in transparent, red, prismatic crystals.

PHOSPHURANYLITE. *F. A. Genth*, 1879, *A. J. S.*, 3d, xviii, 153, f. its composition, and *λιθος*. Hydrous phosphate of uranium, occurring as a yellow, pulverulent incrustation.

PHOSPHYTTRITE. *E. J. Chapman*, 1843, *Chap. Min.*, 83, because it contains phosphoric acid and yttria. An obs. syn. of xenotime.

PHOTICITE. *E. F. Germar*, 1819, *Jour. Ch. Ph.*, xxvi, 116 (Photicit), perhaps f. *φωτίζειν*, 'to enlighten,' in allusion to the use of manganese in decolorizing glass. A var. of rhodonite, altered by the absorption of carbon dioxide.

PHOTIZITE. Variant of photicite.

PHOTOLITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1832, *Breit. Char.*, 131 (Photolith), f. *φῶς*, *φωτός*, 'light,' because it phosphoresces by friction, and *λίθος*. A genus name including pectolite and wollastonite.

PHYLLITE. *T. Thomson*, 1828, *Ann. Lyc. N. Y.*, iii, 47, f. *φύλλον*, 'a leaf,' in allusion to its structure. A syn. of otrelite.

PHYLLORETIN. *J. G. Forchhammer*, [1839, *Kong. Dan. Vid. Sels.*], 1840, *Jour. Pk. Ch.*, xx, 459, f. *φύλλον*, 'a leaf,' and *ρητίνη*, 'resin,' from its structure. A resin near fichtelite, obtained from pine wood preserved in peat beds.

PHYSALITE. *A. G. Werner*, 1818, *Hoff. Min.*, iv, (2), 115 (Physalith). A contraction of pyrophyssalith. An obs. syn. of topaz.

PHYTOCOLLITE. *H. C. Lewis*, 1881, *Am. Phil. Soc.*, xx, 117, f. *φῦτον*, 'a plant,' and *κόλλᾱ*, 'glue, jelly.' A name suggested for certain jelly-like hydrocarbons found in peat.

PIAUZITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1844, *Pogg. Ann.*, lxii, 275 (Piauzit), f. Piauze, Austria, its locality. A hydrocarbon similar in composition to asphaltum, but slaty in structure and with a very high melting point.

PICITE. *A. Nies*, [1880, *Ber. d. oberhessische Gesellschaft*, xix], 1881, *Jahrb. Min.*, i, 116, because it closely resembles *A. Breithaupt's* *Picites resinaceus*, 1847, *Breit. Handb.*, iii, 897, f. *pix*, *picis*, 'pitch,' alluding to its appearance. Hydrous phosphate of iron, found in amorphous, thin, dark brown coatings.

PICKERINGITE. *A. A. Hayes*, 1844, *A. J. S.*, xlvi, 360, in honor of John Pickering, President of the American Academy. Hydrous sulphate of aluminum and magnesium, found in masses of silky, white fibres.

PICNOTROPE. See pycnotrope.

PICOLITE. Error for picotite.

PICOTITE. *J. G. F. v. Charpentier*, 1812, Jour. des M., xxxii, 330, after Picot de la Peyrouse, who had described it. A var. of spinel containing chromium.

PICRANALCIME. *J. Meneghini* and *E. Bechi*, 1852, A. J. S., 2d, xiv, 62, f. *πικρός*, 'bitter,' and analcime, because it is a var. of analcime containing magnesia (see picrolite).

PICRITE. *A. Brongniart*, 1807, Brong. Min., i, 230, f. *πικρός*, 'bitter,' because it contains magnesia (see picrolite). An obs. syn. of dolomite, bitter-spar.

PICROALLUMOGENE. *G. Roster*, [1876, Boll. Com. Geol., No. 7, 297], 1877, Jahrb. Min., 531, f. *πικρός*, 'bitter,' and allumogene, because similar to allumogene (alunogen), but containing magnesia (see picrolite). A pinkish-white sulphate of aluminum and magnesium, near pickeringite.

PICROEPIDOTE. *A. Damour* and *A. Des Cloizeaux*, 1883, Bull. Soc. Min., vi, 26 (picro-épidote), f. *πικρός*, 'bitter' (see picrolite), and epidote. A magnesian var. of epidote.

PICROFLUTE. *A. E. Arppe*, 1861 (read 1859), Soc. Sci. Fenn., vi, 582, f. *πικρός*, 'bitter' (see picrolite), and fluor, because it contains both magnesia and fluorine. A doubtful species, perhaps a mixture of fluo-rite with a silicate of magnesium.

PICROLINE. Variant of picrolite.

PICROLITE. *J. F. L. Hausmann*, 1808, Moll Jahrb. Efem., iv, 401 (Picrolit), f. *πικρός*, 'bitter,' because it is a stone containing magnesia, and *λίθος*. Salts of magnesia are frequently bitter, hence *πικρός* has often been used in forming the names of magnesian minerals. A fibrous or columnar var. of serpentine.

PICROMERIDE. See picromerite.

PICROMERITE. *A. Scacchi*, 1855, Scac. Vesuv., 192 (Picromeride), f. *πικρός*, 'bitter,' and *μερίς*, -*ιδος*, 'a part,' because it contains magnesia (see picrolite). Sulphate of magnesium and potassium, found in white crystals and crystalline crusts.

PICROPHARMACOLITE. *Fr. Stromeyer*, 1819, Ann. d. Phys., lxi, 185 (Picropharmacolit), f. *πικρός*, 'bitter' (see picrolite), and pharmacolite. A var. of pharmacolite, containing magnesium.

PICROPHYLL. *L. F. Svanberg*, 1839, Pogg. Ann., i, 662, f. *πικρός*, 'bitter' (see picrolite), and *φύλλον*, 'a leaf,' in allusion to its composition and appearance. A foliated mineral containing magnesium, produced from the alteration of pyroxene.

PICROSMINE. *W. Haidinger*, 1824, Mohs Grund., ii, 666 (Pikrosmin), f. *πικρός*, 'bitter' (see picrolite), and *ὄσμή*, 'odor,' alluding to its

bitter and argillaceous odor when moistened. A doubtful, greenish-white or gray, hydrous silicate of magnesium.

PICROTANITE. See picrotitanite.

PICROTEPHROITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1868, *Dana Min.*, 259, f. *πικρός*, 'bitter' (see picrolite), and tephroite. A var. of tephroite containing much magnesia.

PICROTHOMSONITE. *J. Meneghini* and *E. Becht*, 1852, *A. J. S.*, 2d, xiv, 63, f. *πικρός*, 'bitter' (see picrolite), and thomsonite. Similar to thomsonite, but with the soda replaced by magnesia.

PICROTITANITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1868, *Dana Min.*, 144 (Picrotanite) (error?), f. *πικρός*, 'bitter' (see picrolite), and titanite. A var. of titanite (ilmenite), containing magnesium.

PICTITE. *J. C. Delamétherie*, 1797, *Delam. T. T.*, ii, 282, after Prof. M. A. Pictet, who had described it. An obs. syn. of titanite.

PIDDINGTONITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1860, *K. Ak. Wien*, xli, 251 (Piddingtonit), after H. Piddington, who had described it. The ash-gray mass of a meteorite found at Shalka, India.

PIEDMONTITE. *A. Kenngott*, 1853, *Kenng. Min.*, 75 (Piemontit), f. Piemonte (Piedmont), its locality. Silicate of aluminum, manganese, iron and calcium, called often manganese epidote.

PIGOTITE. *J. F. W. Johnston*, 1840, *Phil. Mag.*, 3d, xvii, 382, after Rev. M. Pigot, who assisted in its discovery. A salt of alumina with so-called *mudescous acid*, said to be the result of the action of wet vegetation on granite.

PIHLITE. *N. G. Sefström*, 1839, *Vet. Ak. Stock.*, 155 (Pihlit), after A. Pihl, a Swedish mine-director. Hydrous silicate of aluminum and other bases, resembling white mica, perhaps pseudomorphous after spodumene.

PILARITE. *D. M. Kramberger*, 1880, *Zt. Kryst.*, v, 260 (Pilarit), in honor of Prof. G. Pilar. A var. of chrysocolla, containing much alumina.

PILINITE. *A. v. Lasaulx*, 1876, *Jahrb. Min.*, 358 (Pilinit), f. *πίλιος*, 'made of felt,' in allusion to its structure. Hydrous silicate of calcium and aluminum, found in felt-like masses resembling asbestos.

PILOLITE. *M. F. Heddle*, 1878, *Min. Mag.*, ii, 206, f. *πίλος*, 'felt,' in allusion to its structure, and *λίθος*. A name given to certain minerals previously called mountain-cork and mountain leather.

PILSENITE. *A. Kenngott*, 1853, *Kenng. Min.*, 121 (Pilsenit), f. Deutsch-Pilsen, Hungary, its locality. An obs. syn. of wehrlite.

PIMELITE. *D. L. G. Karsten*, 1800, *Karst. Tab.*, 28 (Pimelit), f. *πιμελής*, 'fat,' in allusion to its appearance. Hydrous silicate of alumi-

num, iron, nickel and magnesium, of an apple-green color and greasy lustre.

Also used by *C. Schmidt*, 1844, *Pogg. Ann.*, lxi, 388 (Pimelit). A syn. of alipite.

PINAKIOLITE. *G. Flink*, 1890, *Zt. Kryst.*, xviii, 361 (Pinakiolit), f. *πίνακιον*, 'a small tablet,' because it occurs in small, tabular crystals, and *λίθος*. Borate of manganese and magnesium, found in brilliant, black, metallic crystals.

PINGUITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1829, *Jour. Ch. Ph.*, lv, 303 (Pinguít), f. pingue, 'fat,' from its appearance. A var. of chloropal, of oil-green color and the consistency of soap.

PINITE. *D. L. G. Karsten*, 1800, *Karst. Tab.*, 28 (Pinit), f. the Pini mine, near Schneeberg, Saxony, its locality. Hydrous silicate of aluminum and potassium, resulting from the alteration of iolite, spodumene and other minerals, and having various crystalline forms in consequence. It has the composition of muscovite, of which it is sometimes regarded as a compact variety.

PINITOID. *A. Knop*, 1859, *Jahrb. Min.*, 558. A rock similar to pinite, whence its name.

PINNOITE. *H. Staute*, 1884, *Deut. Ch. Ges. Ber.*, xvii, 1584 (Pinnoít), in honor of Oberbergrath — Pinno. Hydrous borate of magnesium, found in yellow or green, fibrous masses.

PIOTINE. *L. F. Swanberg*, 1841, *Pogg. Ann.*, liv, 267 (Piotin), f. *πίοτης*, 'fat,' from its greasy lustre. An obs. syn. of saponite.

PIPE-STONE. The red clay used for pipes by the American Indians of the Northwest, called also catlinite.

PISANITE. *A. Kenngott*, 1860, *Kenng. Ueb. for 1859*, 10 (Pisanit), after F. Pisani, who described it. Sulphate of iron and copper, occurring in concretionary forms of a bright blue color

PISOLITE. From *pisum*, 'the pea,' and *λίθος*. An early name for limestone when made up of concretions of the size of small peas.

PISSASPHALT. See pittasphalt.

PISSITE. *J. C. Delamétherie*, 1795, *Delam. T. T.*, iii, 461, f. *πισσᾶ*, 'pitch,' alluding to its appearance. An obs. syn. of both semiopal and pitchstone, which had not then been separated.

PISSOPHANE. See pissophanite.

PISSOPHANITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1830, *Breit. Uib.*, 27 (Pissophan), f. *πισσᾶ*, 'pitch,' and *φαίνεσθαι*, 'to appear,' because pitch-like in appearance. Hydrous sulphate of iron and aluminum, of greenish color and stalactitic structure.

PISTACITE. *A. G. Werner*, 1804, *Ludw. Min.*, ii, 209 (Pistazit), f.

πιστάκια, 'the pistachio nut,' in allusion to its color. An obs. syn. of epidote.

PISTOMESITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1847, Pogg. Ann., lxx, 148 (Pistomesit), f. πιστος, 'true,' and μέσος, 'the middle,' because considered to be the exact mean between magnesite and siderite. The var. of mesitite which contains least magnesium and most iron.

PITCH-BLENDE. *A. Cronstedt*, 1758, Crons. Min., 186 (Pechblende), f. its appearance. A syn. of uraninite.

PITCH-COAL. *A. G. Werner*, 1789, Berg. Jour., i, 380 (Pechkohle), f. its appearance. An early name for brown coal or jet.

PITCH-ORE. See pitchy copper ore.

Also a syn. of pitch-blende.

PITCHSTONE. An early name (Pechstein) used by German writers for amorphous felsite which has a pitchy lustre. Some opal and other minerals were also included.

PITCHY COPPER ORE. An early name (Pecherz) for a dark colored oxide of copper which looks like pitch.

PITCHY IRON ORE. *D. L. G. Karsten*, 1808, Karst. Tab., 66 (Eisenpecherz), f. its appearance. An obs. syn. of pitticite.

This name (Eisenpecherz) was also used by *F. Mohs*, 1804, in his Null's Mineralienkabinet, iii, 428, as a syn. of triplite.

PITKARANDITE. See pitkarautite.

PITKARANTITE. *Th. Scheerer*, 1854, Pogg. Ann., xciii, 100 (Pitkarandit), f. Pitkäranto, Finland, its locality. An altered pyroxene near pyrrholite.

PITKERINGITE. Error for pickeringite.

PITTASPHALT. *Dioscorades*, about 50, Dioscor., Lib. i, Cap. 100, 54 (Πιτ-άσφαλτος), *Pliny*, 77, Pliny Hist., Bk. 24, 25 (pissasphaltus). A name for the more viscid varieties intermediate between petroleum and bitumen.

PITTICITE. *J. F. L. Hausmann*, 1813, Haus. Min., i, 285 (Pittizit), f. πῖττᾱ, 'pitch,' because it was earlier called pitch-ore. Hydrous sulph-arsenate of iron, found in yellowish, reddish and brownish reniform masses.

Also used by *F. S. Beudant*, 1824, Beud. Min., 447 (Pittizite). A syn. of glockerite, dropped because of its earlier use.

PITTINITE. *R. Hermann*, 1859, Jour. Pk. Ch., lxxvi, 332 (Pittinerz), f. *A. Breithaupt's* Pittin-Erz, 1832, Breit. Char., 218, f. πῖττᾱ, 'pitch,' because earlier included under the name Uranpecherz. A black var. of gummite.

PLACODINE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1841, Pogg. Ann., liii, 631 (Plako-

din), f. *πλακωδης*, 'flat,' in allusion to the tabular form of its crystals. Arsenide of nickel, now considered as probably a furnace product.

PLAGIOCITRITE. *S. Singer*, 1879, *Sing. Inaug.*, 13 (*Plagiocitrit*), f. *πλάγιος*, 'inclined,' and *κιτρον*, 'yellow,' from its crystallization and color. Hydrous sulphate of aluminum and other bases, found in monoclinic or triclinic, yellow crystals.

PLAGIOCLASE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1847, *Breit. Handb.*, iii, 492, f. *πλάγιος*, 'oblique,' and *κλᾶν*, 'to cleave,' because its two principal cleavages are not at right angles to each other. A general name, including several triclinic feldspars.

PLAGIONITE. *G. Rosé*, 1833, *Pogg. Ann.*, xxviii, 421 (*Plagionit*), f. *πλάγιος*, 'inclined,' because of its crystallization. Sulph-antimonide of lead, occurring in grayish-black, monoclinic crystals.

PLANERITE. *R. Hermann*, 1862, *Soc. Nat. Mosc. Bull.*, xxxv, (3), 240, after Mine Director Plauer, who discovered it. Hydrous phosphate of aluminum, perhaps an impure var. of wavellite.

PLASMA. Probably f. *πλάσμα*, 'something moulded or imitated,' perhaps because it was used for intaglios. A green, spotted var. of sub-translucent quartz, nearly like heliotrope.

PLASTER-STONE. A popular name for gypsum, referring to its use when burned and ground.

PLATINIRIDIUM. *L. F. Stanberg*, 1834, *Berz. Jahres.*, xv, 205. A syn. of native iridium, which always contains some platinum.

PLATINUM. *A. de Ulloa*, [1748, *Relac. Hist.*, Bk. 6, Chap. 10], *Wm. Brownrigg*, 1750, *Phil. Trans.*, 584, f. 'Platina di Pinto,' its Spanish designation. The metal as a mineral usually called native platinum.

PLATTNERITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1845, *Haid. Handb.*, 504 (*Plattnerite*), after Prof. K. F. Plattner, who had described it. Native peroxide of lead, found in violet-black, globular concretions.

PLENARGYRITE. *F. v. Sandberger*, 1882, *Sand. Unt. Erz.*, i, 97, (*Plenargyrit*), f. *plenus*, 'full,' and *ἄργυρος*, 'silver,' alluding to its composition. Sulphide of silver and bismuth, resembling miargyrite.

PLENGITE. Error for phengite.

PLEONASTE. *R. J. Haüy*, 1801, *Haüy Min.*, iii, 12, f. *πλεοναστος*, 'abundant,' because its crystals exhibit so many different faces. A syn. of ceylonite.

PLEONECTITE. *L. J. Igelström*, 1889, *Geol. För. Förh.*, xi, 210 (*Plonekstit*), f. *πλεονεκτᾶν*, 'to have more,' because more than one antimony mineral was found at the locality. Phosphate of antimony and lead, never fully analyzed.

PLESSITE. *K. v. Reichenbach*, 1861, *Pogg. Ann.*, cxiv, 269 (*Plessit*),

stated to be from *πλέω, πλέσσω*; perhaps in error for *πληρόω, πληρώσω*, 'I fill,' because it was earlier called Fülleisen. That part of certain meteoric irons which forms the ground mass (the filling).

Also used by *J. D. Dana*, 1868, *Dana Min.*, 73, for the var. of gersdorffite analyzed by Franz Pless, whence the name.

PLEURASITE. *L. J. Igelström*, 1889, *Geol. För. Förh.*, xi., 391 (*Pleurasit*), f. *πλευρά*, 'side,' because it forms a band by the side of arsenio-pleite. An arsenide of manganese not yet fully analyzed.

PLEUROCLEASE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1823, *Breit. Char.*, 50 (*Pleuroklas*), f. *πλευρά*, 'side,' and *κλᾶν*, 'to cleave,' because its easiest cleavage is prismatic. An obs. syn. of wagnerite.

PLINIAN. *A. Breithaupt*, 1846, *Pogg. Ann.*, lxi, 430, in honor of Pliny. A syn. of arsenopyrite, the new name being given because it was supposed to be monoclinic.

PLINTHITE. *T. Thomson*, 1836, *Thom. Min.*, i, 323, f. *πλινθος*, 'a brick,' alluding to its color. A brick-red clay from Ireland.

PLOMBGOMME. See plumbogummite

FLOMBIERITE. *G. A. Daubrée*, 1858, *Ann. des M.*, 5th, xlii, 245, f. *Plombières*, France, its locality. Hydrous silicate of calcium, a gelatinous substance which hardens on exposure to the air.

PLUMBAGO. From *plumbum*, 'lead.' Used first as the name of an artificial product from lead ore; later for the ore itself (*galena*), and also for graphite, of which it is now a synonym.

PLUMBALLOPHANE. *L. Bombicci*, [1868, *Soc. It. Nat. Atti*, ix], 1868, *Jahrb. Min.*, 750. A var. of allophane containing a little lead, hence the name.

PLUMBEINE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1863, *Berg. Hüt.*, xxii, 36 (*Plumbein*), f. 'plumbum,' lead. *Galena*, crystallized in hexagonal prisms, which are generally regarded as pseudomorphs after pyromorphite.

PLUMBIODITE. — *Adam*, 1869, *Adam Tab.*, 67, f. its composition. An obs. syn. of schwartzembergite.

PLUMBOBINNITE. *A. Weisbach*, 1880, *Weis. Char.*, 42 (*Plumbobinnit*), f. its composition and its locality, the Binnenthal, Switzerland. A syn. of dufrenoyite.

PLUMBOCALCITE. *J. F. W. Johnston*, 1829, *Ed. Phil. Jour.*, vi, 79, f. its composition. A var. of calcite containing varying proportions of lead carbonate.

PLUMBOCUPRITE. — *Adam*, 1869, *Adam Tab.*, 56. A variant of cuproplumbite.

PLUMBOFERRITE. *L. J. Igelström*, 1881, *Vet. Ak. Stock. Oefv.*, xxxviii, (8), 27 (*Plumboferrit*), f. its composition. Ferrous and ferric

oxides with lead oxide, black in color and having a red streak like hematite.

PLUMBOGUMMITE. *Gillet de Laumont*, 1819, *Berz. Nouv. Syst.*, 283 (Plomb-gomme), f. its composition and appearance. Hydrous phospho aluminate of lead, having a gum-like lustre.

PLUMBOMANGANITE. *J. B. Hannay*, 1877, *Min. Mag.*, i, 152, f. its composition. An uncertain sulphide of manganese and lead.

PLUMBONACRITE. *M. F. Heddle*, 1889, *Min. Mag.*, viii, 203, f. plumbum, 'lead,' and nacre, alluding to its composition and lustre. A syn. of hydrocerussite.

PLUMBORESINITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1837, *Dana Min.*, 230, f. its composition and lustre. An obs. syn. of plumbogummite.

PLUMBOSTANNITE. *A. Raimondi*, 1878, *Min. Pérou*, 187, because it contains lead and tin. Sulph-antimonide of tin, lead and iron.

PLUMBOSTIBNITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1837, *Jour. Pk. Ch.*, x, 442 (Plumbostib), because it contains lead and antimony. An obs. syn. of boulangerite.

PLUMOSE ANTIMONY. An early name for jamesonite, which had been called feather-ore.

PLUMOSITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1845, *Haid. Handb.*, 569 (Plumosit), f. pluma, 'a feather,' from its older name, Federerz. A syn. of jamesonite.

PLUSH-COPPER. A Cornish name for chalcotrichite, probably alluding to its appearance.

POIKILITE. Contracted from poikilopyrite.

POIKILOPYRITE. *E. F. Glocker*, 1839, *Glock. Min.*, 328, f. ποικίλος, 'variegated,' alluding to its color, and pyrite. An obs. syn. of bornite.

POLIANITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1844, *Pogg. Ann.*, lxi, 191 (Polianit), said to be from πολιανός (probably an error for πολιδός), 'gray,' alluding to its color. Manganese dioxide, found in iron-gray, tetragonal crystals.

POLLUCITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1868, *Dana Min.*, 249, f. *A. Breithaupt's* Pollux, 1846, *Pogg. Ann.*, lxi, 439, after Pollux, an associated mineral being named Castor, because the two occur together and resemble each other. Silicate of aluminum and cæsium, found in brilliant, colorless crystals.

POLLUX. See pollucite.

POLYADELPHINE. Variant of polyadelphite.

POLYADELPHITE. *T. Thomson*, 1836, *Thom. Min.*, i, 154, f. πολὺς, 'many,' and ἀδελφός, 'brother,' because it consists of five different silicates united. A brownish-yellow garnet from Franklin, N. J.

POLYARGITE. *L. F. Seanberg*, 1840, Vet. Ak. Stock., 164 (Polyargit), f. πολύς, 'much,' and ἄργιλλος, 'clay,' because it contains much alumina. An altered anorthite, classed under pinite.

POLYARGYRITE. *F. v. Sandberger*, 1869, Jahrb. Min., 310 (Polyargyrit), f. πολύς, 'much,' and ἄργυρος, 'silver,' because of its high percentage of silver. Sulph-antimonide of silver, of iron-black color and metallic lustre.

POLYARSENITE. *L. J. Igelström*, 1885, Bull. Soc. Min., viii, 369, f. πολύς, 'much,' and arsenic, because it contains so much arsenic acid. A syn. of sarkinite.

POLYBASITE. *H. Rosé*, 1829, Pogg. Ann., xv, 573 (Polybasit), f. πολύς, 'much,' and βάσις, 'base,' in allusion to the large amount of the base, sulphuret of silver, as compared with the acids, sulphurets of arsenic and antimony. Sulph-antimonide of silver and copper, found in iron-black crystals.

POLYCHROILITE. *P. C. Weibye*, 1846, Jahrb. Min., 289 (Polychroilith), f. πολύς, 'many,' χροιά, 'color,' and λίθος. An alteration product of iolite, found of several colors.

POLYCHROITE. Variant of polychroilite.

POLYCHROME. *J. F. L. Hausmann*, 1813, Haus. Min., 1089 (Polychrom), f. πολύς, 'many,' and χρώμα, 'color,' because it is found of several different colors. An obs. syn. of pyromorphite.

POLYCRASE. *Th. Scheerer*, 1844, Pogg. Ann., lxi, 480 (Polykras), f. πολύς, 'many,' and κράσις, 'a mixture,' on account of its many constituents. Columbate and titanate of yttrium and other bases.

POLYDYMITE. *H. Laspeyres*, 1876, Jour. Pk. Ch., xiv, 397 (Polydymit), f. πολύς, 'many,' and δίδυμος, 'twin,' alluding to its usual occurrence in polysynthetic twins. Sulphide of nickel, of a light gray color and metallic lustre.

POLYHALITE. *Fr. Stromeyer*, 1818, Gött. Ges. Anz., (3), 2081 (Polyhalit), f. πολύς, 'many,' and ἅλς, 'salt,' because so many salts enter into its composition. Hydrous sulphate of calcium, magnesium and potassium, found in red or yellowish masses.

POLYHALLITE. Error for polyhalite.

POLYHYDRITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1841, Breit. Handb., ii, 334 (Polyhydrit), f. πολύς, 'much,' and ἕδωρ, 'water.' A hydrous silicate of iron, containing nearly thirty per cent of water, whence its name.

POLYLITE. *T. Thomson*, 1836, Thom. Min., i, 495, f. πολύς, 'many,' because it contains so many constituents, and λίθος. A black var. of pyroxene near hudsonite.

POLYLITHIONITE. *J. Lorenzen*, 1884, Zt. Kryst., ix, 251 (Poly-

lithionit), f. πολὺς, 'much,' and lithion, because it contains so much lithium. A var. of zinnwaldite, containing about nine per cent of lithium.

POLYMIGNITE. *J. J. Berzelius*, 1824, Vet. Ak. Stock., 338 (Polymignit), f. πολὺς, 'many,' and μίγνυται, 'to mix,' from the multiplicity of its elements. Columbo-titanate and zirconate of cerium and other bases.

POLYSPHÆRITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1832, Breit. Char., 54 (Polysphärit), f. πολὺς, 'many,' and σφαῖρα, 'a ball,' alluding to its shape. A var. of pyromorphite, usually found in globular and mamillary forms.

POLYTELITE. *E. F. Glocker*, 1847, Glock. Syn., 31 (Polytelit), f. πολὺτελής, 'very valuable,' because a rich silver ore. A somewhat uncertain ore of lead, silver, antimony and sulphur, perhaps an antimonial tetrahedrite.

F. v. Kobell, 1853, Kob. Taf., 10, uses it as a syn. of freibergite.

POLYXEN. *J. F. L. Hausmann*, 1813, Haus. Min., i, 97, f. πολύξενος, 'entertaining many guests,' because so many other metals occur with it. An obs. syn. of platinum.

POONALITE. *H. J. Brooke*, 1831, Phil. Mag., 2d, x, 109, f. Poonah, India, its locality. A syn. of scolecite.

PORCELAIN-CLAY. An early name of kaolinite, on account of its use in the manufacture of porcelain.

PORCELAIN-EARTH. Syn. of porcelain-clay.

PORCELAIN-JASPER. *A. G. Werner*, 1789, Berg. Jour., i, 375 (Porzellanjaspis), f. its appearance. A hard, naturally-baked clay, long considered a var. of jasper.

PORCELAIN-SPAR. *J. N. Fuchs*, 1818, K. Ak. Münch. Denk., vii, 67 (Porzellanspath), because it is the mineral from which porcelain earth (kaolin) was produced by alteration. An obs. syn. of passauite.

PORCELLANITE. *J. T. A. Peithner*, 1794, Kirw. Min., i, 313, A name suggested for porcelain jasper to prevent confusing it with genuine jasper.

Also a syn. of porcelain-spar.

PORCELLOPHITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1868, Dana Min., 464, because it is a porcellaneous var. of serpentine (ophite).

PORPEZITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1850, Dana Min., 550, f. Porpez, Brazil, its locality. A var. of gold, containing palladium.

PORTITE. *J. Meneghini* and *E. Bechi*, 1852, A. J. S., 2d, xiv, 63, in honor of Louis Porte. A white, clay-like mineral, found in radiated masses with a very distinct cleavage.

PORZELLANITE. Variant of porcellanite (porcelain-spar).

POSEPNYTE. *J. v. Schröckinger*, 1877, Geol. Reich. Verh., 128

(Posepny), after F. Posepny, who discovered it. An oxygenated hydrocarbon, found in plates and nodules of a light green color.

POTASH ALUM. See kalinite.

POTASH FELDSPAR. See orthoclase.

POTSTONE. *J. G. Wallerius*, 1747, Wall. Min., 134, (Lapis ollaris), alluding to its use in the manufacture of pots. A syn. of steatite.

POTTERS' ORE. An early name for galena, because used for glazing pottery.

POUCHKINITE. See puschkinite.

POUSCHKINITE. Variant of puschkinite.

POWELLITE. *W. H. Melville*, 1891, A. J. S., 3d, xli, 138, in honor of Maj. J. W. Powell. Molybdate of calcium, containing also calcium tungstate, of yellow color and resinous lustre.

PRASE. From *πράσινον*, 'leek,' in allusion to its color. A very old name for a leek-green var. of translucent quartz.

PRASEM. Variant of prase.

PRASEOLITE. *A. Erdmann*, 1840, Vet. Ak. Stock., 181 (Praseolith), f. *πράσινον*, 'leek,' in allusion to its color, and *λίθος*. An alteration product, of a light green or dark green color.

PRASINCHALZITE. See prasine.

PRASINE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1841, Breit. Handb., ii, 167 (Prasin), f. *πρασινός*, 'leek-green,' alluding to its color. Probably from his earlier generic name, Prasinchalzit, 1830, Breit. Uib., 10. A syn. of pseudomalachite.

PRASOCHROME. *X. Landerer*, 1850, Jahrb. Min., 682 (Prasochrom), f. *πράσινον*, 'leek,' and *χρῶμα*, 'color.' A dull-green incrustation on chromic iron, probably calcite colored by oxide of chromium.

PRASOLITE. *T. Thomson*, 1840, Phil. Mag., 3d, xvii, 416, f. *πράσινον*, 'leek,' in allusion to its color, and *λίθος*. A leek-green, fibrous mineral, probably a var. of chlorite.

PREDAZZITE. *G. P. A. Petzholdt*, [1843, Beit. zur Geogn. von Tyrol, 194], 1845, Haid. Ueb. for 1843, 22 (Predazzit), f. Predazzo, Tyrol, its locality. A rock composed of calcite and brucite, long considered a mineral species.

PREGRATTITE. *L. Liebener*, 1862, Kenng. Ueb. for 1861, 53 (Pregrattit), f. Pregratten, Tyrol, its locality. A syn. of paragonite.

PREHNITE. *A. G. Werner*, 1789, Berg. Jour., i, 375 (Prehnit), announced 1783, see 1790, Berg. Jour., i, 107, after Col. von Prehn, who brought it from the Cape of Good Hope. Hydrous silicate of aluminium and calcium, found usually in greenish aggregations of tabular crystals.

PREHNITOID. *C. W. L. L. L.*, 1854, Vet. Ak. Stock. Oefv.,

xi, 299, f. prehnite and εἶδος, 'like,' on account of its resemblance to prehnite. A var. of dipyre closely resembling prehnite.

PREUNNERITE. Error for prunnerite.

PRIBRAMITE. Variant of prizibramite.

PRICEITE. *B. Silliman, Jr.*, 1873, *A. J. S.*, 3d, vi, 128, in honor of Thomas Price, of San Francisco. Hydrous borate of calcium, near colemanite.

PRISMATINE. *A. Sauer*, 1886, *Zt. Geol.*, xxviii, 704 (Prismatin), f. the prismatic form of its crystals. A syn. of kornerupine.

PRIXITE. *A. Leymerie*, 1859, *Ley. Min.*, ii, 284, f. St. Prix, France, its locality. Said to be hydrated lead arsenate, but probably only mimetite.

PROCHLORITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1867, *A. J. S.*, 2d, xlv, 258, f. πρό, 'before,' and chlorite, because it was the earliest var. of chlorite distinguished, chlorite being now considered a group name.

PROIDONITE. *A. Scacchi*, 1873, *Nap. Ac. Atti*, vi, 65 (Proidonina), f. προεἶδον, 'to foresee,' its occurrence having been foreseen in the earlier discovery of fluorhydric acid gas. Silicon fluoride; one of the many gases observed in the exhalations of Vesuvius.

PROLECTITE. *H. Sjögren*, 1894, (1895), *Sjög. Cont. Min.*, (2), 125 (Prolectit), f. προλέγειν, 'to foretell,' because the existence of a mineral of its composition had been predicted. A member of the humite group, differing from the others in optical and crystallographic characters.

PROSOPITE. *Th. Scheerer*, 1853, *Pogg. Ann.*, xc, 315 (Prosopit), f. προσωπεῖον, 'a mask,' because so deceptive in character. Hydrous fluoride of aluminum and calcium.

PROTHEITE. *G. v. Razoumoffski*, 1827, *Bull. Sci. Nat.*, xi, 42 (Protheefite), f. Protheus (Πρωτεύς), on account of its varying appearance. A dark green var. of pyroxene.

PROTHERITE. Error for protheite.

PROTOBASTITE. *A. Streng*, 1861, *Zt. Geol.*, xiii, 71 (Protobastit), f. πρωτός, 'earlier,' and bastite, because bastite is derived from it by alteration. A syn. of enstatite.

PROTOLITHIONITE. *F. v. Sandberger*, 1885, *Sand. Unt. Erz.*, 169 (Protolithionit), f. πρωτός, 'first,' and lithionite, because considered the oldest lithia mica. A lithium mica near zinnwaldite.

PROTONONTRONITE. *A. Knop*, [1888, *Oberrh. Geol. Ver.*, 13], *Zt. Kryst.*, xviii, 668 (Protonontronit), f. πρωτός, 'first,' and nontronite, perhaps because thought to be the mineral from which nontronite has been formed. An uncertain silicate of magnesium, of leek-green color, found filling amygdaloidal cavities.

PROTOVERMICULITE. *G. A. Koenig*, 1877, Acad. Nat. Sci. Proc., 269, f. *πρωτος*, 'earlier,' and vermiculite, because, as it contains less water and consequently exfoliates less than other vermiculites, it may be considered less altered, and therefore earlier, than the others. A micaceous mineral of yellowish color, near vermiculite.

PROUSTITE. *F. S. Beudant*, 1832, Beud. Min., ii, 445, after Prof. J. L. Proust, who had first noticed it. Sulph-arsenide of silver, found in crystals of a brilliant red color.

PRUNNERITE. *J. Esmark*, 1830, Jahrb. Min., 71 (Prunnerit), in honor of — Prunner, a naturalist of Cagliari, Italy. An obs. name for a violet colored var. of calcite, resembling chalcedony.

PRZIBRAMITE. *E. F. Glocker*, 1831, Glock. Min., 549 (Przibramit), f. Przibram, Bohemia, its locality. The var. of goëthite having a velvety surface.

Also used by *J. J. N. Huot*, 1841, Huot Min., i, 298, for the cadmiferous var. of sphalerite.

PSATHYRITE. *E. F. Glocker*, 1847, Glock. Syn., 8 (Psathyrite), f. *ψαθυρός*, 'friable,' because so easily pulverized. An obs. syn. of xyloretinite.

PSATUROSE. *F. S. Beudant*, 1832, Beud. Min., 432, f. *ψαθυρός*, 'fragile,' alluding to its characteristic property. An obs. syn. of stephanite.

PSEUDOALBITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1844, Dana Min., 353, f. its resemblance to albite. A syn. of andesite.

PSEUDO-ANDALUSITE. *E. J. Chapman*, 1843, Chap. Min., 77. A provisional name for large crystals of cyanite, which have the form of andalusite.

PSEUDOAPATITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1837, Glock. Jahres. for 1835, 217 (Pseudoapatit). Hexagonal crystals, at first considered pseudomorphous after apatite, but now considered to be after pyromorphite.

PSEUDOBERZELIITE. *V. Lindgren*, 1884, Geol. För. Förh., vii, 293 (Pseudoberzeliit), f. *ψευδής*, 'false,' and berzeliite, because not berzeliite, though similar to it. An arsenate of calcium and magnesium near berzeliite, but differing in optical properties.

PSEUDOBIOTITE. *A. Knop*, 1887, Zt. Kryst., xii, 607 (Pseudobiotit), f. *ψευδής*, 'false,' and biotite, because not biotite though similar to it. An altered biotite with more than ten per cent of water.

PSEUDOBROOKITE. *A. Koch*, 1878, Min. Mitth., i, 77 (Pseudobrookit), f. *ψευδής*, 'false,' and brookite, because not brookite though similar to it. Oxide of titanium and iron, found in minute orthorhombic crystals.

PSEUDOCOTUNNITE. *A. Scacchi*, 1873, *Nap. Ac. Atti*, vi, 40 (Pseudocotunnia), f. *ψευδής*, 'false,' and cotunnite, because not cotunnite though resembling it. An uncertain chloride of lead and potassium.

PSEUDO-EMERALD. See pseudosmaragdite.

PSEUDOGALENA. *J. G. Wallerius*, 1747, *Wall. Min.*, 248, f. *ψευδής*, 'false,' and galena, because not galena though resembling it. An obs. name for sphalerite.

PSEUDOLEUCITE. *J. F. Williams*, 1890, *Geol. Surv. Ark.*, ii, 267, f. its resemblance to leucite. Crystals consisting of elæolite and orthoclase, having the form of leucite and perhaps the result of its alteration.

PSEUDOLIBETHENITE. *C. F. Rammelsberg*, 1860, *Ramm. Min. Ch.*, 344 (Pseudolibethenit), f. *ψευδής*, 'false,' and libethenite. A name given to a var. of libethenite which contains a larger percentage of water than usual.

PSEUDOLITE. *S. Fowler*, 1825, *A. J. S.*, ix, 244, f. its affinity to other pseudomorphous crystals, and *λίθος*. An obs. name for octahedral pseudomorphs of talc after spinel.

PSEUDOMALACHITE. *J. F. L. Hausmann*, 1813, *Haus. Min.*, iii, 1035 (Pseudomalachit), f. *ψευδής*, 'false,' and malachite, because not malachite though resembling it. Hydrous phosphate of copper, found in dark green masses.

PSEUDONATROLITE. *G. Grattarola*, 1879, *Soc. Tosc. Atti*, iv, 229, f. *ψευδής*, 'false,' and natrolite. Hydrous silicate of aluminum and calcium, at first described as natrolite, but later found to differ from it very much.

PSEUDONEPHELINE. *Fl. Bellevue*, 1800, *Jour. de Phys.*, li, 458, because though it resembles nepheline it should be distinguished from it. The nepheline from Capo di Bove, Italy, long went under this name.

PSEUDONOCERINA. *A. Scacchi*, 1889, *Nap. Ac. Atti*, ii, 69, f. *ψευδής*, 'false,' and nocerina (nocerite). An uncertain mineral, in white acicular crystals, resembling nocerite,

PSEUDOPHITE. *A. Kenngott*, 1855, *K. Ak. Wien*, xvi, 170 (Pseudophit), f. *ψευδής*, 'false,' and ophite, because not ophite (serpentine) though resembling it. A var. of loganite, resembling serpentine.

PSEUDOSCAPOLITE. *N. Nordenskiöld*, 1820, *Nord. Bidrag*, 66 (Pseudoscapolit). Large crystals of pyroxene, pseudomorphous after scapolite.

PSEUDOSMARAGDITE. *J. J. Berzelius*, 1815, *Aph. i Fis.*, iv, 174 (Pseudosmaragd). At first applied to what were considered pseudomorphous crystals of smaragd (emerald). *A. Atterberg* has recently, 1875,

Geol. För. Förh., ii, 405, applied the same name to the hard part of similar crystals, which he finds are not true beryl.

PSEUDOSOMMITE. *Fl. Bellevue*, 1800, Jour. de Phys., li, 458, because, though considered near sommite, it nevertheless deserved a distinguishing name. A syn. of pseudonepheline.

PSEUDOSTEATITE. *M. Binney and M. Thomson*, 1863, Ed. Phys. Soc., ii (1859-63), 445, f. its resemblance to steatite. An impure var. of halloysite, of a dark-green color.

PSEUDOTRIDYMITE. *E. Mallard*, 1890, Bull. Soc. Min., xiii, 162, f. *ψευδής*, 'false,' and tridymite, because though like tridymite in form it agrees with quartz in specific gravity and optical properties.

PSEUDOTRIPLITE. *J. R. Blum*, 1845, Blum Min., 537 (Pseudo-triplite), f. *ψευδής*, 'false,' and triplite, because not triplite though resembling it. An incrustation on triphylite resulting from its alteration.

PSILOMELANE. *W. Huidinger*, 1828 (read 1827, Roy. Soc. Ed.), Ed. Jour. Sci., ix, 305, f. *ψίλος*, 'smooth,' and *μέλας*, *-αρός*, 'black,' in allusion to its appearance. Hydrous oxide of manganese, found often in botryoidal and stalactitic shapes.

PSIMYTHITE. *E. F. Glocker*, 1847, Glock. Syn., 256 (Psimythit), f. *ψιμυθός*, 'white lead,' from its composition. An obs. syn. of lead-hillite.

PSITTACINITE. *F. A. Genth*, 1876, A. J. S., 3d, xii, 35, f. *psittacinus*, 'parrot-green,' from its color. Hydrous vanadate of lead and copper, occurring as a pulverulent coating on quartz.

PTEROLITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1865, Berg. Hüt., xxiv, 336 (Pterolith), f. *πτερόν*, 'a feather,' alluding to its form, and *λίθος*. An altered lepidomelane, found in fan-shaped or feather-shaped aggregations.

PTILOLITE. *W. Cross and L. G. Eakins*, 1886, A. J. S., 3d, xxxii, 117, f. *πίλον*, 'down,' 'in reference to the light, downy nature of its aggregates,' and *λίθος*. Hydrous silicate of aluminum, calcium and potassium, found in delicate tufts made up of short, capillary crystals.

PUCHERITE. *A. Frenzel*, 1871, Jour. Pk. Ch., iv, 227 (Pucherit), f. the Pucher mine, Schneeberg, Saxony, its locality. Vanadate of bismuth, occurring in reddish-brown crystals of a brilliant lustre.

PUFLERITE. *F. Bukeisen*, 1857, K. Ak. Wien, xxiv, 286 (Pufferit), f. Pufferloch, Tyrol, its locality. A var. of stilbite containing no alkalies.

PUNAHILITE. Variant of poonalite.

PURPLE BLENDE. *F. Mohs*, 1820, Mohs Char., 92, in allusion to its color. An obs. syn. of kermesite.

PURPLE COPPER. *R. Kirwan*, 1796, *Kirw. Min.*, ii, 338 (Purple Copper Ore), alluding to its prevailing color. A syn. of bornite.

PUSCHKINITE. *Peter Wagner*, 1841, *Soc. Nat. Mosc. Bull.*, 113 (Pouchkinit), in honor of — Pouchkin, curator at the University of Kazan. An emerald-green var. of epidote from the Urals.

PYCNITE. *R. J. Haüy*, 1801, *Haüy Min.*, iii, 168, f. *πυκνός*, 'dense,' because it has a higher specific gravity than beryl. A var. of topaz, occurring in columnar aggregations.

PYCNOTROPE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1832, *Breit. Char.*, 110 (Pyknotrop), perhaps f. *πυκνός* and *τροπός*, 'of compact guise,' alluding to its appearance. A compact mineral near serpentine, probably an alteration product.

PYRALLOLITE. *N. Nordenskiöld*, 1820, *Jour. Ch. Ph.*, xxxi, 389 (Pyralloolith), f. *πῦρ*, 'fire,' and *ἄλλος*, 'different,' because it changes color when heated, and *λίθος*. An alteration product of pyroxene, from Finland.

PYRANTIMONITE. *E. F. Glocker*, 1831, *Glock. Min.*, 392 (Pyra-antimonit), probably f. its fire-red color and its composition. An obs. syn. of kermesite.

PYRARGILLITE. *N. Nordenskiöld*, 1833, *Berz. Jahres.*, xii, 174 (Pyrargillit), f. *πῦρ*, 'fire,' and *ἄργιλλος*, 'clay,' because it smells like clay when heated. One of the uncertain alteration products of iolite.

PYRARGYRITE. *E. F. Glocker*, 1831, *Glock. Min.*, 388 (Pyrargyrit), f. *πῦρ*, 'fire,' and *ἄργυρός*, 'silver,' alluding to its color and composition. Sulph-antimonide of silver, often called dark red silver ore.

PYRAUXITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1841, *Breit. Handb.*, ii, 397 (Pyrauxit), f. *πῦρ*, 'fire,' and *αὐξη*, 'growth,' because it enlarges when heated. An obs. syn. of pyrophyllite.

PYRENEITE. *A. G. Werner*, 1812, *Hoff. Min.*, ii, (1), 371 (Pyreneit), f. the Pyrenees, where it was found. A grayish-black var. of garnet, classed under andradite.

PYRGOM. *A. Breithaupt*, 1830, *Breit. Uib.*, 36, probably f. *πύργωμα*, 'having towers,' alluding to the grouping of its crystals. A syn. of fassaite.

PYRICHROLITE. — *Adam*, 1869, *Adam Tab.*, 60, probably f. *πυρίχρωος*, 'fire-colored,' in allusion to its color, and *λίθος*. A syn. of pyrostillpnite.

PYRITE. *Dioscorades*, about 50, *Dioscor., Lib. v.*, Cap. 143, 384 (*Πύριτρες*), f. *πῦρ*, 'fire,' because a stone which strikes fire with steel. The name included at first both copper and iron pyrites; later copper pyrites

was separated from it under the name chalcopyrite; it is now only applied to the disulphide of iron which crystallizes in isometric forms.

PYRITES. See pyrite.

PYRITOLAMPRITE. — *Adam*, 1869, *Adam Tab.*, 39, f. pyrites and λαμπρός 'shining,' from its appearance. A syn. of arsenic silver.

PYROAURITE. *L. J. Igelström*, 1865, *Vet. Ak. Stock. Oefv.*, xxii, 608 (Pyroaurit), f. πυρ, -ος, 'fire,' and aurum, 'gold,' because it looks like gold after being heated. Hydrate of magnesium and iron, of a pearly-white or golden-yellow color.

PYROCHLORE. *Fr. Wöhler*, 1826, *Pogg. Ann.*, vii, 417 (Pyrochlor), f. πυρ, -ος, 'fire,' and χλωπός, 'greenish-yellow,' because it becomes yellow when heated, while polymignite does not. Columbotitanate of calcium, thorium and cerium, found in small, brown octahedrons.

Microcline has sometimes been confounded with pyrochlore.

PYROCHROITE. *L. J. Igelström*, 1864, *Pogg. Ann.*, cxxii, 181 (Pyrochroit), f. πυρ, -ος, 'fire,' and χροιά, 'color,' because it becomes colored when heated. Hydrate of manganese, pearly-white and foliated like brucite and containing some magnesium.

PYROCHROTITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1874, *Frenz. Min. Lex.*, 252 (Pyrochrotit), probably f. πυρό-χρως, for πυρί-χρως, -ετος, 'fire-colored,' in allusion to its color. A syn. of pyrostilpnite.

PYROCLASITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1856, *A. J. S.*, 2d, xxii, 97, f. πυρ, -ος, 'fire,' and κλάν, 'to break,' because it flies to pieces when heated. One of the various names given to hard guano.

PYROCONITE. *Fr. Wöhler*, 1875, *Ann. Ch. Pharm.*, clxxx, 233 (Pyrokonit), f. πυρ, -ος, 'fire,' and κορία, 'powder,' because it falls to pieces when heated. A syn. of pachnolite.

PYRODMALITE. See pyrosmalite.

PYROGOME. Error for pyrgom.

PYROGUANITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1856, *A. J. S.*, 2d, xxii, 97, f. πυρ, -ος, 'fire,' and guano. A name for hard guano, which was erroneously thought to have undergone the action of fire.

PYROIDESINE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1872, *Shep. Cat. Met.*, 7, f. πυροειδής, 'fire-like,' because it decrepitates when heated. A doubtful meteoric mineral near serpentine.

PYROLUSITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1828 (read 1827, *Roy. Soc. Ed.*), *Ed. Jour. Sci.*, ix, 308, f. πυρ, -ος, 'fire,' and λύνειν, 'to wash, to do away with (color),' because when melted with glass it renders it colorless. Proto-sesquioxide of manganese, found in black, crystalline aggregations and massive.

PYROMALITE. Error for pyrosmalite.

PYROMELANE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1856, *A. J. S.*, 2d. xxii. 96, f. $\pi\upsilon\rho$, -ος, 'fire,' and $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, -ἄνος, 'black,' because it turns black when heated. A reddish mineral, probably titanite, found in angular grains in the gold sands of North Carolina.

PYROMELINE. *F. v. Kobell*, 1852, *K. Ak. Münch. Anz.*, xxiv. 215 (Pyromelin), f. $\pi\upsilon\rho$, -ος, 'fire,' and $\mu\acute{\eta}\lambda\iota\nu\omicron\varsigma$, 'yellow,' because it turns yellow when heated. A syn. of morenosite.

PYROMORPHITE. *J. F. L. Hausmann*, 1813, *Haus. Min.*, iii, 1090 (Pyromorphit), f. $\pi\upsilon\rho$, -ος, 'fire,' and $\mu\omicron\rho\phi\acute{\eta}$, 'form,' because the globule produced by melting a fragment assumes a crystalline shape on cooling. Chloro-phosphate of lead, found in green, yellow and brown crystals.

PYROPE. *A. G. Werner*, 1803, *Ludw. Min.*, i, 48 (Pyrop), f. $\pi\upsilon\rho\omega\pi\acute{o}\varsigma$, 'fiery,' in allusion to its fire-red color. A red var. of garnet, commonly called Bohemian garnet.

PYROPHANE. From $\pi\upsilon\rho$, -ος, 'fire,' and $\phi\alpha\iota\nu\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$, 'to appear.' An early name for a var. of opal, which had been made to absorb melted wax, and consequently became translucent when heated.

Also sometimes applied to fire-opal.

PYROPHANITE. *A. Hamberg*, 1890, *Geol. För. Förh.* xii, 598 (Pyrophanit), f. $\pi\upsilon\rho$, -ος, 'fire,' and $\phi\alpha\nu\acute{o}\varsigma$, 'bright,' from its color and lustre. Titanate of manganese, found in brilliant, red, tabular crystals and scales.

PYROPHOSPHORITE. *C. U. Shepard, Jr.*, 1878, *A. J. S.*, 3d, xv, 49, f. its composition. A doubtful phosphate from the West Indies, considered a pyrophosphate of lime and magnesia.

PYROPHYLLITE. *R. Hermann*, 1829, *Pogg. Ann.*, xv, 592 (Pyrophyllit), f. $\pi\upsilon\rho$, -ος, 'fire,' and $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu$, 'a leaf,' because it exfoliates when heated. Hydrous silicate of aluminum, found in radiated folia, often resembling talc.

PYROPHYSALITE. *W. Hisinger* and *J. J. Berzelius*, 1806, *Afh. i* Fis. i, 111, f. $\pi\upsilon\rho$, -ος, 'fire,' and $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\alpha\lambda\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ for $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\alpha\lambda\lambda\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, 'a bladder,' because it intumesces when heated. A coarse and nearly opaque var. of topaz.

PYROPISSITE. *A. Kenngott*, 1853, *Kenng. Ueb.* for 1850-51, 148 (Pyropissit), f. $\pi\upsilon\rho$, -ος, 'fire,' and $\pi\acute{\iota}\sigma\sigma\alpha$, 'pitch,' because it melts to a pitch-like mass. A mixture of hydrocarbons, occurring as a grayish-brown, earthy mass.

PYRORETIN. See pyroretinite.

PYRORETINITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1868, *Dana Min.*, 744, f. *A. E. Reuss'* earlier name Pyroretin, 1854, *K. Ak. Wien*, xii, 551, f. $\pi\upsilon\rho$, -ος, 'fire,' and $\rho\acute{\eta}\tau\acute{\iota}\nu\eta$, 'resin,' because formed from brown coal by the heat of a

volcanic dyke. The part of pyroretin which dissolves in hot alcohol and deposits on cooling.

PYRORTHITE. *J. J. Berzelius*, 1818, *Afh. i Fis.*, v, 52 (Pyrothit), f. $\pi\upsilon\rho$, -ος, 'fire,' and orthite, because an orthite which burns when heated. An altered orthite-like mineral, containing carbonaceous matter.

PYROSCLERITE *F. v. Kobell*, 1834, *Jour. Pk. Ch.*, ii, 53 (Pyrosklerit), f. $\pi\upsilon\rho$, -ος, 'fire,' and $\sigma\kappa\lambda\eta\rho\acute{o}s$, 'hard,' because a fragment becomes very hard when heated before the blowpipe. A micaceous mineral, one of the uncertain alteration products classed with vermiculite.

PYROSIDERITE. See pyrrhosiderite.

PYROSMALITE. *J. F. L. Hausmann*, 1808, *Moll. Jahrb. Efem.*, iv, 390 (Pirodmalit), f. $\pi\upsilon\rho$, -ος, 'fire,' and $\delta\delta\mu\acute{\alpha}\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\varsigma$, 'stinking,' in allusion to the strong odor it gives off when heated. Written pyrosmalite by *D. L. G. Karsten*, 1808, *Karst. Tab.*, 103, f. $\pi\upsilon\rho$, -ος, $\acute{o}\sigma\mu\acute{\eta}$, 'odor, and $\lambda\theta\omicron\varsigma$, 'Chlorosilicate of iron and manganese, found in greenish-black or brown crystals.

PYROSTIBITE. *E. F. Glocker*, 1847, *Glock. Syn.*, 16 (Pyrostibit), probably f. $\pi\upsilon\rho$, -ος, 'fire,' and stibium, 'antimony,' alluding to its color and composition. An obs. syn. of kermesite.

PYROSTILPNITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1868, *Dana Min.*, 93, f. $\pi\upsilon\rho$, -ος, 'fire,' and $\sigma\tau\iota\lambda\pi\nu\acute{o}s$, 'shining,' in allusion to its fire-like color. Sulph-antimonide of silver, found in small, brilliant, red crystals.

PYROTECHNITE. *A. Scacchi*, 1855, *Scac. Vesuv.*, 187. An obs. syn. of thenardite.

PYROXENE. *R. J. Haüy*, 1796, *Jour. des M.*, v, 269, f. $\pi\upsilon\rho$, -ος, 'fire,' and $\xi\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\varsigma$, 'a stranger,' because he thought it was not in its native place among igneous rocks. A group of complex silicates, occurring in monoclinic crystals with a prismatic angle of about 90°.

PYRRHARSENITE. Variant of pyrrhoarsenite.

PYRRHITE. *G. Rosé*, 1840, *Pogg. Ann.*, xlviii, 562 (Pyrrhit), f. $\pi\upsilon\rho\rho\acute{o}s$, 'flame-colored,' from its color. Small, orange-red, octahedral crystals, not fully examined. Probably a columbate near pyrochlore.

PYRRHOARSENITE. *L. J. Igelström*, 1886, *Bull. Soc. Min.*, ix, 218, f. $\pi\upsilon\rho\rho\acute{o}s$, 'flame-colored,' and arsenic, alluding to its color and composition. An orange-red var. of berzelite.

PYRRHOLITE. *A. Des Cloizeaux*, 1862, *Des Cl. Min.*, i, 302, f. $\pi\upsilon\rho\rho\acute{o}s$, 'flame-colored,' in allusion to its color, and $\lambda\theta\omicron\varsigma$,. An alteration product near polyargite.

PYRRHOSIDERITE. *J. C. Ullmann*, 1813, *Haus. Min.*, i, 268 (Pyrosiderit), f. $\pi\upsilon\rho\rho\acute{o}s$, 'flame-colored,' and $\sigma\acute{\iota}\delta\eta\rho\omicron\varsigma$, 'iron,' alluding to its color and composition. A syn. of gæthite.

PYRRHOTINE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1835, Jour. Pk. Ch., iv, 265 (Pyrrhotin), f. *πυρρότης*, 'redness,' alluding to the liveliness of its color. Changed to pyrrhotite by *J. D. Dana*, 1868, Dana Min., 58. Sulphide of iron, crystallizing in the hexagonal system, and identical in composition with the artificial compound.

PYRRHOTITE. See pyrrhotine.

QUARTZ. *G. Agricola*, 1529, Agric., 451 (Quartzum). An old German word of uncertain derivation. Silicic acid in its various forms, including rock crystal, amethyst, agate, etc.

QUARTZITE. *A. Michel-Levy* and — *Munier-Chalmas*, 1892, Bull. Soc. Min., xv, 166, f. its close relationship to quartz. A fibrous kind of silica, found with chalcedony and lutecite in certain spherulites.

QUARTZITE. Variant of quartz.

QUENSTEDTITE. *G. Linck*, 1888, Jahrb. Min., i, 213 (Quenstedtit), in honor of Prof. F. A. v. Quenstedt. Hydrous sulphate of iron, found in reddish-violet crystals resembling gypsum.

QUETENITE. *A. Frenzel*, 1890, Min. Mitth., xi, 217 (Quetenit), f. Quetena, Chili, its locality. Hydrous sulphate of iron and magnesium, found in reddish-brown masses.

QUICKSILVER. The common name for mercury.

QUINCITE. *P. Berthier*, 1825, Ann. des M., x, 273 (Quincyte), f. Quincy, France, its locality. Hydrous silicate of magnesium and iron, occurring in carmine-red particles disseminated through limestone.

QUINCYTE. See quincite.

RABDIONITE. *F. v. Kobell*, 1870, K. Ak. Münch., 46 (Rabdionit), f. *ραβδιον*, 'a little rod,' because found in stalactitic, rod-like forms. Hydrate of copper, manganese, cobalt and iron, near asbolite.

RABDOPHANE. See rhabdophane.

RADANITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1866, Berg. Hüt., xxv, 87 (Radanit), f. Radan, Harz, its locality. A compact var. of labradorite.

RADIATED PYRITES. *A. G. Werner*, 1789, Berg. Jour., i, 383 (Strahlkies). The radiated var. of marcasite.

RADIATED ZEOLITE. *A. G. Werner*, 1780, Wern. Cronst., 242 (Strahliger Zeolith). An obs. name for stilbite.

RADIOLITE. *J. Esmark*, 1828, Jour. Ch. Ph., lii, 361 (Radiolith), in allusion to its radiated structure, and *λίθος*. A var. of natrolite, the name originally given to that found in radiated masses.

RAHTITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1866, A. J. S., 2d, xli, 209, after J. E. Raht, manager of the mine where it was found. An impure sphalerite, probably a mixture.

RAIMONDITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1866, Berg. Hüt., xxv, 149 (Rai-

mondit), after Dr. A. Raimondi, its discoverer. Hydrous sulphate of iron, found in yellow scales on cassiterite.

RALSTONITE. *G. J. Brush*, 1871, A. J. S., 3d, ii, 30, after Rev. J. G. Ralston, who first noticed it. Hydrous fluoride of sodium and aluminum, found in small, colorless octahedrons on cryolite.

RAMIRITE. *M. V. de Leon*, 1885, *Naturaleza*, vii, 65 (La Ramarita), in honor of S. Ramirez. A syn. of descloizite.

RAMISITE. Error for ramirite.

RAMMELSBERGITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1845, *Haid. Handb.*, 560 (Rammelsbergit), in honor of Prof. C. F. Rammelsberg. A syn. of chloanthite.

Also used by *J. D. Dana*, 1854, *Dana Min.*, 61, for the orthorhombic arsenide of nickel, previously classed with chloanthite.

RAMOSITE. *N. W. Perry*, 1884, *E. M. Jour.*, xxxvii, 140, f. Ramos, Mexico, its locality. A doubtful silicate found among pebbles, perhaps only garnet.

RANCIERITE. *A. Leymerie*, 1857, *Ley. Min.*, ii, 329, f. Mt. Rancier, France, its locality. A syn. of hausmannite.

RANDANITE. See randannite.

RANDANNITE. *L. A. Salvétat*, 1848, *Ann. Ch. Phys.*, 3d, xxiv, 352 (Randanite), f. Randanne, France, its locality. A clay-like var. of infusorial earth.

RANDITE. *G. A. Koenig*, 1878, *Acad. Nat. Sci. Proc.*, 408, after T. D. Rand, who analyzed it. An uncertain hydrous carbonate of calcium and uranium, found as a thin, yellow incrustation on granite.

RANITE. *S. R. Paijkull*, 1874, *Deut. Ch. Ges. Ber.*, vii, (b), 1334 (Rauit, error for Ranit), after the Norse sea-goddess Ran. A var. of hydronephelite.

RAPHANOSMITE. *F. v. Kobell*, 1853, *Kob. Min. Nam.*, 87 (Raphanosmit), f. *ῥαφᾶνις*, 'the radish,' and *ὄσμη*, 'odor,' because it gives a radish-like (horse-radish) odor when heated. An obsolete syn. of zorgite.

RAPHILITE. *T. Thomson*, 1836, *Thom. Min.*, i, 153, f. *ῥαφίς*, 'a needle,' alluding to its structure, and *λίθος*. *C. U. Shepard* uses the name Raphyllite, 1835, *Shep. Min.*, 329, probably having received it in a private communication. A syn. of tremolite.

RAPHISIDERITE. *A. Scacchi*, 1889, *Nap. Ac. Atti*, iii, 12 (Rafisiderite), f. *ῥαφίς*, 'a needle,' and *σίδηρος*, 'iron,' alluding to its structure and composition. Sesquioxide of iron, found in minute, acicular crystals, perhaps orthorhombic.

RAPHITE. *H. How*, 1889, *Eg. Cat. Min.*, 144, from labels in the

School of Mines collection, probably f. *ῥαφίς*, 'a needle,' alluding to the shape of its crystals. A syn. of ulexite.

RAPIDOLITE. *P. C. Abildgaard*, 1800, *Ann. Chem.*, xxxii, 195 (Rapidolith), f. *ῥαφίς*, *-ίθος*, 'a rod,' from the shape of its crystals, and *λίθος*. An obs. syn. of wernerite.

RASTOLYTE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1857, *Shep. Min. App.*, p. vi, f. *ραστός*, 'very easily,' and *λίεσθαι*, 'to dissolve,' because of its easy decomposition by acids. A hydrated biotite similar to voigtite.

RATHOFFITE. Error for rothoffite.

RATHOLITE. *R. P. Greg* and *W. G. Lettsom*, 1858, *G. and L. Min.*, 216, f. the Ratho quarry, near Edinburgh, Scotland, its locality, and *λίθος*. The pectolite from the above-mentioned locality was so called at first by collectors.

RATOFKITE. *G. Fischer v. Waldheim*, [1811, *Jour. Unt.*, ii, 74], 1814, *Ullm. Tab.*, 445 (Ratofkit), f. Ratofka, Russia, its locality. A soft, earthy var. of fluorite.

RAUTE. See ranite.

RAUMITE. *P. A. v. Bonsdorff*, 1863, *Nord. Fin. Min.*, 114 (Raumit), f. Raumo, Finland, where it was found. One of the alteration products of iolite, similar to fahlunite.

RAZOUMOFFSKIN. *J. F. John*, 1814, *Ann. Chem.*, lxxxviii, 103, in honor of Count von Razoumoffski. A clay-like mineral near montmorillonite, but containing less water.

REALGAR. From *rahi* *al ghar*, 'powder of the mine,' because it came from a silver mine. Red sulphide of arsenic, often found in monoclinic prisms.

RECTORITE. *R. N. Brackett* and *J. F. Williams*, 1891, *A. J. S.*, 3d, xlii, 16, in honor of E. W. Rector, of Hot Springs, Ark. A clay-like mineral near kaolinite, but containing less water.

RED ANTIMONY. A syn. of kermesite, for which it was one of the earliest names.

RED ARSENIC. A syn. of realgar.

RED CHALK. A soft ochreous var. of hematite, also called reddle and red ochre.

RED COBALT. An early name for erythrite.

RED COPPER. An early name for cuprite.

REDDINGITE. *G. J. Brush* and *E. S. Dana*, 1878, *A. J. S.*, 3d, xvi, 120, f. Redding, Conn., where it was found. Hydrous phosphate of manganese.

REDDLE. See red chalk.

RED HEMATITE. A syn. of hematite.

REDINGTONITE. *G. F. Becker*, 1888, *Geol. Surv. U. S. Mon.*, 13, 279, f. the Redington mine, Cal., its locality. Hydrous sulphate of chromium, found in purple, fibrous masses.

RED IRON VITRIOL. *J. J. Berzelius*, 1815, *Afh. i Fis.*, iv, 307 (Rother Eisen-Vitriol), f. its color and composition. An obs. syn. of botryogen.

RED LEAD ORE. *J. G. Wallerius*, 1788, *Wall. Min.*, ii, 309 (*Minera plumbi rubra*), f. its color and composition. A syn. of crocoite.

RED MANGANESE. An early name for both rhodochrosite and rhodonite.

RED OCHRE. See red chalk.

REDONDITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1869, *A. J. S.*, 2d, xlvii, 428, f. Redonda, West Indies, where it was found. Hydrous phosphate of aluminium and iron, found in nodules.

RED ORPIMENT. A syn. of realgar.

REDRUTHITE. *J. Nicol*, 1849, *Nicol Min.*, 473, f. Redruth, Cornwall, its locality. A syn. of chalcocite.

RED SCHORL. *Romé de L'Isle*, 1783, *De L. Cryst.*, ii, 422 (*Schorl rouge*). An obs. syn. of rutile.

Also used as a syn. of rubellite, schorl being an early name for tourmaline.

RED SILVER ORE. The early name for those silver minerals which have since been separated into pyrargyrite and proustite.

RED VITRIOL. An obs. syn. of bieberite.

RED ZINC ORE. *R. Jameson*, 1816, *Jam. Min.*, iii, 416, f. its color. A syn. of zincite.

REFDANSKITE. *R. Hermann*, 1867, *Jour. Pk. Ch.*, cii, 405 (*Rewdanskite*), f. the Hütte von Rewdansk, where it was found. A nickeliferous silicate near genthite.

REFIKITE. — *Lacava*, [1852, *Jour. des Connaissances Med.*], 1859, *Ley. Min.*, ii, 400, in honor of Refik-Bey. An oxygenated hydrocarbon.

REGNOLITE. *A. d'Achiardi*, 1883, *Ach. Met.*, i, 294, in honor of Dr. C. Regnoli. Sulph-arsenide of copper, resembling sandbergerite.

REICHARDTITE. *G. Krause*, 1874, *Arch. Pharm.*, 3d, v, 423 (*Reichhardtite*), in honor of E. Reichhardt, director of the Stassfurt mines. A massive var. of epsomite.

REICHITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1865, *Berg. Hüt.*, xxiv, 311 (*Reichit*), in honor of Dr. F. Reich. A name given to pure calcite from Alston Moor, Eng., with the idea that its rhombohedral angle differed from that of normal calcite.

REINITE. *K. v. Fritsch*, 1878, *Zt. Nat. Halle*, iii, 864 (*Reinit*),

after Dr. — Rein, who discovered it. Tungstate of iron, perhaps a pseudomorph after scheelite.

REISSACHERITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1856, *Geol. Reich. Jahrb.*, vii, 608, after K. Reissacher, who first described it. A var. of wad, containing an unusual percentage of water.

REISSITE. *K. v. Fritsch*, [1870, *Hessenberg Min. Not.*, No. 9, 22], 1871, *Zt. Geol.*, xxiii, 165 (Reissit), f. Reise, 'a journey,' because he found it while travelling. A syn. of epistilbite.

T. Thomson, 1836, *Thom. Min.*, i, 160, has used this name as a syn. of reussin, in the idea that this spelling best suggested its pronunciation.

REMINGTONITE. *J. C. Booth*, 1852, *A. J. S.*, 2d, xiv, 48, after Edward Remington, Supt. of the mine where it was found. A rose-colored incrustation of hydrous carbonate of cobalt, never fully examined.

REMOLINITE. *H. J. Brooke* and *W. H. Miller*, 1852, *B. and M. Min.*, 618, f. Los Remolinos, Chili, its locality. An obs. syn. of atacamite.

RENSSELÆRITE. *P. Emmons*, 1837, *Geol. Surv. N. Y. Rept.*, 153, in honor of Stephen Van Rensselaer. A var. of talc, often pseudomorphous after enstatite.

RESANITE. *P. T. Cleve*, 1870, *Vet. Ak. Stock.*, ix, (12), 28 (Resanit), in honor of Don Pedro Resano. Hydrous silicate of copper and iron; a doubtful species.

RESINALITE. Variant of retinalite.

RESINITE. *R. J. Haüy*, 1822, *Haüy Min.*, iv, 454, f. its appearance. An obs. syn. of retinasphalt.

RESTORMELITE. *A. H. Church*, 1870, *Jour. Ch. Soc.*, xxlii, 165, f. the Restormel mine, Cornwall, its locality. A grayish-green, hydrous silicate near agalmatolite.

RETINALITE. *T. Thomson*, 1836, *Thom. Min.*, i, 201, f. *ῥητίνη*, 'resin,' in allusion to its lustre, and *λίθος*. *C. U. Shepard* uses the name, 1835, *Shep. Min.*, ii, 329, probably having received it in a private communication. A var. of serpentine occurring in honey-yellow to oil-green masses with a resinous lustre.

RETINASPHALT. *C. Hatchett*, 1804, *Phil. Trans.*, 410 (*Retinasphaltum*). f. *ῥητίνη*, 'resin,' and *ἄσφαλτος*, 'bitumen,' 'a name by which a full definition of its nature is conveyed.' A resinous substance from the tertiary coal of Devonshire, the source of retinellite.

RETINELLITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1868, *Dana Min.*, 748, f. the earlier name retinite (*Breithaupt*), and *λίθος*. A resin like hydrocarbon separated from retinasphalt by alcohol.

RETINITE. *J. C. Delamétherie*, 1795, *Delam. T. T.*, iii, 462, f.

ῥητινῇ, 'resin,' alluding to its lustre. An obs. syn. of pitchstone, which then included semi-opal.

Used by *A. Breithaupt*, 1818, Hoff. Min., iv, (2), 173, for retinasphalt.

Also used by *E. F. Glocker*, 1831, Glock. Min., 372, for copalite.

Later used as a general name for the mineral resins from brown coal, which are similar in appearance, but not otherwise necessarily alike.

RETZBANYITE. *R. Hermann*, 1859, Jour. Pk. Ch., lxxv, 450, (Retzbanyit), f. Retzbanya, Hungary, its locality. An obs. name for an impure var. of cosalite.

A. Frenzel, 1882, Min. Mitth., v, 175 (Retzbanyit), uses it for a sulphide of bismuth and lead from the same locality.

RETZIAN. *H. Sjögren*, [1894], 1895, Sjög. Cont. Min., (2), 80, in honor of Prof. A. J. Retzius. Arsenate of manganese and calcium, near flinkite.

RETZITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1850, Dana Min., 300, after Prof. A. J. Retzius, who first analyzed it. An obs. syn. of edelforsite.

REUSSIN. *D. L. G. Karsten*, 1800, Karst. Tab., 40, after Dr. F. A. Reuss, who first examined it. An obs. syn. of mirabilite.

REUSSITE. Variant of reussin.

REUSSINITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1868, Dana Min., 744, after Prof. A. E. Reuss, who described pyroretin. A resin-like constituent of pyroretin, soluble in cold alcohol.

REVDANSKITE. Variant of refdanskite.

REZBANYITE. See retzbanyite.

RHABDITE. *G. Rosé*, 1865, Pogg. Ann., cxxiv, 196 (Rhabdit), f. ῥάβδος, 'a rod,' in reference to the shape of its crystals. A phosphide of iron and nickel, found in minute, prismatic crystals in meteoric iron.

RHABDOPHANE. See rhabdophanite.

RHABDOPHANITE. *W. G. Lettsom*, 1878, Zt. Kryst., iii, 191, (Rhabdophan), f. ῥάβδος, 'a rod,' and φαίνεσθαι, 'to appear,' in allusion to the characteristic bands shown in its spectrum. Hydrus phosphate of the cerium and yttrium metals, found in globular or stalactitic incrustations.

RHÆTIZITE. *A. G. Werner*, 1815, Hoff. Min., ii, (2), 319, (Rhätizit), f. Rhætia, the ancient name of the Tyrol, where it was found. A white var. of cyanite.

RHAGITE. *A. Weisbach*, 1874, Jour. Pk. Ch., x, 190, (Rhagit), f. ῥάξ, -ᾱγος, 'a grape,' alluding to its color and botryoidal grouping. Hydrus arsenate of bismuth, occurring in yellowish-green, spherical concretions.

RHENITE. *F. Alger*, 1844, *Alger Phil.*, 501, probably *f. Rhenus*, 'the Rhine,' because found near it. An obs. syn. of pseudomalachite.

RHETIZITE. Variant of rhätizite.

RHODALITE. *T. Thomson*, 1836, *Thom. Min.*, i, 354, *f. ῥοδαῖλος*, 'of roses,' in allusion to its color. An obscure, clay-like mineral of a rose-red color, from Antrim, Ireland.

RHODHALOSE. *F. S. Beudant*, 1832, *Beud. Min.*, ii, 481, *f. ῥοδόεις*, 'rose-colored,' and *αἷς*, *αἷος*, 'salt,' from its color. An obs. syn. of bleberite.

RHODITE. — *Adam*, 1869, *Adam Tab.*, 83, *f. its composition*. A syn. of rhodium gold.

RHODIUM-GOLD. *J. D. Dana*, 1844, *Dana Min.* 460. A var. of gold containing rhodium.

RHODIZITE. *G. Rose*, 1834, *Pogg. Ann.*, xxxiii, 253 (*Rhodizit*), *f. ῥοδιζειν*, 'to be rose-colored,' because it tinges the blowpipe-flame red. Borate of aluminum and potassium, with calcium and rubidium, found in minute crystals on tourmaline.

RHODOCHROLITE. Error for rhodochrosite.

RHODOCHROME. *K. G. Fiedler*, [1840, *Reise durch Griechenland*, ii, 319], 1842, *Rosé Reis.*, ii, 157 (*Rhodochrom*), *f. ῥόδον*, 'a rose,' and *chrom*, *f. its color and composition*. A rose-colored var. of penninite.

RHODOCHROSITE. *J. F. L. Hausmann*, 1813, *Haus. Min.*, iii, 1081 (*Rhodochrosit*), *f. ῥόδο-χρως*, 'rose-colored,' in allusion to its color. Carbonate of manganese, found in rosy-red crystals and masses.

RHODOISE. *F. S. Beudant*, 1832, *Beud. Min.*, ii, 610, *f. ῥοδόεις*, 'rose-colored,' in allusion to its color. An obs. syn. of erythrite.

RHODOARSENIAN. *L. J. Igelström*, 1893, *Zt. Kryst.*, xxii, 469, *f. ῥόδον*, 'rose,' and arsenicum, alluding to its color and composition. Hydrous arsenate of manganese, calcium and magnesium.

RHODONITE. *C. F. Jasche*, 1819, *Jour. Ch. Ph.*, xxvi, 112, (*Rhodonit*), *f. ῥόδον*, 'a rose,' because of its color. Silicate of manganese, of a bright rose-pink color when pure.

RHODOPHYLLITE. *F. A. Genth*, 1852, *Acad. Nat. Sci. Proc.*, 118, *f. ῥόδον*, 'a rose,' and *φύλλον*, 'a leaf,' alluding to its color and structure. A green var. of kämmererite, which is red in thin splinters.

RHODOTILITE. *G. Flink*, 1888, *Vet. Ak. Stock. Oefv.*, xlv, 571, *f. ῥόδον*, 'a rose,' and *τίλος*, 'fiber,' from its color and structure. A syn. of inesite.

RHODUSITE. *H. v. Foullon*, 1891, *K. Ak. Wien Ber.*, c, (1), 144 (*Rhodusit*), *f. the island of Rhodes (Rhodus)*, where it was found. An asbestiform var. of glaucophane, of lavender-blue color.

RHOMBARSENITE. — *Adam*, 1869, *Adam Tab.*, 41, f. the shape of its crystals and its composition. A syn. of claudetite, earlier called prismatic arsenious acid.

RHOMBIC MICA. *J. D. Dana*, 1844, *Dana Min.*, 322, f. its mode of crystallization. A syn. of phlogopite.

RHOMBIC QUARTZ. *E. M. da Costa*, 1772, *Costa Crons.*, 72, referring to its cleavage prisms. An obs. name for feldspar.

RHOMB-SPAR. *M. H. Klaproth*, 1795, *Klap. Beit.*, i, 300 (Rhomboidalspath), f. its shape. A syn. of dolomite.

RHYACOLITE. *G. Rosé*, 1829, *Pogg. Ann.*, xv, 193 (Ryakolith), f. ῥυαξ, ἄκος, 'a stream of lava,' on account of its source, and λίθος. Glassy orthoclase, found in the lava of Monte Somma.

RICHELLITE. *G. Cesaro* and *G. Despret*, 1883, *Soc. Geol. Belg. Mem.*, x, 36, f. Richelle, Belgium, its locality. A doubtful phosphate of iron and calcium.

RICHMONDITE. *A. Kenngott*, [1866, *Nat. Ges. Zurich Vierteljahrs.*, xi, 225], 1868, *Kenng. Ueb. for 1862-5*, 53 (Richmondit), f. Richmond, Mass., its locality. Separated from gibbsite on account of differences in composition and crystallization.

Also used by *W. Skey*, 1877, *N. Z. Inst. Trans.*, ix, 556, f. Richmond Hill, New Zealand, its locality. A sulph-antimonide of lead and other metals, which needs further examination.

RICHTERITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1865, *Berg. Hut.*, xxiv, 364 (Richterit), after Prof. Th. Richter, on account of his researches in mineralogical chemistry. At first considered a var. of pyroxene occurring in acicular crystals, but later called a sodium-magnesium-manganese amphibole.

RIEBECKITE. *A. Sauer*, 1888, *Zt. Geol.*, xl, 138 (Riebeckit), after Dr. E. Riebeck, who collected it. A mineral of the amphibole group, occurring in black, prismatic crystals, near crocidolite in composition.

RIEMANNITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1818, *Hoff. Min.*, iv, (2), 182 (Riemannit), after the Oberberggrath Riemann, who first called attention to it. An obs. syn. of allophane.

RINKITE. *J. Lorenzen*, 1884, *Zt. Kryst.*, ix, 248 (Rinkit), in honor of Dr. Henrik Rink, Director of the Royal Greenland Board of Trade. Fluo-titanate and silicate of sodium, calcium and cerium, found in yellowish crystals.

RIOLITE. *H. J. Brooke*, 1836, *Phil. Mag.*, 3d, viii, 261, after A. M. del Rio, who first described it, and λίθος. A doubtful sulphoselenide of mercury.

Also a variant of rionite.

RIONITE. *R. Brauns* and *T. Petersen*, 1870, *Jahrb. Min.*, 590

Rock, probably in honor of Prof. A. M. del Río. A var. of tetrahedrite containing bismuth.

A synonym of stibite.

RIPIDCLITE *F. v. Kobell*, 1839, Jour. Ph. Ch., xvi, 470 (Ripid-clite, from *ripido*, rapid, alluding to the fan-shaped aggregations of the crystals and leaves). Separated from chlorite on chemical grounds and was formerly called chloritoid. *G. Rose*, 1839, Pogg. Ann., xlviii, 188, and others, named it the original chlorite, which has caused much confusion. It is now a syn. of both clinochlore and prochlorite.

RIPONITE *H. J. Harwood*, 1883, K. Ak. Wien, lxxxviii, (1), 1179, Ripon, Co. of Ripon, Quebec, its locality. A syn. of dipyrre.

RISSEITE — *Adam*, 1868, Adam Tab., 26, after H. Risse, who had described it. A syn. of aurichalcite.

RITTINGERITE *F. X. M. Zeppe*, 1852, K. Ak. Wien, ix, (2), 345, Rittinger, after Peter Rittinger, who discovered it. A syn. of xanthophyllite.

RIVCHITE *A. J. Leclercq*, 1874, C. R., lxxviii, 1471, in honor of Prof. L. F. Rivet, of Paris. An amorphous mineral, of yellowish-green color, containing mainly iron, copper and carbon dioxide.

ROCHLANDITE. Error for rocklandite.

ROCHLAUDITE. Error for rocklundite.

ROCHLEDERITE *J. D. Dana*, 1868, Dana Min., 744, after Prof. W. Rochleder, who had described it. The part of a bituminous substance described by Rochleder, which is soluble in alcohol.

ROCHITE *S. Murchison*, 1893, Meun. Fers Met., 44, f. La Bella Roca, Roch, where it was found. A var. of meteoric iron.

ROCK-BUTTER. See mountain-butter.

ROCK-CORK. See mountain cork.

ROCK-CRYSTAL. A popular name for colorless, crystallized quartz.

ROCKLANDITE *L. C. Beck*, 1842, Beck. Min., 281, f. Rockland, N. Y., where it was found. A name proposed, but never used, for a common pseudomorph of silicite of magnesium after other minerals.

ROCK-LEATHER. A syn. of mountain-leather.

ROCK-MEAL. A syn. of mountain-meal.

ROCK-MILK. From Bergmilch, an early name for agaric mineral.

ROCK-OIL. A syn. of petroleum.

ROCK-RUBY. An early name for red garnet.

ROCK-SALT. Mineral salt in distinction from that obtained by evaporation of sea water or brine.

ROCK-SILE *M. F. Haddie*, 1878, Min. Mag., ii, 215, f. its appearance, a var. of asbestos.

ROCK-SOAP. See mountain-soap.

ROCK-WOOD. See mountain-wood.

RÖMERITE. *J. Grailić*, 1858, K. Ak. Wein, xxviii, 272 (Römerit), in honor of A. Römer. Hydrous sulphate of ferrous and ferric iron, of a dark chestnut-brown to a yellow color.

RÖPPERITE. *G. J. Brush*, 1872, Dana Min. App. i, 13, after Prof. W. T. Røpper, its first analyst. An iron-manganese-zinc chrysolite, of dark green to black color.

Also used by *A. Kennigott*, 1872, Jahrb. Min., 188, for a cleavable var. of rhodochrosite, containing calcium.

RÖSMERITE. Error for rømerite.

RÖSSLERITE. *J. R. Blum*, [1861, Jahres d. Wetterauer Ges., 32,] 1861, Jahrb. Min., 334 (Rösslerit), in honor of Dr. K. Rössler. Hydrous arsenate of magnesium, found in thin, white crystalline plates.

ROESTONE. A syn. of oölite.

RÖTTISITE. See röttisite.

ROGERSITE. *J. L. Smith*, 1877, A. J. S., 3d, xiii, 367, in honor of Prof. Wm. B. Rogers. Hydrous columbate of yttrium, an alteration product of samarskite, on which it is found as a thin, white coating.

ROMANZOVITE. *N. Nordenskiöld*, 1890, Nord. Bidrag, 14 (Romanzovit), in honor of Count — Romanzov. Brown grossularite from Finland.

ROMEINE. See romeite.

ROMEITE. *A. Damour*, 1841, Ann. des M., 3d, xx, 247 (Romeine), in honor of Romé de L'Isle. Antimonate of calcium occurring in groups of yellow crystals.

RÖMERITE. See rømerite.

ROSCOEITE. *J. Blake*, 1876, A. J. S., 3d, xii, 31, after Prof. H. E. Roscoe, in recognition of his work on vanadium compounds, and *λθος*. A micaceous mineral containing vanadic acid, found in aggregations of minute green scales.

ROSEITE. *C. H. Stubbs*, about 1879, priv. com., J. F. Rose, dated May, 1895, after Dr. J. F. Rose, of Oxford, Pa., who first found it. An altered mica, of a brownish-yellow color, and soft as talc.

ROSELITE. *A. Levy*, 1824, Ann. Phil., viii, 439, in honor of Prof. G. Rosé, and *λθος*. Hydrous arsenate of cobalt and calcium, found in small, rose-red crystals.

ROSELLAN. Variant of rosite.

ROSELLITE. Variant of rosellan.

ROSENBUSCHITE. *W. C. Brögger*, 1887, Geol. För. Förh., ix,

254 Rosenbuschit, in honor of Prof. H. Rosenbusch. Silicate of zirconium, titanium, calcium and sodium, of light orange-gray color.

ROSENITE. Variant of osaine.

ROSE-QUARTZ. The well-known rose-colored var. of quartz.

ROSIYI. *L. F. Smolnyy*, 1894, Vet. Ak. Stock., 153 (Rosit), in allusion to its color. A granular, rose-red mineral, usually classed under pinite.

Also used by *J. J. V. Huot*, 1847, Huot Min., i, 197, after Prof. G. Rose, who had analyzed it. An obs. syn. of chalcostibite.

ROSTREVOVITE. *R. F. Grey* and *W. G. Latham*, 1858, G. and L. Min., 26, f. Rostrevor, Ireland, its locality. An obs. name for a fibrous var. of epidote.

ROSTERITE. *G. Grattacola*, [1880, Rivista Scient. Ind. Firenze, No. 19, 1-10], 1881, Jahrb. Min., 167, in honor of Dr. G. Roster. A slightly altered var. of beryl of pale-red color.

ROSTHORNITE. *H. Hfer*, 1871, Jahrb. Min., 561 (Rosthornit), in honor of Franz von Rosthorn, a geologist of Carinthia. An oxygenated hydrocarbon of a brown color, found in lenticular masses in coal.

ROTHOPFITE. *J. J. Berzelius*, 1819, Berz. Nouv. Syst., 218, after E. Rothoff, who had analyzed it. A manganesian var. of andradite.

RÖTTISITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1850, Berg. Hüt., xviii, 1, (Röttisit), f. Röttis, Saxony, its locality. Hydrous silicate of nickel, very near genthite.

ROUBSCHITE. *J. C. Delamétherie*, 1806, Jour. de Phys., lxii, 360, f. Hrubschitz, Moravia, its locality. An obs. syn. of magnesite.

ROWLANDITE. *W. E. Hidden*, 1891, A. J. S., 3d, xlii, 430, after Prof. Henry A. Rowland, in recognition of his 'spectrographic work on the so called rare earths.' Silicate of yttrium of a pale drab-green color.

RUBELLAN. *A. Breithaupt*, 1830, Breit. Uib., 26, probably f. rubellus, 'reddish,' in allusion to its color. An altered biotite, occurring in small, red, hexagonal plates.

RUBELLITE. *R. Kirwan*, 1794, Kirw. Min., i, 288, probably f. rubellus, 'reddish,' in allusion to its color. A rose or violet-red var. of tourmaline, often cut as a gem.

RUBERITE. *E. J. Chapman*, 1843, Chap. Min., 63, f. ruber, 'red,' in allusion to its color. An obs. syn. of cuprite.

RUBICELLE. An early name for ruby-spinel.

RUBISLITE. *M. F. Heddle*, 1879, Roy. Soc. Ed. Trans., xxix, 112, f. Rubislaw, Scotland, its locality. A doubtful member of the chlorite group, found in dark-green, granular or foliated masses.

RUBRITE. *L. Darapsky*, 1890, Jahrb. Min., i, 65 (Rubrit), f. rubra,

'red,' in allusion to its color. Hydrous sulphate of iron, found in laminated crystals of deep red color.

RUBY. From rubeus, 'red,' in allusion to its color. The deep red var. of corundum, a very valuable gem.

This name is sometimes applied to red spinel.

RUBY-BLENDE. *F. Mohs*, 1820, *Mohs Char.*, 93, f. its color and the name of its order. An obs. name including proustite, pyrargyrite and some myargyrite.

Also a syn. of ruby-zinc (zincite).

RUBY-COPPER. An early name for cuprite, f. its color.

RUBY-MICA. *J. F. L. Hausmann*, 1813, *Haus. Min.*, i, 268 (Rubinglimmer), f. its color and structure. An obs. syn. of goëthite.

RUBY OF ARSENIC. An early name for realgar.

RUBY OF SULPHUR. Syn. of ruby of arsenic.

RUBY-SILVER. An early name including proustite and pyrargyrite, alluding to their color.

RUBY-SPINEL. An early name for red spinel, often cut as a gem.

RUBY-SULPHUR. See ruby of sulphur.

RUBY-ZINC. A popular name for transparent sphalerite of a deep-red color, and also for zincite with the same characteristics.

RUDDLE. Variant of reddle.

RUIN-AGATE. A popular name for a var. of agate having angular markings which present a fancied resemblance to ruins, or fortifications, hence also called fortification-agate.

RUIN-MARBLE. A popular name for a var. of marble exhibiting brown-colored markings resembling ruins.

RÜMANITE. *O. Helm*, 1891, *Nat. Ges. Danz. Schrift.*, vii, (4), 186 (Rümanit). f. Rumania, the country in which it was found. An amber-like resin, found in brownish-yellow, brittle masses.

RUMPFITE. *G. Firtsch*, 1890, *K. Ak. Wien*, xcix, (1), 417 (Rumpfit), in honor of Prof. Johann Rumpf. Hydrous silicate of aluminum and magnesium, found in greenish-white, granular masses.

RUTENITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1866, *Berg. Hüt.*, xxv, 158 (Rutenit), f. Rutenia, an old name of the Saxon Voigtland, its locality. A syn. of jaipurite.

RUTHERFORDITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1851, *Am. Assoc.*, iv, 312, f. Rutherford Co., N. C., its locality. Probably identical with fergusonite.

RUTILE. *A. G. Werner*, 1803, *Ludw. Min.*, i, 55, f. rutilus, 'red,' in allusion to its color. Oxide of titanium, usually found in red or brownish-red prismatic crystals.

RUTILITE. Variant of rutile.

RYACOLITE. See rhyacolite.

RYAKONITE. Error for rhyacolite.

SACCHARITE. *E. F. Glocker*, 1845, Jour. Pk. Ch., xxxiv, 494 (Saccharit), f. *σάκχαρ*, 'sugar,' from its resemblance to sugar. A granular, massive mineral at first referred to andesite, but now considered a mixture.

SACCHITE. See scacchite.

SÆTERSBERGITE. See sättersbergite.

SAFFLORITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1835, Jour. Pk. Ch., iv, 265 (Safflorit), f. Safflor, 'zaffer,' because used in the manufacture of zaffer. Arsenide of cobalt similar to smaltite, but orthorhombic.

SAGENITE. *H. B. de Saussure*, 1796, Saus. Alp., vii, § 1894, f. *σάγηνη*, 'a net.' A var. of rutile in which slender crystals are interlaced, forming a network.

SAHLITE. *B. J. d'Andrada*, 1800, All. Jour. Chem., iv, 31 (Sahlit), f. Sahlä (Sala), Sweden, its locality. Calcium-iron pyroxene, found in greenish or black masses.

SALAITE. Variant of sahlite.

SAL AMMONIAC. Native chloride of ammonium.

SALDANITE. *J. J. N. Huot*, 1841, Huot. Min., ii, 451, f. the Saldana river, U. S. Columbia, its locality. An obs. syn. of alunogen.

SALITE. Variant of sahlite; used by *A. G. Werner*, 1809, Tasch. Min., iii, 281 (Salit).

SALMIAK. Syn. of sal ammoniac.

SALMITE. *E. Prost*, 1883, Soc. Geol. Belg. Bull., x, p. clvi, f. the river Salm, Belgium, its locality. A manganese var. of chloritoid.

SAMARSKITE. *H. Rosé*, 1847, Pogg. Ann., lxxi, 157 (Samarskit), in honor of the Oberst von Samarski. A complex columbate of uranium and other bases.

SAMOITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1850, Dana Min., 288, f. the Samoa Isl., where it was found. Hydrous silicate of aluminum, found in white, stalactitic forms.

Also used by *B. Silliman, Jr.*, 1849, Dana Geol. Pacif., 732, for an incorrectly analyzed feldspar, probably labradorite.

SANDARACA. An early name for realgar.

SANDBERGERITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1866, Berg. Hüt., xxv, 187 (Sandbergerit), after Prof. F. von Sandberger, in recognition of his studies upon tetrahedrite. A var. of tennantite containing a considerable amount of zinc.

SANGUINITE. *H. A. Miers*, 1890, Min. Mag., ix, 182, f. sanguis-inis, 'blood,' in allusion to its blood-red color by transmitted light. A doubtful sulph-arsenide of silver near proustite.

SANIDINE. *K. W. Nose*, 1808, Nögg. Min. Stud., 24, f. *σάρις*, -ιδος, 'a board,' from the shape of its crystals. A glassy var. of orthoclase, found in flat crystals.

SANTILITE. *T. Thomson*, 1818, Ann. Phil., xii, 463, after Prof. G. Santl, who had described it under the name of amiatite, and *λιθος*. An obs. syn. of fiorite.

SAPHIRINE. See saphirine.

SAPONITE. *L. F. Scanberg*, 1840, Vet. Ak. Stock., 153 (Sapouit), f. *sapo*, -onis, 'soap,' from its earlier name Seifenstein, 'soap rock.' *M. H. Klaproth*, 1787, Ges. Nat. Berl. Schrift., vii, 163, on account of its soap-like appearance. Hydrous silicate of aluminum and magnesium, at first soft, but becoming brittle on drying.

Also used by *J. Nickles*, 1859, Ann. Ch. Phys., lvi, 46. A soap-like clay, now classed with montmorillonite.

SAPPARE. *N. T. de Saussure*, 1789, Jour. de Phys., xxxiv, 213. An error for the word sapphire, from a label attached to a specimen of cyanite. An obs. syn. of cyanite.

SAPPARITE. Variant of sappare.

SAPPHIRE. From *σάπφειρος*, 'a blue stone' of the ancients, not our modern sapphire, but perhaps lapis lazuli. Transparent or translucent varieties of corundum, of various colors, used as gems. In common use the name is generally confined to the blue variety.

SAPPHIRINE. *C. L. Giesecke*, [1819, Gött. Ges. Anz., 1994], 1821, Leon. Orykt., 416 (Saphirin), f. its sapphire-blue color. Silicate of aluminum and magnesium, found in blue grains, often disseminated.

Used by *K. W. Nose*, 1808, Nögg. Min. Stud., 162 (Saphirin). An obs. syn. of halynite.

Also earlier used for blue chalcedony.

SARAWAKITE. *A. Frenzel*, 1877, Min. Mitth., 300 (Sarawakit), f. Sarawak, Borneo, its locality. An anhydrous antimony compound not yet analyzed, found in small, colorless crystals.

SARCITE. *R. Townson*, 1800, Jam. Scot. Isles, i, 13, perhaps f. the river Sark, Scotland. An obs. name for a trapezohedral mineral not now identified, but probably leucite.

SARCOLITE. *W. Thompson*, 1807, Mus. Hist. Ann., ix, 241, f. *σάρξ*, *σαρκός*, 'flesh,' in allusion to its color, and *λιθος*. Silicate of aluminum and calcium, occurring in flesh-red to reddish-white crystals.

Also used by *L. N. Vanquelin*, 1809, Mus. Hist. Ann., xi, 42 (Sarcolithe). An obs. syn. of gmelinite.

SARCOPSIDE. *M. Websky*, 1868, Zt. Geol., xx, 245 (Sarkopsid), f. *σάρξ*, *σαρκός*, 'flesh,' and *ὄψις*, -ιδος, 'view,' in allusion to its color.

Phosphate of iron and manganese, closely related to triplite, of flesh-red color on a fresh fracture.

SARD. From *σάρδιος*, or *σάρδιον*, which was probably derived from *Σάρδις*, the reputed locality of the stone. A syn. of carnelian.

SARDINIAN. *A. Breithaupt*, 1865, *Berg. Hüt.*, xxiv, 320, f. Sardinia, where it was found. A syn. of anglesite, the name being given on account of a supposed difference in crystallization.

SARDONYX. Like onyx, but made up of layers of red or brown (sard) and white, instead of black and white.

SARKINITE. *A. Sjögren*, 1885, *Geol. För. Förh.*, vii, 724 (Sarkinit), f. *σάρκινος*, "fleshy," in allusion to both its flesh-red color and greasy lustre. Arsenate of manganese, of flesh-red or rose-red color.

SARTORITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1868, *Dana Min.*, 87, after Sartorius von Waltershausen, who first described it. Sulph-arsenide of lead, found in dark, lead-gray, orthorhombic crystals.

SASBACHITE. *J. Schill*, 1862, *Descr. Min.* i, 420, (saspachite), f. Saspach (Sasbach), Baden, its locality. An obscure zeolitic mineral, occurring in tufts of white, silky fibers.

SASPACHITE. Variant of sasbachite.

SASSOLINE. See sassolite.

SASSOLITE. *D. L. G. Karsten*, 1800, *Karst. Tab.*, 40 (Sassolin), f. Sasso, Tuscany, where it was found, and *λίθος*. Native boric acid, found in white, pearly scales.

SÄTERSBERGITE. *A. Kenngott*, 1853, *Kenng. Min.*, 111 (Sätersbergit), f. Sätersberg, Norway, its locality. A syn. of löllingite.

SATIN-SPAR. An early name for fibrous calcite, having a silky lustre. Silky, fibrous aragonite has also been so called.

Also applied to a fine, fibrous var. of gypsum, with a pearly lustre.

SATURNITE. *R. Kirwan*, 1874, *Kirw. Min.*, 361, f. Saturn, the alchemistic name for lead. The name given to a furnace product from lead smelting, at first considered a simple mineral.

SAUALPITE. A local name, used by Carinthian mineralogists, 1807, *Klap. Beil.*, iv, 179 (Sau-Alpit), f. the Sau-Alpe, Carinthia, where it was found. An obs. syn. of zoisite.

SAUCONITE. *W. T. Røpper*, 1875, *Min. Penn.*, 120, f. the Saucon valley, Lehigh Co., Penn., its locality. A buff-colored clay, containing a large percentage of zinc oxide.

SAUSSURITE. *N. T. de Saussure*, 1806, *Jour. des M.*, xix, 206, after Prof. H. B. de Saussure, who had described it earlier. A very compact var. of zoisite, often called jade.

SAVITE. *J. Meneghini* and *E. Bechi*, 1852, A. J. S., 2d, xiv, 64, in honor of Prof. P. Savi. An obs. syn. of natrolite.

SAVODINSKITE. *J. J. N. Huot*, 1841, Huot Min., i, 187, f. Savodinski, Siberia, its locality. An obs. syn. of hessite.

SAYNITE. *F. v. Kobell*, 1853, Kob. Taf., 13 (Saynit), f. Sayn, Prussia, its locality. An obs. syn. of grünaute.

SCACCHITE. — *Adam*, 1869, Adam Tab., 70, after Prof. A. Scacchi, who first described it as a proto-chloride of manganese.

Used earlier by *N. Nordenskiöld*, 1849, Nord. Atom Ch. Min. Syst., 94 (Sacchit), a misprint. An obs. syn. of monticellite.

Also used by *L. Palmieri*, 1861, Brist. Gloss. 334. An uncertain compound of lead and selenium, found in the fumeroles of Vesuvius.

SCALE-STONE. A translation of lepidolite.

SCAPOLITE. *B. J. d'Andrada*, 1800, Jour. de Phys., li, 246, f. *σκάπιος*, 'a shaft,' alluding to the prismatic shape of its crystals, and *λίθος*. A syn. of wernerite, now, however, used generally as a group name which includes several tetragonal minerals.

SCARBROITE. *W. H. Vernon*, 1829, Phil. Mag., 2d, v, 180, f. Scarborough, England, its locality. A white, clayey substance similar to schröterite.

SCHABASITE. Variant of chabazite.

SCHÄTZELLITE. See schätzellite.

SCHAFFNERITE. — *Vigener*, 1884, Nied. Ges. Bonn, 87 (Schaffnerit), after Dr. — Schaffner, who collected it. A syn. of cupro-decloizite.

SCHAPBACHITE. *A. Kenngott*, 1853, Kenng. Min., 118 (Schapbachit), f. Schapbach, Baden, its locality. Sulphide of bismuth, lead and silver, near cosalite.

SCHÄTZELLITE. *E. Reichardt*, 1865, Berg. Hüt., xxiv, 276, (Schätzellit), after — Schätzell, a director of the Stassfurt salt works. A syn. of sylvite.

SCHEELITE. *K. C. v. Leonhard*, 1821, Leon. Orykt., 594 (Scheelit), after K. W. Scheele, the discoverer of tungstic acid. Called earlier Scheelerz by *D. L. G. Karsten*, 1800, Karst. Tab., 56. Tungstate of calcium, found in brilliant crystals of various colors.

SCHEELITINE. *F. S. Beudant*, 1832, Beud. Min., ii, 662, f. its resemblance to scheelite. An obs. syn. of stolzite.

SCHEEERERITE. *Fr. Stromeyer*, 1827, Arch. Ges. Nat., x, 113, (Scheererit), after Capt. von Scheerer, its discoverer. A solid hydrocarbon, found in pearly, tabular crystals of various shades of color.

SCHEFFERITE. *J. A. Michaelson*, 1862, Vet. Ak. Stock. Oefv.,

xix, 507 (Schefferit), in honor of H. T. Scheffer, a Swedish chemist. A manganese pyroxene, of yellowish or reddish-brown color, sometimes containing iron.

SCHERERITE. Error for scheererite.

SCHIEFERSPAR. *C. A. S. Hoffmann*, 1789, *Berg. Jour.*, i, 187, (Schieferspath), 'slate-spar,' f. its appearance. A syn. of argentine.

SCHILLER-SPAR. *J. C. H. Heyer*, 1786, *Chem. Ann.*, i, 335, (Schillerspath), f. schillern, 'to exhibit a play of colors,' alluding to its changing lustre. A syn. of bastite.

SCHIRL. An early form of schorl.

SCHIRMERITE. *F. A. Genth*, 1874, *Am. Phil. Soc. Proc.*, xiv, 230, in honor of Dr. J. F. L. Schirmer. Sulphide of bismuth, lead and silver, of a lead-gray color.

Also used by *F. M. Endlich*, 1874, *E. M. Jour.*, xviii, 133, for a mixture containing tellurium, gold, silver and iron.

SCHLANITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1868, *Dana Min.*, 745, f. Schlan, Bohemia, its locality. The soluble part of anthracoxen, a brown, resinous powder.

SCHLERITINITE. Error for scleritinite.

SCHNEEBERGITE. *A. Brezina*, 1880, *Geol. Reich. Verh.*, 313, (Schneebergit), f. Schneeberg, Tyrol, its locality. An obscure compound of antimony and calcium, found in small, honey-yellow crystals.

SCHNEIDERITE. *J. Meneghini* and *E. Bechi*, 1852, *A. J. S.*, 2d, xiv, 64, after Schneider, director of the mine where it was found. A syn. of laumontite.

SCHOARITE. Error for schoharite.

SCHCENTE. *E. Reichardt*, 1865, *Jahrb. Min.*, 602 (Schönit), after Berghauptman Schöne, the discoverer of kainite, on which it was found. A var. of picromerite.

SCHOHARITE. *A. Eaton*, 1819, *Macneven At. Th. App.*, 19, f. Schoharie Co., N. Y., where it was found. An obs. name for an impure, fibrous barite.

SCHORL. *J. G. Wallerius*, 1747, *Wall. Min.*, 139 (Schorl), the derivation of which is unknown. This name at first included many dark-colored species, found in prismatic crystals. *Romé de L'Isle*, 1772, *De L. Cryst.*, 267, shows schorl to be identical with tourmaline, of which it has since been a synonym.

As shown by *J. D. Dana*, 1868, *Dana Min.*, 206, it was used by Gesner in 1565 (Schrul), by Erker in 1595 (Shurl), and by Brückmann in 1727 (Schirl), and was applied to the 'black, little stones' which were rejected in the washing of gold and tin ores.

SCHORLITE. *M. H. Klaproth*, 1788, Chem. Ann., i, 395 (Schorlit), f. *A. G. Werner's* Schorlartiger beryll, 1780, Wern. Cronst., 169. An obs. syn. of pycnite.

Used by *T. S. Hunt*, 1886, Hunt Phys., 351, for the black var. of tourmaline.

SCHORLOMITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1846, A. J. S., 2d, ii, 252, f. schorl and *ὁμός*, 'one and the same,' on account of its resemblance to schorl. Titano-silicate of iron and calcium, found in velvet-black masses.

SCHRAUFITE. *J. v. Schröckinger*, 1875, Geol. Reich. Verh., 134 (Schraufit), in honor of Prof. A. Schrauf. A fossil resin of a hyacinth-red color, found in rounded masses.

SCHREIBERSITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1847, Haid. Ber., iii, 70 (Schreibersit), in honor of C. F. A. von Schreibers. Phosphate of iron and nickel, found only in meteoric iron.

Also used by *C. U. Shepard*, 1846, A. J. S., 2d, ii, 383, for a supposed sesqui sulphide of chromium, found in a meteorite.

SCHRÖCKERINGITE. Error for schröckingerite.

SCHRÖCKINGERITE. *A. Schrauf*, 1873, Min. Mitth., 137 (Schröckingerit), after Baron J. von Schröckinger, from whom it was received.

SCHRÖTTERITE. *E. F. Glocker*, 1839, Glock. Min., 536 (Schrötterit), after Prof. A. Schrötter, who had described it. Hydrous silicate of aluminum, resembling allophane.

SCHUCHARDTITE. *A. Schrauf*, 1882, Zt. Kryst., vi, 386 (Schuchardtit), in honor of Th. Schuchardt, the well-known mineral dealer. A name for the so-called Chrysopraserde of Silesia.

SCHULZITE. *J. F. L. Hausmann*, 1847, Haus. Handb., i, 166, (Schulzit), in honor of Mine Inspector W. Schulz, its discoverer. An obs. syn. of geocronite.

SCHUNGITE. *A. v. Inostranzeff*, 1886, Jahrb. Min., i, 92 (Schungit), f. Schunga, Russia, its locality. An amorphous form of carbon similar to graphitoid.

SCHUTZITE. *D. L. G. Karsten*, 1800, Karst. Tab., 36 (Schutzit), after — Schutz, from whom it was received. An obs. syn. of celestite.

SCHWARTZEMBERGITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1868, Dana Min., 120, after Dr. Schwartzemberg, its discoverer. Oxy-chloro-iodide of lead, found in small, yellow crystals.

SCHWARTZITE. Error for schwatzite.

SCHWATZITE. *A. Kenngott*, 1853, Kenng. Min., 117 (Schwatzit), f. Schwaz, Tyrol, its locality. A mercurial var. of tetrahedrite.

SCHWEIZERITE. *Th. Scheerer*, 1847, Pogg. Ann., lxxi, 447

(Schweizerit), after Prof. M. E. Schweizer, its discoverer. A syn. of antigorite.

SCHWETZITE. *S. Meunier*, 1893, *Meun. Fers Met.*, 45, f. Schwetz, Prussia, where it was found. A var. of meteoric iron.

SCLERETINITE. *J. W. Mallet*, 1852, *Phil. Mag.*, 4th, iv, 261, f. σκληρός, 'hard,' and ρητίνη, 'resin.' A hard, fossil resin of black or brown color.

SCLEROCLASE. *W. S. v. Waltershausen*, 1855, *Pogg. Ann.*, xciv, 115 (Skleroklas), f. σκληρός, 'hard,' and κλᾶν, 'to break,' on account of its exceeding brittleness. A syn. of sartorite.

Sometimes used as a syn. of dufrénoysite.

SCOLECITE. *A. F. Gehlen* and *J. N. Fuchs*, 1813, *Jour. Ch. Ph.*, viii, 361 (Scolezit), f. σκῶληξ, -ακος, 'a worm,' because it sometimes curls up when heated. Hydrous silicate of aluminum and calcium, found in acicular crystals and fibrous or radiated masses.

SCOLERITE. Error for scorillite.

SCOLIRITE. Error for scorillite.

SCOLEXEROSE. *F. S. Beudant*, 1832, *Beud. Min.*, ii, 55, probably f. σκῶληξ, the root of scolecite, on account of its earlier name, anhydrous scolecite, with a distinguishing termination added. An obs. syn. of meionite.

SCOLOPSITE. *F. v. Kobell*, 1849, *K. Ak. Münch. Anz.*, xxviii, 638 (Skolopsit), f. σκόλοψ, 'a thorn, splinter,' because of its splintery fracture. A syn. of ittnerite.

SCORILITE. *T. Thomson*, 1836, *Thom. Min.*, i, 379, f. scoria, alluding to its appearance, and λίθος. A silicate of aluminum, iron and lime, probably a volcanic glass.

SCORODITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1818, *Hoff. Min.*, iv, (2), 182 (Skorodit), f. σκοροδιον, 'garlic-like,' alluding to its odor when heated. Hydrous phosphate of iron, found in pale-green or brown crystals and crusts.

SCORZA. *D. L. G. Karsten*, 1800, *Karst. Tab.*, 72, f. the older name Skortza, used by Wallachian miners. An obs. name for epidote, when found in the form of dark green sand.

SCOTIOLITE. *A. E. Arppe*, 1858 (read 1857), *Soc. Sci. Fenn.*, v, 479 (Scotiolit), f. σκότιος, 'dark,' alluding to its color, and λίθος. A var. of hisingerite, containing more magnesium and less water than usual.

SCOULERITE. *R. D. Thomson*, 1840, *Phil. Mag.*, 3d, xvii, 408, after Dr. John Scouler, from whom it was received. An impure var. of mesole.

Also applied to a pipe stone from North America, having a similar composition.

SCOVILLITE. *G. J. Brush* and *S. L. Penfield*, 1883, *A. J. S.*, 3d,

xxv, 459, f. the Scoville ore-bed, Salisbury, Conn., its locality. A syn. of rhabdophanite.

SEA-FOAM. An early syn. of meerschaum.

SEA-SCUM. Syn. of sea-foam.

SEBESITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1847, *Breit. Handb.*, iii, 539 (Sebesit), f. Sebes, Siebenbürgen, its locality. An obs. syn. of tremolite.

SEEBACHITE. *M. Bauer*, 1872, *Zt. Geol.*, xxiv, 391 (Seebachit), in honor of Carl von Seebach. A syn. of phacolite.

SELADONITE. See celadonite.

SELBITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1845, *Haid. Handb.*, 506 (Selbit), after Oberbergmeister C. J. Selb, who discovered it. A very doubtful carbonate of silver, probably a mixture.

SELENCUPRITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1835, *Shep. Min.*, ii, 177, f. its composition. An obs. syn. of berzelianite.

SELENITE. *J. G. Wallerius*, 1747, *Wall. Min.*, 50 (Selenites), f. $\sigma\epsilon\lambda\eta\nu\eta$, 'the moon,' probably alluding to its pale, bluish reflections. The transparent var. of gypsum, found in crystals, or easily cleavable masses.

SELENIUM. Selenium as a mineral, of very doubtful occurrence.

SELENOLITE. *E. S. Dana*, 1892, *Dana Min.*, 201, f. its composition. Native selenious acid, a doubtful mineral.

SELENPALLADITE. Variant of selenpalladium.

SELENPALLADIUM. *J. K. L. Zincken*, 1829, *Pogg. Ann.*, xvi, 497, because at first considered a compound of selenium and palladium. A syn. of allopalladium.

SELENSILVER. *J. D. Dana*, 1844, *Dana Min.*, 487, f. its composition. An obs. syn. of naumannite.

SELENSULPHUR. *Fr. Stromeyer*, 1825, *Jour. Ch. Ph.*, xliii, 452 (Schwefelselen), f. its composition. A native compound of sulphur and selenium in undetermined proportions.

SELEN-TELLURIUM. *E. S. Dana* and *H. L. Wells*, 1890, *A. J. S.*, xl, 79, f. its composition. A native compound of selenium and tellurium.

SELLAITE. *J. Strüver*, 1868, *Tor. Ac. Atti*, iv, 35, in honor of Quintino Sella. Fluoride of magnesium, found in colorless, transparent crystals.

SELWYNITE. *G. H. S. Ulrich*, [1867, *Laboratory*, i, 237], 1868, *Dana Min.*, 509, after A. C. Selwyn, of the Geological Survey of Victoria. A clay-like substance, colored emerald-green by chromium.

SEMELINE. *Fl. de Bellevue*, 1800, *Jour. de Phys.*, li, 442, f. semen lini, 'flax seed,' alluding to a common form of its crystals. A syn. of titanite.

SEMIOPAL. *A. G. Werner*, 1788, *Berg. Jour.*, ii, 489 (Halbopal). because an inferior var. of opal.

SEMSEYITE. *J. A. Krenner*, [1881, *Mag. Akad. Ertesitoje*, xv, 111], 1883, *Zt. Kryst.*, viii, 533 (Semseyit), in honor of A. von Semsey. Sulph-antimonide of lead, near jamesonite.

SENARMONTITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1851, *A. J. S.*, 2d, xii, 209, after H. de Senarmont, who first described it. Antimony trioxide, found in colorless or grayish-white octahedrons.

SENECA-OIL. An early name for petroleum, perhaps derived from Seneca lake, New York, but more probably because it was collected by the Seneca Indians.

SEPIOLITE. *E. F. Glocker*, 1847, *Glock. Syn.*, 190 (Sepiolith), f. σήπιον, 'cuttle-fish bone,' because a light product of the sea, the older name of the mineral being sea-foam, and λίθος. Hydrous silicate of magnesium, commonly called meerschaum.

SERBIAN. *A. Breithaupt*, 1838, *Jour. Pk. Ch.*, xv, 327, f. Serbien, 'Servia,' where it was found. An obs. syn. of miloschite.

SERICITE. *K. List*, 1852, *Ann. Ch. Pharm.*, lxxxii, 257 (Sericit), f. σηρίκος, 'silken,' alluding to its lustre. A var. of muscovite, occurring in fibrous aggregations.

SERICOLITE. *J. F. L. Hausmann*, 1847, *Haus. Min.*, ii, 1242 (Seri-kolith), f. σηρίκος, 'silken,' in allusion to its lustre, and λίθος. An obs. syn. of satin spar.

SERPENTINE. *G. Agricola*, 1546, *Agric.*, 313 (Serpentaria), f. ὀφίτης, 'of a serpent,' after *P. Dioscorades*, about 50, *Dioscor.*, Lib. v, Cap. 161, because of the mottled and scaly appearance of serpentine marble. Hydrous silicate of magnesium, occurring in many varieties.

SERPIERITE. *A. Des Cloizeaux*, 1881, *Bull. Soc. Min.*, iv, 92, after — Serpierl, who was very active in the development of the Laurium mines. Basic sulphate of copper and zinc, from Laurium, Greece.

SETTLINGITE. *A. Des Cloizeaux*, 1872, *Des Cl. Min.*, ii, (1), 42, f. Settling Stones, Eng., its locality. Called Settling Stones Resin, by *J. D. Dana*, 1868, *Dana Min.*, 735. A hydrocarbon found in yellow to red, resinous drops on the walls of an old mine.

SETTLING STONES RESIN. See settlingite.

SEVERITE. *Wm. Phillips*, 1823, *Phil. Min.*, 87, f. St. Sever, France, its locality. A syn. of lenzinite.

SEYBERTITE. *T. Clemson*, 1832, *Ann. des M.*, 3d, ii, 493, in honor of H. Seybert. A syn. of clintonite.

SHEPARDITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1847, *Haid. Ber.*, iii, 282 (Shep-

ardit), after C. U. Shepard, who had previously described it. A hypothetical chromium sesqui-sulphide, found in a meteorite.

Also used by *G. Rosé*, 1863, Pogg. Ann., cxviii, 419. A syn. of chladnite.

Also by *H. J. Brooke*, 1844, Shep. Min., 126. A syn. of brucite.

SHIVER-SPAR. Variant of schieferspar.

SHORL. Variant of schorl.

SIBERITE. *C. Lermina*, [1799, Jour. de l'École polytech., (6), 439], 1801, Haüy Min., iv, 284, f. Siberia, where it was found. An. obs. syn. of rubellite.

SICILIANITE. *J. G. Lenz*, [1800, Lenz Min., 233], 1801, Gal. Rec., 243 (Sicilianit), f. Sicily, its locality. An obs. syn. of celestite.

SIDERAZOTE. *O. Silvestri*, 1876, Pogg. Ann., clvii, 165 (Siderazot), f. *σίδηρος*, 'iron,' and azote, from its composition. Nitride of iron, found as a product of volcanic eruptions.

SIDERETINE. *F. S. Beudant*, 1833, Beud. Min., ii, 609, f. *σίδηρος*, 'iron,' and *ῥητίνη*, 'resin,' alluding to its composition and appearance. An obs. syn. of pitticite.

SIDERITE. *F. S. Beudant*, 1832, Beud. Min., ii, 346 (Sidrose), f. *σίδηρος*, 'iron.' Changed to siderite by *W. Haidinger*, 1845, Haid. Handb., 499 (Siderit). Carbonate of iron, found in rhombohedral crystals or masses, constituting an important ore of iron.

Siderite had several previous uses. First for the phosphate of iron later called pharmacosiderite, by *T. Bergmann*, 1790, Born. Cat. Foss., ii, 281.

Also by *C. E. F. v. Moll*, 1797, Moll Jahrb., i, 108, for the deep blue var. of quartz.

SIDEROBORINE. *J. J. N. Huot*, 1841, Huot Min., i, 290, f. *σίδηρος*, 'iron,' and boron, from its composition. An obs. syn. of lagonite.

SIDEROCALCITE. *R. Kirwan*, 1794, Kirw. Min., i, 105, f. its composition. An obs. name for ferriferous dolomite.

SIDEROCHALCITE. *E. F. Glocker*, 1831, Glock. Min., 840 (Siderochalcit), f. *σίδηρος*, 'iron,' and *χαλκός*, 'copper,' from its composition according to an incorrect analysis. An obs. syn. of clinoclase.

SIDEROCHROME. *J. J. N. Huot*, 1841, Huot Min., i, 287, f. *σίδηρος*, 'iron,' and chrome, from its composition. An obs. syn. of chromite.

SIDEROCLEPTE. *H. B. de Saussure*, 1794, Jour. de Phys., xlv, 344, f. *σίδηρος*, 'iron,' and *κλέπτειν*, 'to conceal,' because its color, due to iron, disappears when it is heated. An obs. syn. of chrysolite.

SIDEROCONITE. *J. F. L. Hausmann*, 1847, Haus. Min., ii, 1806

(Siderokonit), f. *σίδηρος*, 'iron,' and *κονία*, 'powder,' because, when dissolved in acid, a pulverulent residue of iron oxide remains. A var. of calcite, colored yellowish-brown by iron.

SIDERODOT. *A. Breithaupt*, 1847, *Haid. Ber.*, i, 6, perhaps f. *σίδηρος*, 'iron,' and *δοτής*, 'a giver,' because an iron ore. A calciferous var. of siderite.

SIDEROFERRITE. *J. F. Bahr*, 1854, *Dana Min.*, 19, f. *σίδηρος* 'iron,' and ferrum, 'iron,' alluding to its composition. A name given to native iron found in petrified wood.

SIDEROGRAPHITE. *J. Torrey*, 1820, *A. J. S.*, ii, 176, f. *σίδηρος*, 'iron,' and graphite. Considered a native compound of iron and graphite, but probably a furnace product.

SIDEROMELANE. *W. S. v. Waltershausen*, 1853, *Walt. Vul.*, 202, f. *σίδηρος*, 'iron,' and *μέλας*, *-αῖος*, 'black,' from its composition and color. A name for obsidian or some similar volcanic glass.

SIDERONATRITE. *A. Raimondi*, 1878, *Min. Pérou*, 233, f. *σίδηρος*, 'iron,' and natrium, 'sodium,' from the bases which it contains. Hydrous sulphate of iron and sodium, found in fibrous, yellow masses.

SIDEROPHYLLITE. *H. C. Lewis*, 1880, *Acad. Nat. Sci. Proc.*, 254, f. *σίδηρος*, 'iron,' and *φύλλον*, 'a leaf,' from its composition and structure. A black var. of biotite containing much ferrous iron.

SIDEROPLESITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1858, *Berg. Hut.*, xvii, 54 (Sideroplesit), f. *σίδηρος*, 'iron,' and *πλησίος*, 'neighbor,' because closely connected with siderite. A magnesian var. of siderite.

SIDEROPYRITE. *J. F. Henckel*, 1725, *Henck. Pyr.*, 114, f. *σίδηρος*, 'iron,' and pyrite. An obs. syn. of pyrite.

SIDEROSCHISOLITE. *F. C. G. Werneckinck*, 1824, *Pogg. Ann.*, i, 387 (Sideroschisolit), f. *σίδηρος*, 'iron,' and *σχίζειν*, 'to split,' because it is an iron mica, and *λίθος*. A syn. of cronstedtite.

SIDEROSE. See siderite.

SIDEROSILICITE. *W. S. v. Waltershausen*, 1853, *Walt. Vul.*, 237 (Siderosilicite), f. *σίδηρος*, 'iron,' and silicon, because a silicate containing much iron. A hypothetical hydrous silicate of iron and aluminum, thought to occur with palagonite.

SIDEROTANTALITE. *J. F. L. Hausmann*, 1847, *Haus. Min.*, ii, 900 (Siderotantal), f. *σίδηρος*, 'iron,' and tantalite. A syn. of ferro-tantalite.

SIDEROTYL. *A. Schrauf*, 1891, *Geol. Reich. Jahrb.*, xli, 380, f. *σίδηρος*, 'iron,' and *τύλος*, 'fibre,' in allusion to its composition and structure. Hydrous sulphate of iron found in divergent, fibrous masses.

SIDEROXENE. *F. Hesseberg*, [1866, *Mineral. Notizen*, No. 7, 4],

1868, Dana Min., 762, probably f. *σιδηρος*, 'iron,' and *ξένος*, 'a guest,' because it occurs implanted on crystals of hematite. A syn. of hessenbergite.

SIEBERITE. Error for siberite.

SIEGBURGITE. *A. v. Lasaulx*, 1875, Jahrb. Min., 128 (Siegburgit), f. Siegburg, Prussia, its locality. A fossil resin found in brown coal.

SIEGENITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1850, Dana Min., 687, f. Siegen, Prussia, its locality. A nickeliferous var. of linnæite.

SIGTERITE. *C. F. Rammelsberg*, 1890, Jahrb. Min., ii, 71 (Sigterit), f. Sigterø, correctly Sigtesø, Norway, its locality. At first considered a new feldspar, but later decided to be a mixture of albite and elæolite.

SIGTESITE. The correct form of sigterite.

SILAONITE. *V. Fernandez and S. Navia*, [1873, La Repub., Dec. 23], 1877, A. J. S., xiii, 319, f. Silao, Mexico, its locality. Impure guanojuante, mixed with native bismuth.

SILLBÖLITE. — *Adam*, 1869, Adam Tab., 4 (Silbölite), f. Sillböle, Finland, its locality. An obs. syn. of actinolite.

SILFBERGITE. *M. Weibull*, 1883, Geol. För. Förh., vi, 504 (Silfbergit), f. Vester-Silfberg, Sweden, its locality. A var. of dannemorite, iron-manganese amphibole.

SILICEOUS SINTER. A popular name for florite.

SILICIOPHITE. *A. Schrauf*, 1882, Zt. Kryst., vi, 352 (Siliciophit), f. Silicium and ophite, 'serpentine,' because considered a serpentine impregnated with silica. An alteration product of chrysolite.

SILICITE. *T. Thomson*, 1843, Phil. Mag., 3d, xxii, 190, f. silica, because it looks like quartz. An obs. syn. of labradorite.

SILICOBOROCALCITE. *H. How*, 1868, Phil. Mag., 4th, xxxv, 32, f. its composition. A syn. of howlite.

SILLIMANITE. *G. T. Bowen*, 1824, A. J. S., viii, 113, in honor of Prof. B. Silliman. A var. of fibrolite, found in slender crystals, or in fibrous masses with separable fibers.

SILVANITE. Variant of sylvanite.

SILVER. The native metal as a mineral, usually called native silver.

SILVER-GLANCE. *R. Jameson*, 1805, Jam. Min., ii, 155, f. the earlier form, Silberglanzerz, *F. J. A. Estner*, 1804, Est. Min., iii, 370. A syn. of argentite.

SILVESTRITE. *A. d'Achiardi*, 1883, Ach. Met., ii, 84, after O. Silvestri, who first described it. A syn. of siderazot.

SIMETITE. *O. Helm and H. Conwentz*, 1886, Malpighia, i, (2), 49, f. the river Simeto, Sicily, where it was found. A fossil resin near amber.

SIMLAITE. *A. Schrauf*, 1870, *Geol. Reich. Verh.*, 43 (Simlait), f. Simla, India, its locality. A syn. of meerschalmunitite.

SIMONYITE. *G. Tschermak*, 1870, *K. Ak. Wien*, lx, (1), 718 (Simonyit), after F. Simony, who discovered its locality. A syn. of blödite.

SINKANITE. — *Oroerning*, *Brist. Glos.*, 348, f. Neu-Sinka, Siebenbürgen, its locality. A mixture of galenite, anglesite and sulphur, similar to johnstonite.

SINOPITE. *J. F. L. Hausmann*, 1847, *Haus. Min.*, i, 706 (Sinopit), f. *Sinopis*, 'a red earth from Sinope.' A clay of brick-red color, spotted with white, which adheres to the tongue.

SINOPE. An early name for a brick-red, ferruginous quartz, probably f. *sinopis*, 'a red earth.'

SIPYLITE. *J. W. Mallet*, 1877, *A. J. S.*, 3d, xiv, 397, f. *Sipylus*, one of the children of Niobe, because it contains niobium (columbium). Columbate of erbium and the cerium metals.

SISERSKITE. Variant of sisserskite.

SISMONDINE. See sismondite.

SISMONDITE. *A. Delesse*, 1843, *Ann. Ch. Phys.*, 3d, ix, 388 (Sismondine), in honor of Prof. A. Sismondi. A black var. of chloritoid, from Piedmont.

SISSERSKITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1845, *Haid. Handb.*, 558 (Sisserskit), f. *Sissersk*, Ural, its locality. A var. of iridosmine, containing not more than thirty per cent of iridium.

SJÖGRUFVITE. *L. J. Igelström*, 1892, *Geol. För. Förh.*, xiv, 309 (Sjögrufvit), f. the Sjögrufvan, Sweden, its locality. Arsenate of manganese somewhat resembling yellow garnet.

SKOGBÖLITE. *A. E. Nordenskiöld*, 1855, *Nord. Fin. Min.*, 30 (Skogbölit), f. Skogböle, Finland, its locality. The mineral ordinarily called tantalite, but separated from columbite-tantalite on crystallographic grounds.

SKUTTERUDITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1845, *Haid. Handb.*, 560 (Skutterudit), f. Skutterud, Norway, its locality. Arsenide of cobalt, of gray color and brilliant metallic lustre.

SLATE-SPAR. See schieferspar.

SLOANITE. *J. Meneghini* and *E. Bechi*, 1852, *A. J. S.*, 2d, xiv, 64, after C. F. Sloane, who owned the mine where it was found. A somewhat doubtful zeolitic mineral, found in white, radiated masses.

SMÆLITE. Variant of smelite.

SMALTINE. See smaltite.

SMALTITE. *F. S. Beudant*, 1832, *Beud. Min.*, ii, 584 (Smaltine),

because used in the preparation of smalt. Arsenide of cobalt, containing also a little iron and nickel.

SMARAGD. See smaragdite.

SMARAGDITE. *H. B. de Saussure*, 1796, Saus. Alp., v, § 1313, f. *σμάραγδος*, 'a light green precious stone,' alluding to its color. A thin, foliated var. of amphibole, much resembling green diallage.

The name is also used as a syn. of emerald or beryl, from Smaragd, 'emerald.'

SMARAGDOCHALCITE. *J. F. L. Hausmann*, 1813, Haus. Min., iii, 1039 (Smaragdochalzit), f. *σμάραγδος*, 'emerald,' and *χαλκός*, 'copper,' from its color and composition. An obs. syn. of atacamite.

SMECTITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1841, Breit. Handb., ii, 344 (Smectit), f. *σμηκτίς*, 'fullers' earth.' One of the clays included under the general name fullers' earth.

Also used by *L. A. Salvetat*, 1851, Ann. Ch. Phys., xxxi, 102. A greenish and sometimes transparent var. of halloysite.

SMEGMATITE. *C. F. Naumann*, 1871, Naum. Min., 356 (Smegmatit), f. *σμήγμα, -ατος*, 'soap,' because of its soap-like character. A syn. of saponite (montmorillonite).

SMELITE. *E. F. Glocker*, 1845, Jour. Pk. Ch., xxxv, 39 (Smellit), f. *σμήλη*, 'soap,' because it feels soapy. An obs. syn. of kaolinite.

SMITHSONITE. *F. S. Beudant*, 1832, Beud. Min., ii, 354. after James Smithson, who had distinguished it from calamine. Carbonate of zinc, found in drusy incrustations or in botryoidal or stalactitic forms.

The names were reversed by *H. J. Brooke* and *W. H. Müller*, 1852, B. and M. Min., 406, where smithsonite is used for the silicate of zinc and calamine for the carbonate.

SMOKY QUARTZ. A popular name for transparent quartz of a smoky color, often used as a gem under the names of smoky topaz and cairngorm-stone.

SMOKY TOPAZ. See smoky quartz.

SNARUMITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1865, Berg. Hüt., xxiv, 364 (Snarumit), f. its locality, Snarum, Norway. A micaceous mineral somewhat resembling lepidolite, and probably an alteration product.

SOAP-ROCK. Syn. of soapstone.

SOAPSTONE. An early name for massive talc or steatite, because it feels like soap.

Montmorillonite and saponite are also sometimes called soapstone.

SODA-ALUM. See mendozite.

SODA-CHABAZITE. An early syn. of gmelinite, which it resembles, but it contains soda.

SODA-COPPERAS. *J. D. Dana*, 1844, *Dana Min.*, 226, because a kind of copperas containing soda. An obs. syn. of jarosite.

SODA-FELDSPAR. See albite.

SODA-HORNBLLENDE. See arfvedsonite.

SODAITE. *A. G. Elkeberg*, 1807, *Afh. i Fis.*, ii, 153 (Sodait), f. its composition. An obs. syn. of wernerite.

SODALITE. *T. Thomson*, 1811 (read 1810), *Roy. Soc. Ed.*, vi, 387, f. sodium, from its composition, and *litos*. Chloro-silicate of aluminum and sodium, usually blue or bluish gray in color.

SODA-MESOTYPE. An obs. syn. of natrolite, which had been included under the general name mesotype.

SODA-NITRE. Nitrate of sodium, found as a mineral.

SODA-SPODUMENE. *J. J. Berzelius*, 1824, *Berz. Årsb.*, 160 (Natron-spodumen), f. its composition, and its resemblance to spodumene. The earliest name for oligoclase.

SOIMONITE. *N. J. v. Kokscharow*, 1853, *Koks. Min.*, i, 30 (Solmonit), in honor of Senator Soimonov (so called at its locality). Corundum found in small crystals in gold sand.

SOLDANITE. Error for Saldanite.

SOLFATARITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1835, *Shep. Min.*, ii, 187, because found in solfataras. An obs. syn. of both alunogen and mendozite.

SOMBRERITE. *T. L. Phipson*, 1862, *Jour. Ch. Soc.*, xv, 277, f. the Sombrero Isl., West Indies, where it was found. One of the several names given to hard guano.

SOMERVILLITE. *H. J. Brooke*, 1824, *Ed. Jour. Sci.*, i, 186, after Dr. — Somerville, from whom it was received. An obs. syn. of melilite.

Also used by *A. Dufrenoy*, 1847, *Duf. Min.*, iii, 147 (Sommervillite), f. Somerville, N. J., its locality. An obs. syn. of chrysocolla.

SOMMAITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1867, *Read. Ind. Supp.*, p. iii (Sommit), probably from Mt. Somma, its locality. A syn. of leucite.

SOMMARUGAITE. 1878, *Bull. Soc. Min.*, i, 143. Auriferous gersdorffite, from Hungary.

SOMMERVILLITE. See somervillite.

SOMMITE. *J. C. Delam  therie*, 1795, *Delam. T. T.*, ii, 63, f. Mt. Somma, Italy, its locality. An obs. syn. of nephelite.

SOMMAITE. *E. Goldsmith*, 1876, *Acad. Nat. Sci. Proc.*, 263, f. Sommit, Cal., where it was found. Hydrous sulphate of aluminum closely allied to pickeringite.

SORDAVALITE. *N. Nordenski  ld*, 1820, *Nord. Bidrag*, 86 (Sordavalite), Sordavala, Finland, its locality. A volcanic glass, formerly

called a mineral.

SORY. *Pliny*, 77, *Pliny Hist.*, Bk. 34, 30, f. *σῶρυ*, 'vitriol,' of *Dioscorades*, about 50, *Dioscor.*, Lib. v, Cap. 116. Originally a black earth impregnated with vitriol; later used for vitriols in general.

SPADAITE. *F. v. Kobell*, 1843, *K. Ak. Münch. Anz.*, xvii, 945 (Spadait), in honor of L. di Medici-Spada. Hydrous silicate of magnesium, found in amorphous masses of a reddish color.

SPANGITE. *P. Mantovani*, [1872, separate publication, Rome, Apl. 10], 1892, *Dana Min.*, 581, in honor of Norman Spang, of Pittsburg, Pa. A doubtful zeolite, near phillipsite.

SPANGOLITE. *S. L. Penfield*, 1890, *A. J. S.*, 3d, xxxix, 370, after Norman Spang, from whom it was received. Chloro-sulphate of copper, found in slender, blue crystals, and radiating groups.

SPANIOLITE. *F. v. Kobell*, 1853, *Kob. Min. Nam.*, 98 (Spaniolith), f. *σπάνιος*, 'rare,' on account of its rarity, and *λίθος*. A syn. of schwartzite.

SPARTAITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1858, *Berg. Hüt.*, xvii, 53 (Spartait), f. Sparta, N. J., its locality. A var. of calcite containing manganese, and turning brown on exposure.

SPARTALITE. *E. J. Chapman*, 1843, *Chap. Min.*, 81, f. Sparta, N. J., its locality, and *λίθος*. A syn. of zincite.

SPATHIC IRON. *Romé de L'Isle*, 1783, *De L. Cryst.*, iii, 281 (Mine de fer spathique), f. *J. G. Wallerius*, Spathformig Jernmalin, 1747, *Wall. Min.*, 256, in allusion to its sparry appearance. A syn. of siderite.

SPATHOSE IRON. Variant of spathic iron.

SPATHIOPYRITE. *F. v. Sandberger*, 1873, *K. Ak. Münch.*, iii, 135 (Spathiopyrit), f. *σπάθη*, 'a spatula,' alluding to its shape, and pyrite. A syn. of safflorite.

SPEAR PYRITES. *A. G. Werner*, 1806, *Reuss Min.*, iv, 54 (Spärkies, error for Spärkies), from its shape. A var. of marcasite, found in spear-shaped crystals.

SPECKSTONE. Adapted from Speckstein, 'bacon-stone,' an early name for talc, because it feels greasy.

SPECTACLE-STONE. An early popular name for selenite, alluding to its transparency.

SPECULAR IRON. *J. G. Wallerius*, 1747, *Wall. Min.*, 259 (Minera ferri specularis), f. *speculum*, 'a mirror,' alluding to its brilliant metallic lustre. A popular syn. of hematite.

SPECULARITE. From specular iron, of which it is an obs. synonym.

SPERRYLITE. *H. L. Wells*, 1889, *A. J. S.*, 3d, xxxvii, after F. L. Sperry, from whom it was received. Arsenide of platinum, found in minute crystals with a brilliant, metallic lustre.

SPESSARTINE. See spessartite.

SPESSARTITE. *F. S. Beudant*, 1832, *Beud. Min.*, ii, 52 (Spessartine), f. Spessart, Germany, its locality. Manganese-aluminum garnet, usually dark red in color.

SPHÆRITE. *V. v. Zepharovich*, 1867, *K. Ak. Wien*, lvi, (1), 24 (Sphärit) on account of its globular form. Hydrous phosphate of aluminum, occurring in globular concretions.

SPHÆROCOBALTITE. *A. Weisbach*, 1877, *Jahrb. Berg. Hüt. Abh.*, 53 (Sphärokokobaltit), f. its spheroidal shape and its composition. Carbonate of cobalt, found in small, spherical masses, black outside and red within.

SPHÆROSIDERITE. *J. F. L. Hausmann*, 1813, *Haus. Min.*, iii, 1070 (Sphärosiderit), f. *σφαῖρα*, 'a ball,' and siderite. A var. of siderite occurring in spherical concretions, the name being at first applied to the mineral siderite itself.

SPHÆROSTILBITE. *F. S. Beudant*, 1832, *Beud. Min.*, ii, 120, f. *σφαῖρα*, 'a ball,' and stilbite. A var. of stilbite, occurring in radiated spheres.

SPHALERITE. *E. F. Glocker*, 1847, *Glock. Syn.*, 17 (Sphalerit), f. *σφαλερός*, 'delusive,' alluding to its earlier name blende, from blenden, 'to deceive.' Sulphide of zinc, commonly called zinc-blende.

SPHENE. *R. J. Haüy*, 1801, *Haüy Min.*, iii, 81, f. *σφήν*, 'a wedge,' alluding to the shape of its crystals. A very common syn. of titanite.

SPHENOCLEASE. *F. v. Kobell*, 1864, *Jour. Pk. Ch.*, xci, 348 (Sphenoklas), f. *σφήν*, -*ηρός*, 'a wedge,' and *κλᾶν*, 'to break,' because it breaks into wedge-shaped pieces. A questionable silicate of calcium, etc., of yellowish color.

SPHENOMITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1846, *A. J. S.*, 2d, ii, 380, f. sphene, and *ὁμός*, 'one and the same,' from its great resemblance to sphene. A very obscure silicate found in a meteorite.

SPHÆROSIDERITE. Variant of sphærosiderite.

SPHÆROSTILBITE. Variant of sphærostilbite.

SPHRAGIDITE. *D. L. G. Karsten*, 1808, *Karst. Tab.*, 28 (Sphragid), f. *σφραγίς*, -*ιδος*, 'a seal,' because pieces of it, dug for medical uses, were stamped with a seal. A clay-like mineral, closely related to cimolite.

SPHRAGITE. Variant of sphragidite.

SPIAUTERITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1862, *Berg. Hüt.*, xxi, 98 (Spiautrit), f. spiauter, 'zinc,' alluding to its composition. A syn. of wurtzite.

SPINEL. A word of obscure origin, but perhaps a diminutive from *spina*, 'a spine,' because at first applied to a mineral occurring in spine-shaped crystals. The name of a group of minerals crystallizing in octa-

hedrons, but particularly applied to the aluminate of magnesium, sometimes with iron, manganese or chromium.

SPINELITE. Variant of spinel.

SPINELLANE. *K. W. Nose*, 1808, Nögg. Min. Stud., 109 (Spinellan), f. its resemblance to spinel. An obs. syn. of noselite.

SPINELLINE. *K. W. Nose*, 1808, Nögg. Min. Stud., 95 (Spinellin), because it occurs in small, octahedral grains, like spinel. An obs. syn. of titanite.

SPINEL-RUBY. See ruby-spinel.

SPINTHERE. *R. J. Haüy*, 1801, Haüy Min., iv, 282, f. *σπινθήρ*, 'a spark,' because its crystals present vivid reflections when moved in the light of a candle. An obs. syn. of titanite.

SPODIOSITE. *H. V. Tiberger*, 1872, Geol. För. Förh., i, 84 (Spodiosit), f. *σπῳδιος*, 'ash-gray,' alluding to its color. A calcium fluo-phosphate, near wagnerite.

SPODUMENE. *B. J. d'Andrada*, 1800, All. Jour. Chem., iv, 30 (Spodumen), probably f. *σποδοῦμερος*, 'something burned to ashes,' because it forms an ash-colored mass when heated before the blowpipe. A silicate of aluminum and lithium, found in grayish, prismatic crystals, and in cleavable masses.

SPODUMENITE. Variant of spodumene.

STAFFELITE. *A. Stein*, 1866, Jahrb. Min., 716 (Staffelit), f. Staffel, Germany, its locality. A var. of apatite, found incrusting phosphorite.

STAGMATITE. *A. Daubrée*, 1877, C. R., lxxxiv, 69 (Stagmat), f. *στάγμα*, 'a drop,' from its mode of occurrence. Ferric chloride, which sometimes exudes in drops from the surface of meteoric irons.

STANEKITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1868, Dana Min., 745, after J. Stanek, who first described it. The part of pyroretin not soluble in hot alcohol.

STANNINE. See stannite.

STANNITE. *F. S. Beudant*, 1832, Beud. Min., ii, 416 (Stannine), f. stannum, 'tin,' from its composition. Sulphide of tin, copper, iron and zinc, found in steel-gray masses.

Also used by *A. Breithaupt*, 1847, Breit. Handb., iii, 772 (Stannit). The material of the pseudomorphs of cassiterite after feldspar, found in Cornwall, Eng.

STANNOLITE. *L. A. Necker*, 1835, Neck. Min., ii, 239, f. stannum, 'tin,' alluding to its composition, and *λίθος*. An obs. syn. of cassiterite.

STANZAITE. *M. Flurl*, [1806, Über d. Gebirgsformationen in d. kurpfälzbaierischen Staaten], 1806, Reuss Min., iv, 136 (Stanzait), f. Mt. Stanzen, Bavaria, where it was found. An obs. syn. of andalusite.

STAR-QUARTZ. A var. of quartz which exhibits asterism.

STAR-SAPPHIRE. The asteriated var. of sapphire.

STAR-STONE. See star sapphire.

STASSFURTHITE. Variant of stassfurtite.

STASSFURTITE. *G. Rosé*, 1856, Pogg. Ann., xcvi, 632 (Stassfurt), f. Stassfurt, Prussia, its locality. A massive var. of boracite.

STAUROBARYTE. *H. B. de Saussure*, 1796, Gall. Min., 248, f. *σταυρός*, 'a cross,' and baryte, from its cross shaped crystals and its composition. An obs. syn. of harmotome.

STAUROLITE. *J. C. Delamétherie*, 1792, Delam. Sciag. i, 298, f. *σταυρός*, 'a cross,' in allusion to its shape, and *λίθος*. Silicate of aluminium and iron, of yellowish-brown to dark brown color, found frequently in cruciform twins.

Used also by *R. Kirwan*, 1794, Kirw. Min., i, 282. An obs. syn. of harmotome.

STAUROTIDE. *R. J. Haüy*, 1797, Jour. des M., vi, 545, f. *σταυρός*, 'a cross,' from its earlier name staurolite, of which it is a synonym.

STAUROTITE. Error for staurolite.

STEARGILLITE. *A. Meillet*, 1862, Duf. Min., i, 205, f. steatites, 'talc,' and argilla, 'clay,' from its appearance. A var. of montmorillonite.

STEATARGILLITE. *E. E. Schmid*, [1880, Ber. Med. Nat. Ges. Jena, July 9], 1882, Dana Min., App. iii, 115, f. steatite, 'talc,' and argilla, 'clay,' from its appearance. A very doubtful silicate of iron, aluminium and magnesium, near delessite.

STEATITE. From steatites. One of the earliest names for soapstone.

STEATOID. *E. F. Glocker*, 1839, Glock. Min., 416, f. its resemblance to steatite. A name given to the material of the serpentine pseudomorphs from Snarum, Norway.

STEELEITE. *H. How*, 1878, Min. Mag., ii, 139 (Steeleite), after Joseph Steele, who first found it. Changed to steeleite by the author, 1878, Min. Mag., ii, 251. An altered mordenite, found in balls of pink or chalk-white color.

STEELITE. See steeleite.

STEEL-ORE. An early name for siderite.

STEENSTRUPINE. *J. Lorenzen*, [1881, Medd. Grönl.], 1882, Min. Mag., v, 67, after Prof. K. J. V. Steenstrup, who discovered it. Hydrous silicate of the cerium metals, near melanocerite.

STEINHEILITE. *J. Gadolin*, 1814, Acad. St. Pet. Mem., vi,

565, in honor of Graf F. v. Steinheil, Gov. Gen. of Finland. An obs. syn. of iolite.

STEINMANNITE. *F. X. M. Zippe*, [1833, Verh. Ges. des vaterl. Mus. in Böhmen, 39], 1839, Mobs Nat., ii, 545 (Steinmannit), in honor of Prof. J. J. Steinmann. A var. of galenite, containing arsenic and antimony.

STELLAR COAL. See stellarite.

STELLARITE. *H. How*, 1869, Min. Nova Scot., 24, f. stellaris, 'starry,' because stars of fire drop from it when burning. A var. of asphaltum, called also stellar coal.

STELLITE. *T. Thomson*, 1833, Glock. Jahres., 147 (Stellit), f. stella, 'a star,' alluding to its radiated crystals. An obs. syn. of pectolite.

STEPHANITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1845, Haid. Handb., 570 (Stephanit), in honor of Archduke Stephan of Austria. Sulph-antimonide of silver, black in color and very brittle.

STEPHENSONITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1859, Rept. Mt. Pisgah, 8, in honor of Dr. M. F. Stephenson, of Gainesville, Ga. 'A hydro-sulpho-carbonate of copper, of a chrysoprase-green color,' never fully described.

STERCORITE. *T. J. Herepath*, 1850 (read 1849), Jour. Ch. Soc., ii, 73, f. stercorare, 'to dung,' because found in guano. Hydrous phosphate of sodium and ammonia.

STERLINGITE. *F. Alger*, 1844, Alger Phil., 565, f. Sterling Hill, N. J., its locality. Also written stirlingite, the name of the locality being spelled in both ways. An obs. syn. of zincite.

Also used by *J. P. Cooke*, 1874, Am. Acad. Mem., ix, 39, f. Sterling, Mass., its locality. A var. of damourite.

STERNBERGITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1827 (read 1826), Ed. Jour. Sci., vii, 242, in honor of Count Caspar Sternberg. Sulphide of silver and iron, found usually in dark brown crystals.

STETEFELDTITE. *E. N. Riotté*, 1867, Berg. Hüt., xxvi, 253 (Stetefeldtit), in honor of C. A. Stetefeldt. An uncertain antimonial compound, containing also silver and copper.

STEVENITE. Error for stevensite.

STEVENSITE. *A. R. Leeds*, 1889, L. Hour, xii, 31, in honor of E. A. Stevens, founder of the Stevens Institute. This name was suggested in 1873, at a meeting of the N. Y. Lyceum of Natural History, but not published, though soon after used on labels. Talc, pseudomorphous after pectolite.

STIBERITE. *H. How*, 1892, Eg. Cat. Min., 328 (from labels in the

School of Mines collection), perhaps f. *σριβη*, 'frost,' and boron, in allusion to its appearance and composition. Spelled also stiborite. A var. of ulexite occurring as a soft coating on gypsum.

STIBIAFERRITE. *E. Goldsmith*, 1873, Acad. Nat. Sci. Proc., 366, f. stibium, 'antimony,' and ferrum, 'iron,' alluding to its composition. An amorphous yellow coating on stibnite, containing antimonie and ferric oxides, and water.

STIBIANITE. *E. Goldsmith*, 1878, Acad. Nat. Sci. Proc., 154, f. stibium, 'antimony,' in allusion to its composition. Impure antimonie acid resulting from the alteration of stibnite.

STIBIATIL. *L. J. Igelström*, 1889, Geol. För. Förh., xi, 391, f. stibium, 'antimony,' and *τιλος*, 'a fibre,' from its composition and structure. An uncertain antimonate of manganese and iron.

STIBICONISE. See stibiconite.

STIBICONITE. *F. S. Beudant*, 1832, Beud. Min., ii, 616 (Stibiconise), f. stibium, 'antimony,' and *κορίς*, 'powder,' because it is an oxide of antimony often found as a powder; differing from cervantite, with which it has often been confounded, in containing a few per cent of water.

STIBILITE. Variant of stiblite.

STIBINE. *F. S. Beudant*, 1832, Beud. Min., ii, 421, f. stibium, 'antimony,' from its composition. A syn. of stibnite.

STIBIOFERRITE. Variant of stibiaferrite.

STIBIOGALENITE. *E. F. Glocker*, 1847, Glock. Syn., 257 (Stibio-galenit), f. stibium, 'antimony,' alluding to its composition, and galena (its tribe name). An obs. syn. of bindheimite.

STIBIOHEXARGENTITE. *T. Petersen*, 1869, Pogg. Ann., cxxxvii, 382 (Stibiohexargentit), f. stibium, 'antimony,' and argentum, 'silver,' from its composition. One of the two species into which the author divides dyscrasite, the other being stibiotriargentite.

STIBIOLITE. Variant of stiblite.

STIBIOTANTALITE. *G. A. Goyder*, 1893, Jour. Ch. Soc., x, 76, f. its composition. A tantalate of antimony, found in water-worn pebbles, with the ore.

STIBIOTRIARGENTITE. See stibiohexargentite.

STIBITE. Probably an error for stiblite.

STIBLITE. *J. R. Blum* and *F. W. H. Delffs*, [1846, Jahrb. Pk. Pharm., xlii, 63], 1847, Jour. Pk. Ch., xi, 318 (Stiblit), f. stibium, 'antimony,' alluding to its composition, and *λιθος*. An obs. syn. of stibiconite.

STIBNITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1854, Dana Min., 33, adapted f. stibine of

Beudant. Sulphide of antimony, found massive, and in steel-gray crystals of brilliant metallic lustre.

STIBORITE. See stiberite.

STIGMITE. An old name, 1775, Arg. Oryct., 232, probably f. *στιγμα*, 'a mark,' for a var. of carnelian or agate showing decided veinings or markings. Stygmite, 1861, Brist. Gloss., 366, is probably the same.

STILBINE. Error for stibine.

STILBITE. *R. J. Haüy*, 1796, Jour. des M., v, 276, f. *στίλβειν*, 'to shine,' or f. *στίλβη*, 'a mirror,' on account of its brilliant lustre. Hydrous silicate of aluminum and calcium, found often in sheaf-like aggregations of crystals, and with a pearly lustre. Under this name heulandite was at first included.

STILLOLITE. *E. F. Glocker*, 1831, Glock. Min., 724 (Stillolith), f. stillere, 'to trickle,' in allusion to its mode of formation, and *λίθος*. An obs. name for siliceous sinter.

STILPNOMELANE. *E. F. Glocker*, [1827, Beit. zur Min. Kenntn. d. Sudetenländer, (1), 68], 1831, Glock. Min., 572 (Stilpnomelan), f. *στίλπνός*, 'shining,' and *μέλας*, -*αῖνος*, 'black,' in allusion to its appearance. Hydrous silicate of iron and aluminum, occurring in black plates or a velvety-bronze coating.

STILPNOSIDERITE. *J. C. Ullmann*, 1814, Ullm. Tab., 148 (Stilpnosiderit), f. *στίλπνός*, 'shining,' and *σίδηρος*, 'iron,' because it is an ore of iron sometimes exhibiting a brilliant lustre. An obs. syn. of limonite.

STINK-QUARTZ. A var. of quartz, which emits a fetid odor when struck.

STINKSTONE. A black var. of marble, which gives out a fetid odor when struck.

STIRIAN. *A. Breithaupt*, 1835, Jour. Pk. Ch., iv, 264, f Styria, the country where it was found. An obs. name for nickel-bearing marcasite.

STIRLINGITE. *A. Kenngott*, 1872, Jahrb. Min., 188 (Stirlingit), f. Stirling (Sterling) Hill, N. J., its locality. A syn. of røpperite.

See also sterlingite.

STOLPENITE. *A. Kenngott*, 1853, Kenng. Min., 41 (Stolpenit), f. Stolpen, Saxony, its locality. A var. of montmorillonite.

STOLZITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1845, Haid. Handb., 504 (Stolzit), after Dr. — Stolz, of Teplitz, who brought it to notice. Tungstate of lead, found in crystals of various colors, with resinous lustre.

STONE-BUTTER. A kind of clay said to have been used instead of butter.

STONE-FLAX. An early name for asbestos.

STRAHLITE. *H. J. Brooke*, 1823, *Brooke Cryst.*, 453, f. Strahlstein, its earlier name. An obs. syn. of actinolite.

STRAKONITZITE. *V. v. Zepharovich*, 1853, *Geol. Reich. Jahrb.*, iv, 700 (Strakonitzit), f. Strakonitz, Bohemia, its locality. An altered pyroxene, near steatite.

STRALITE.—Variant of strahlite.

STRATOPEITE. *L. J. Igelström*, 1851, *Vet. Ak. Stock. Oefv.*, vii, 143 (Stratopeit), f. stratum, and *πειθαρχία*, 'obedience,' because arranged in a regular way (according to law), in layers. A syn. of neotocite.

STRAW-STONE. A syn. of carpholite, of which it is a translation.

STREAM-TIN. An early name for cassiterite when found mixed with gravel in the bed of streams.

STRELITE. *T. Thomson*, 1836, *Thom. Min.*, i, 206, probably f. Strahl, 'a ray,' alluding to its structure. An obs. syn. of anthophyllite.

STRENGITE. *A. Nies*, 1877, *Jahrb. Min.*, 8 (Strengit), in honor of Prof. A. Streng. Hydrous phosphate of iron, found as a drusy incrustation of a red color.

STRIEGISAN. *A. Breithaupt*, 1830, *Breit. Uib.*, 87, f. Langenstriegis, Saxony, its locality. An obs. syn. of wavellite.

STRIGOVITE. *E. Becker* and *M. Websky*, 1869, *Jahrb. Min.*, 236 (Strigovit), f. Streigau, Silesia, its locality. A chlorite-like mineral, found in aggregations of minute green crystals.

STROGANOVITE. *R. Hermann*, 1845, *Jour. Pk. Ch.*, xxxiv, 177 (Stroganowit), in honor of Count A. G. Stroganov. An altered scapolite, found in large yellowish or green crystals.

STROMEYERINE. See stromeyerite.

STROMEYERITE. *F. S. Beudant*, 1832, *Beud. Min.*, ii, 210 (Stromeyerine), after Fr. Stromeyer, who analyzed it. Sulphide of silver and copper, of steel gray color and metallic lustre.

STRÖMITE. *H. J. Brooke*, 1836, *Phil. Mag.*, 3d, viii, 169, probably in honor of P. Ström, of Sweden. An obs. syn. of rhodocrosite.

STROMMITE. Error for stromnite.

STROMNITE. *S. Traill*, 1819 (read 1817), *Ed. Phil. Jour.*, i, 380, f. Stromness, Orkney Isl., its locality. A var. of strontianite, containing mechanically mixed barite.

STRONTHIANITE. Variant of strontianite.

STRONTIAN. A syn. of strontianite.

STRONTIANITE. — *Sulzer*, [1790, *Lichtenberg's Mag. Phys. und Nat.*, vii, 68], 1791, *Berg. Jour.*, i, 433 (Strontianit), f. Strontian, Scotland, its locality. Carbonate of strontium, found in orthorhombic crystals or in marble-like masses.

STRONTIANOCALCITE. *F. A. Genth*, 1852, Acad. Nat. Sci. Proc., vi, 114, f. its composition. A var. of calcite containing carbonate of strontium.

STRUVEITE. Variant of struvite.

STRÜVERITE. *A. Brezina*, 1876, K. Ak. Wien Anz., 101 (Strüverit), in honor of Prof. G. Strüver, of Rome. A syn. of chloritoid.

STRVITE. *G. L. Ulex*, 1846, Vet. Ak. Stock. Oefv., iii, 32 (Struvit), in honor of — von Struve, the Russian minister at Hamburg. Hydrous phosphate of ammonium and magnesium, found in small yellowish-brown or grayish crystals.

STÜBELITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1865, Berg. Hüt., xxiv, 322 (Stübelit), after Dr. A. Stübel, who described it. Hydrous silicate of copper, manganese, aluminum and iron.

STUDERITE. *R. L. v. Fellenberg*, [1864, Nat. Ges. Bern. Mitth., 178], 1868, Kenn. Ueb. for 1862-5, 298 (Studerit), in honor of Prof. B. Studer. A var. of tetrahedrite, containing arsenic and zinc.

STÜTZITE. *A. Schrauf*, 1878, Zt. Kryst., ii, 252 (Stützit), after A. Stütz, who had described a similar mineral. A doubtful silver telluride, named from a single specimen.

STÜVENITE. *L. Darapsky*, [1886, Verh. Wissen. Vereins, Santiago, 105], 1887, A. J. S., 3d, xxxiii, 80, in honor of E. Stüven. Hydrous sulphate of aluminum, sodium and magnesium, a native alum, from Chili.

STYGMITE. See stigmatite.

STYLOBAT. *A. Breithaupt*, 1816, Leon. Tasch., x, (2), 600, f. *στύλο-βάτης*, 'the base of a column,' alluding to the form of its crystals. An obs. syn. of gehlenite.

STYLOBITE. Error for stylobat.

STYLOPTYPITE. Error for stylotypite.

STYLOTYPITE. *F. v. Kobell*, 1865, K. Ak. Münch. Ber., i, 163 (Stylotyp), f. *στύλος*, 'a column,' and *τύπος*, 'form,' in allusion to the columnar form of its crystals. Sulph-antimonide of copper, silver and iron, found in iron-black crystals.

STYPTERITE. *E. F. Glocker*, 1847, Glock. Syn., 297 (Stypterit), f. *στυπτηρία*, 'an astringent salt.' An obs. syn. of alunogen.

STYPTICITE. *J. F. L. Hausmann*, 1847, Haus. Min., ii, 1202 (Stypticit), f. *στυπτικός*, 'astringent,' alluding to its taste. An obs. syn. of fibroferrite.

SUBDELESSITE. *E. Weiss*, 1879, Zt. Geol., xxxi, 801 (Subdeles-sit), because considered a var. of delessite. A syn. of delessite.

SUCCINELLITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1868, Dana Min., 748, modified f. succinum, 'amber,' and *λίθος*. Succinic acid obtained from amber.

SUCCINITE. *B. Bonvoisin*, 1807, Broug. Min., ii, 406, f. succinum, 'amber,' in allusion to its color. An amber-colored var. of grossularite.

Also used by *A. Breithaupt*, 1820, Breit. Char., 75 (Succinit), f. succin of *R. J. Haüy*, 1796, Jour. des M., v, 341. The mineral name of amber.

SULFATALLOPHANE. *T. Muck*, [1880, Zt. f. Berg-u. Salin., xxviii, 192], 1881, Jahrb. Min., i, 25 (Sulfatallophan), because it is a var. of allophane containing sulphuric acid.

SULFURICIN. *H. T. Guyard*, [1874, Soc. Chem. Bull., xxii, 61], 1876, Min. Mitth., 243, because it contains sulphur. Amorphous silica impregnated with sulphur and sulphuric acid.

SULPHATITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1868, Dana Min., 614, f. its composition. Liquid sulphuric acid found in nature.

SULPHOBORITE. *H. Bücking*, 1893, Ak. Ber. Monatsber., 967 (Sulphoborit), f. its composition. Hydrous sulpho-borate of magnesium, found in minute, water-clear crystals.

SULPHOHALITE. *W. E. Hidden* and *J. B. Mackintosh*, 1888, A. J. S., 3d, xxxvi, 464, f. its composition. Chloro-sulphate of sodium, found in greenish-yellow transparent crystals.

SULPHO-SELENITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1835, Shep. Min., (2), ii, 215, f. its composition. An obs. syn. of selsulphur.

SULPHUR. Native sulphur as a mineral.

SULPHURICIN. Variant of sufuricin.

SUNADIN. Error for sanidine.

SUNDOIKITE. Error for sundvikite.

SUNDTITE. *W. O. Brögger*, 1892, Zt. Kryst, xxi, 193 (Sundtit), after L. Sundt, who discovered it. Sulph-antimonide of silver and iron, found in steel-gray crystals and masses.

SUNDVIGITE. Error for sundvikite.

SUNDVIKITE. *N. Nordenskiöld*, 1855, Nord. Fin. Min., 113 (Sundvikit), f. Nordsundvik, Finland, its locality. Altered anorthite, similar to lindsayite.

SUNDEVILKITE. Error for sundvikite.

SUNSTONE. An early name for feldspar, showing brilliant orange-yellow reflections; usually orthoclase, but sometimes oligoclase.

SUSANNITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1845, Haid. Handb., 505 (Suzannit), f. the Susanna mine, Leadhill, Scotland, its locality. Sulphato-carbonate of lead very near leadhillite.

SUSSEXITE. *G. J. Brush*, 1868, A. J. S., 2d, xlvI, 14, f. Sussex Co., N. J., its locality. Hydrous borate of manganese and magnesium, found in white, fibrous masses.

SVABITE. *H. Sjögren*, 1891, Geol. För. Förh., xiii, 789 (Svabit), in honor of A. von Svab. Hydrous arsenate of calcium, found in colorless crystals and fibrous aggregations.

SVANBERGITE. *L. J. Igelström*, 1854, Vet. Ak. Stock. Oefv., xi, 156 (Svanbergit), in honor of Prof. L. F. Svanberg. Sulphatophosphate of aluminum and calcium, found in small, highly colored crystals.

Also used by *C. U. Shepard*, 1857, Shep. Min., 303. An obs. syn. of iridium.

SWINESTONE. An early name for anthraconite, on account of its fetid odor when struck.

SYCHNODYMITE. *H. Laspeyres*, 1891, Zt. Kryst., xix, 17 (Sychnodymit), f. *συχνός*, 'many,' equivalent to *πόλυσ*, 'many,' a related mineral being called polydymite. Sulphide of copper, cobalt and nickel, near carrollite.

SYEPOORITE. See jaipurite.

SYHADRITE. Error for syhedrite.

SYHEDRITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1865, A. J. S., 2d, xl, 110, f. the Syhedree Mts., Bombay, its locality. A syn. of stilbite.

SYLVANE. See sylvanite.

SYLVANITE. *F. S. Beudant*, 1832, Beud. Min., ii, 542 (Sylvane), because the element tellurium had been called sylvanite by *R. Kirwan*, 1796, Kirw. Min., ii, 324, f. Transylvania, where its ores were found. Native telluride of gold and silver.

SYLVINE. See sylvite.

SYLVINITE. The commercial name for sylvite.

SYLVITE. *F. S. Beudant*, 1832, Beud. Min., 511 (Sylvine), f. its chemical name sal digestivus Sylvii. Chloride of potassium, found in cubes similar to common salt.

SYMPLESITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1837, Jour. Pk. Ch., x, 501 (Symplestit), f. *συμπλησιάζειν*, 'to be associated with,' because of its close relationship with other minerals. Hydrous arsenate of iron, found in green, prismatic crystals.

SYNADELPHITE. *A. Sjögren*, 1884, Geol. För. Förh., vii, 382 (Synadelphit), f. *σύν*, 'together with,' and *ἀδελφός*, 'a brother,' because found with other similar minerals. Hydrous arsenate of manganese and aluminum, found in black, prismatic crystals.

SYNGENITE. *V. v. Zepharovich*, 1872, Lotos, 137 (Syngenit), f. *συγγενής*, 'related,' because of its close relation to polyhalite. Hydrous sulphate of calcium and potassium, found in small, colorless or white, tabular crystals.

SYNTAGMATITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1865, Berg. Hüt., xxiv, 428

(Syntagmatit), f. *σύνταγμα*, 'an arrangement,' in allusion to the sheaf-like aggregations of its crystals. A syn. of pargasite.

SZABOITE. *A. Koch*, 1878, *Min. Mitth.*, i, 77 (Szaboit), in honor of Prof. J. Szabó. A somewhat altered hypersthene, found in thin, tabular crystals.

SZALBELYITE. *K. F. Peters*, 1861, *K. Ak. Wien*, xlv, 143 (Szalbelyit), after — Szalbely, who first obtained it. Hydrous borate of magnesium, found in kernels in limestone.

SZASKAITE. *T. A. Readwin*, 1867, *Read. Index*, 38, f. Szaska, Hungary, its locality. An obs. syn. of smithsonite.

SZMIKITE. *T. v. Schröckinger*, 1887, *Geol. Reich. Verh.*, 115 (Szmikit), after I. Szmik, from whom it was received. Hydrous sulphate of manganese, of a reddish-white color.

TABASHEER. From tabāshir, its Arabic name. Amorphous, opaline silica, found in the joints of bamboo.

TABERGITE. *Th. Scheerer*, 1847, *Pogg. Ann.*, lxxi, 448 (Tabergit), f. Taberg, Sweden, its locality. A chlorite-like mineral, classed with both clinocllore and penninite, probably a mixture of one of these with phlogopite.

TABLE-SPAR. See tabular spar.

TABULAR SPAR. *A. Stütz*, [1793, *Neue Einr. d. K. K. Naturalien-sammlung*, viii, 144], 1801, *Reuss. Min.*, (2), i, 435 (Tafelspath), alluding to the shape of its crystals. A syn. of wollastonite.

TACHYDRITE. See tachydrite.

TACHYAPHALTITE. *P. C. Weibye*, 1853, *Pogg. Ann.*, lxxxviii, 160 (Tachyaphaltit), f. *ταχύς*, 'quick,' and *ἀφαιρός*, 'springing off,' because it so easily flies from its gangue when struck. An altered zircon, containing ten per cent of water.

TACHYDRITE. *C. F. Rammelsberg*, 1856, *Pogg. Ann.*, xcvi, 261 (Tachydrīt), f. *ταχύς*, 'quick,' and *ὕδωρ*, 'water,' because it deliquesces so easily. Hydrous chloride of calcium and magnesium.

TACHYHYDRITE. Variant of tachydrite.

TACHYLYTE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1826, *Arch. Ges. Nat.*, vii, 112 (Tachylyt), f. *ταχύς*, 'quick,' and *λύτός*, 'soluble,' because of its easy fusibility. A black, basaltic glass, formerly regarded as a homogeneous mineral.

TÄENITE. *E. Hitchcock*, 1841, *Geol. Mass.*, ii, 676, f. *ταινία*, 'a ribbon,' from its resemblance to a ribbon. A var. of feldspar, occurring in striped crystals.

Also used by *K. v. Reichenbach*, 1861, *Pogg. Ann.*, cxiv, 250 (Tänit). A part of meteoric iron earlier called Bandeseisen, from the shape of its crystals.

TAGILITE. *R. Hermann*, 1846, Jour. Pk. Ch., xxxvii, 184 (Tagilith), f. Nischni Tagilsk, Urals, its locality, and λιθος. Hydrous phosphate of copper, found in monoclinic crystals and spheroidal concretions.

TALC. *G. Agricola*, 1546, Agric., 480 (Talk), f. Arabic talg. Hydrous silicate of magnesium called also soap-stone and steatite.

TALC APATITE. *R. Hermann*, 1844, Jour. Pk. Ch., xxxi, 101 (Talkapatit), because it looks like apatite, but contains talkerde (magnesia). An altered apatite containing considerable magnesia.

TALC CHLORITE. *A. Des Cloizeaux*, 1862, Des Cl. Min., i, 451. A chloritic mineral considered to be between talc and chlorite.

TALCITE. *R. Kirwan*, 1794, Kirw. Min., i, 149. The compact, scaly var. of talc.

Also used by *T. Thomson*, 1836, Rec. Gen. Sci., iii, 332, f. its resemblance to talc. A syn. of damourite.

TALCOID. *C. F. Naumann*, 1859, Naum. Min., 255 (Talkoid), because similar to talc. A snow-white, foliated var. of talc.

TALCOSITE. *G. H. F. Ulrich*, [1870, Contrib. Min. Victoria], 1870, A. J. S., 2d, 1, 272. A talc-like mineral, found in silver-white scales.

TALKTRIPLITE. *L. J. Igelström*, 1882, Vet. Ak. Stock. Oefv., xxxix, (2), 86 (Talktriplit), because it is a var. of triplite containing magnesia, μαγνητης λιθος being an old name for talc.

TALLINGITE. *A. H. Church*, 1865, Jour. Ch. Soc., xviii, 214, after R. Talling, from whom it was obtained. Hydrous chloride of copper, near atacamite.

TALTALITE. *I. Domeyko*, 1860, Min. Chili, 139, f. Taltal, Chili, its locality. An obs. syn. of tourmaline.

TAMARITE. *H. J. Brooke* and *W. H. Miller*, 1852, B. and M. Min., 512, f. Huel Tamar, its locality. An obs. syn. of chalcophyllite.

TAMARUGITE. *H. Schulze*, [1889, Verh. Wissen. Vereins Santiago, ii, 56], 1890, A. J. S., 3d, xl, 253, f. the pampas del Tamarugal. Hydrous sulphate of aluminum and sodium, a sodium alum.

TAMMELA-TANTALITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1844, Dana Min., 438. The tantalite from Tammela, Finland, now called skogbölite.

TAMMITE. *Wm. Crookes*, 1872, Chem. News, xxvi, 13, after H. Tamm, who first examined it. A name for the substance earlier called ferrotungsten.

TANGAWAITE. *F. Berwerth*, 1879, K. Ak. Wien Ber., lxxx, (1), 116 (Tangawai), the Maori name of the stone. A var. of serpentine from New Zealand, closely resembling bowenite.

TANKELITE. Variant of tankite (xenotime).

TANKITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1829, Jour. Ch. Ph., lv, 246 (Tankit),

perhaps in honor of Prof. J. Tank of Leipsic. Breithaupt received it with this name attached. An obs. syn. of anorthite.

Also used by W. Haidinger, 1845, Haid. Ueb. for 1843, 24, after — Tank, Jr., who discovered it. An obs. syn. of xenotime.

TANNENITE. J. D. Dana, 1854, Dana Min., 73, f. Tannenbaum, Saxony, its locality. An obs. syn. of emplectite.

TANTALITE. A. G. Ekeberg, 1802, Vet. Ak. Stock., xxiii, 80 (Tantalit), f. Tantalus, because so difficult to dissolve. Tantalate of iron, found in black, lustrous crystals.

Tapiolite has been included under tantalite.

TAPALPITE. P. L. Monroy, 1869, *Naturaleza*, i, 77, f. the Sierra de Tapalpa, where it was found. Sulpho-telluride of bismuth and silver, found in gray, metallic masses.

TAPIOLITE. A. E. Nordenskiöld, 1863, Vet. Ak. Stock. Oefv. xx, 445 (Tapiolit), after Tapio, a Finnish deity, and *λίθος*. Columbo-tantalate of iron, resembling tantalite, but containing no manganese.

TARANAKITE. J. Hector, [1865, Juror's Rept. N. Z. Expos., 423], 1882, N. Z. Inst., Trans., xv, 385, f. Taranaki, N. Z., its locality. A hydrous phosphate of aluminium, resembling wavellite.

TARAPACAITE. A. Raimondi, 1878, Min. Pérou, 274, f. Tarapaca, Peru, where it was found. Potassium chromate, occurring in minute, yellow crystals in soda nitre.

TARASPITE. C. v. John, 1891, Geol. Reich. Verh., 67 (Taraspit), f. Tarasp, Switz., its locality (probably a local name). A syn. of miemite.

TARGIONITE. E. Bechi, 1852, A. J. S., 2d, xiv, 62 (Jargionite, error), in honor of J. Targioni-Tozzetti. A var. of galenite containing antimony.

TARNOVICITE. Variant of tarnowitzite.

TARNOWITZITE. A. Breithaupt, 1841, Breit. Handb., ii, 252 (Tarnovizit), f. Tarnowitz, Prussia, its locality. A var. of aragonite, containing lead carbonate.

TASMANITE. A. H. Church, 1864, Phil. Mag., 4th, xxviii, 465, f. Tasmania, where it was found. A resinous hydrocarbon containing sulphur, occurring in reddish-brown scales.

TAURISCITE. G. H. O. Volger, 1855, Jahrb. Min., 152 (Tauriszit), f. Pagus Tauriscorum, the ancient name of its locality. Ferrous sulphate, like coppers, but occurring in acicular crystals.

TAUTOCLIN. A. Breithaupt, 1830, Breit. Uib., 20 (Tautokliner Karbon-Spath), f. ταῦτο-, 'the same,' and κλίειν, 'to incline,' because it has the same rhombohedral angle as dolomite. A grayish-white var. of ankerite.

TAUTOLITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1826, Jour. Ch. Ph., 1, 321 (Tautolith), adapted from ταυτό-μετρος, 'of the same measure,' referring to a supposed axial relation, and λίθος. An obs. syn. of allanite.

TAVISTOCKITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1868, Dana Min., 582, f. Tavistock, Devonshire, its locality. Hydrous phosphate of aluminum and calcium, found in microscopic acicular crystals.

TAYLORITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1868, Dana Min., 614, after W. J. Taylor, who analyzed it. Sulphate of potassium and ammonium, found in small concretions.

TAZEWEELLITE. *S. Meunier*, 1893, Meun. Fers Met., 43, f. Tazewell, Tenn., where it was found. A var. of meteoric iron.

TAZNITE. *I. Domeyko*, 1877, C. R., lxxxv, 977, f. Tazna, Bolivia, its locality. An uncertain arsenate of bismuth, found in yellow, fibrous masses.

TECTICITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1841, Breit. Handb., ii, 121 (Tecticitis ferricus), f. τηκτικός, 'able to dissolve,' because it deliquesces easily. Never fully examined, but probably hydrous ferric sulphate.

TEKORETIN. *J. G. Forchhammer*, [1839, Kong. Dan. Vid. Sels.], 1840, Jour. Pk. Ch., xx, 459, probably f. τήκειν, 'to dissolve,' and ῥήτινη, 'resin,' because separated by solution in hot alcohol. A resin similar to fichtelite, probably identical with it.

TELASPYRINE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1882, Dana Min. App., iii, 119, f. tellurium, arsenic and pyrite. A var. of pyrite supposed to contain tellurium and arsenic.

TELESIA. *R. J. Haüy*, 1796, Jour. des M., v, 256 (Telèsie), f. τέλειν, 'to make perfect,' because of its perfection. An obs. syn. of sapphire.

TELLURIC BISMUTH. *J. J. Berzelius*, 1823, Vet. Ak. Stock., 183 (Tellurbunden-Wismuth), f. its composition. An obs. syn. of tetradyomite.

TELLURIC OCHRE. A syn. of tellurite.

TELLURIC SILVER. *G. Rosé*, 1830, Pogg. Ann., xviii, 64 (Tellursilber), f. its composition. An obs. syn. of hessite.

TELLURITE. *J. Nicol*, 1849, Nicol Min., 429, f. its composition. Native oxide of tellurium, found in minute, whitish or yellow crystals.

TELLURIUM. Native tellurium found as a mineral.

TELLURIUM-GLANCE. A syn. of nagyagite.

TENGERITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1868, Dana Min., 710, after C. Tenger, who examined it. Carbonate of yttrium, found as a thin, white coating on gadolinite.

TENNANTITE. *W. and R. Phillips*, 1819, Quar. Jour., vii, 95, in

honor of Smithson Tennant. Sulph-arsenide of copper and iron, closely related to tetrahedrite.

TENORITE. *G. Semmola*, [1841, *Opere Minori*, 45], 1841-42, Soc. Geol. Fr. Bull., xiii, 206, in honor of Prof. G. Tenore, President of the Naples Academy. Black oxide of copper, found in thin, iron-black scales.

TEPHROITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1823, Breit. Char., 278 (Tephroit), f. *τεφρός*, 'ash-colored.' Silicate of manganese, of an ash-gray color, sometimes inclined to reddish.

TEPHROWILLEMITE. *G. A. Koenig*, 1889, Acad. Nat. Sci. Proc., 187, because it is a var. of willemite resembling tephroite. A var. of troostite of a dark-brown color.

TERATOLITE. *E. F. Glocker*, 1839, Glock. Min., 544 (Teratolith), f. *τέρας*, -αρος, 'the wonder,' in allusion to its early name Terra miraculosa, and *λίθος*. A clay-like mineral closely allied to pholerite.

TERENITE. *E. Emmons*, 1837, Geol. Surv. N. Y., 152, f. *τέρην*, 'tender,' because very brittle. An altered scapolite, of greenish or yellowish color, near algerite.

TERMANITE. Error for tanninite.

TESCHEMACHERITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1868, Dana Min., 705, after E. F. Teschemacher, who first described it. Acid carbonate of ammonium, found in yellowish crystals in guano.

TESSELITE. *D. Brewster*, 1819, Ed. Phil. Jour., i, 5, f. its tessellated structure, seen in polarized light. A cubical var. of apophyllite.

TETALITE. — *Adam*, 1869, Adam Tab., 23, f. Tetala, Mexico, its locality. A var. of calcite near spartaite, containing about nine per cent of carbonate of manganese.

TETARTINE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1823, Breit. Char., 275 (Tetartin), f. *τέταρτος*, 'a quarter,' because it shows tetartohedral planes. An obs. syn. of albite.

TETRACLASITE. *J. F. L. Hausmann*, 1813, Haus. Min., ii, 511 (Tetraklasit), f. *τετρα-*, 'four,' and *κλᾶν*, 'to break,' because it has four cleavages. An obs. syn. of melonite.

TETRADYMIT. *W. Haidinger*, [1831, Zt. Phys., ix, 129], 1833, Glock. Jahres. for 1831, 82 (Tetradymit), f. *τετραδύμος*, 'four at a birth,' alluding to the twinning habit of its crystals. Telluride of bismuth, found in splendid, steel-gray laminae.

Wehrlite has also been included under this name.

TETRAHEDRITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1845, Haid. Handb., 563 (Tetradrit), f. the tetrahedral form of its crystals. Sulphide of antimony and copper, with other elements often replacing one or more of these.

TETRAPHYLITE. *J. J. Berzelius*, 1836, *Berz. Jahres.*, xv, 212 (Tetraphyllin), f. τετρα-, 'four,' and φύλη-, 'a tribe.' An obs. syn of triphylite, the name given when a fourth base was discovered in it.

TEXALITE. *R. Hermann*, 1861, *Jour. Pk. Ch.*, lxxxii, 368 (Texalith), f. Texas, Pa., its locality, and λίθος. An obs. syn. of brucite.

TEXASITE. *A. Kenngott*, 1853, *Kenng. Min.*, 18 (Texasit), f. Texas, Pa., its locality. An obs. syn. of zaraitite.

THALACKERITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1867, *Inst. Fr. Mem.*, xviii, 542 (no derivation given). A var. of anthophyllite from Greenland.

THALHEIMITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1866, *Berg. Hüt.*, xxv, 167 (Thalheimit), f. Thalheim, Saxony, its locality. An obs. syn. of arsenopyrite.

THALITE. *D. D. Owen*, 1852, *Acad. Nat. Sci. Jour.*, ii, 182, probably f. θάλλειν, 'blooming,' because of its light green color. An obs. syn. of saponite.

THALLITE. *J. C. Delamétherie*, 1792, *Delam. Sciag.*, ii, 401, f. θαλλός, 'a young shoot,' alluding to its green color. An obs. syn. of epidote.

THARANDITE. *J. K. Freiesleben*, [1817, *Geognotische Arbeiten*, v, 212], 1821, *Leon. Orykt.*, 580 (Tharandit), f. Tharand, Saxony, its locality. A var. of dolomite, containing a little carbonate of iron.

THAUMASITE. *A. E. Nordenskiöld*, 1878, *C. R.*, lxxxvii, 313 (Thaumasit), f. θαυμάζειν, 'to be surprised,' on account of its unusual composition. A white, amorphous mineral composed of silicate, carbonate and sulphate of calcium, and water.

THENARDITE. *J. L. Casaseca*, 1826, *Ann. Ch. Phys.*, xxxii, 308, in honor of Prof. L. J. Thenard. Anhydrous sodium sulphate, found in white or brownish crystals.

THERMONATRITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1845, *Haid. Handb.*, 487 (Thermonatrit), f. θερμός, 'heat,' and natron, because it results from the drying out of natron. Native sodium carbonate found as an efflorescence on the soil.

THERMONITRITE. Variant of thermonatrite.

THERMOPHYLLITE. *A. E. Nordenskiöld*, 1855, *Nord. Fin. Min.*, 160 (Thermophyllit), f. θερμός, 'heat,' and φύλλον, 'a leaf,' because it exfoliates when heated. A var. of serpentine, occurring in aggregates made up of small crystalline scales.

THETIS' HAIR-STONE. An old name for rock crystal containing acicular crystals of actinolite.

THIERSCHITE. *J. v. Liebig*, 1853, *Ann. Ch. Pharm.*, lxxxvi, 113 (Thierschit), after F. v. Thiersch, who discovered it. Oxalate of lime found as a thin incrustation on marble.

THINOLITE. *Clarence King*, 1879, *Geol. of the 40th Parallel*, i, 508, f. *θῆς, θῆρός*, 'a shore,' because found as a shore deposit, and *λίθος*. A var. of calcite, occurring in pseudomorphous crystals, the original mineral being still in doubt.

THIORSANITE. Error for thiorsauite.

THIORSAUITE. *F. A. Genth*, 1848, *Ann. Ch. Pharm.*, lxvi, 18 (*Thjorsauit*), f. *Thjorsau*, Iceland, its locality. An obs. syn. of anorthite.

THIOSAURITE. Error for thiorsauite.

THOMAITTE. — *v. Meyer*, 1845, *Jahrb. Min.*, 200 (*Thomait*), in honor of Prof. C. Thomä. An obs. syn. of siderite.

THOMSENOLITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1868, *Dana Min.*, 129, after Dr. J. Thomsen, who first noticed it, and *λίθος*. Hydrous fluoride of aluminum, calcium and sodium, found in small crystals on cryolite.

THOMSONITE. *H. J. Brooke*, 1820, *Ann. Phil.*, xvi, 193, in honor of Dr. Thos. Thomson. Hydrous silicate of aluminum, calcium and sodium, found often in white, radiated masses.

Also used by *P. Squires*, 1821, *Ann. Phil.*, 2d, ii, 254, for an uncertain siliceous carbonate of calcium and magnesium.

THORITE. *J. J. Berzelius*, 1829, *Vet. Ak. Stock.*, 3 (*Thorit*), f. its composition. Silicate of thorium, found in brownish-black or orange-yellow crystals with a resinous lustre.

THOROGUMMITE. *W. E. Hidden* and *J. B. Mackintosh*, 1889, *A. J. S.*, 3d, xxxviii, 480, 'because it is a gummite, in which the water has been replaced by the thorite molecule.' A decomposition product of cleveite.

THORURANINITE. *C. W. Blomstrand*, 1884, *Geol. För. Förh.*, vii, 89 (*Thoruranin*), f. its composition. A syn. of bröggerite.

THRAULITE. *F. v. Kobell*, 1828, *Pogg. Ann.*, xiv, 467 (*Thraulit*), f. *θραυλος*, 'brittle,' a characteristic property. A syn. of gillingite.

THROMBOLITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1838, *Jour. Pk. Ch.*, xv, 321 (*Thrombolith*), f. *θρόμβος*, 'a curd,' in allusion to its appearance, and *λίθος*. An uncertain copper mineral, found in amorphous masses, probably a mixture.

THUENITE. 1892, *Dana Min.*, 1131 (Index), f. the Thuensky Mts., Urals. A var. of ilmenite.

THULITE. *A. G. Ekeberg*, 1820, *Jam. Min.*, i, 134, f. *Thule*, an ancient name for the most northern region of Europe, because it came from Norway. According to *H. J. Brooke*, 1836, *Phil. Mag.*, 3d, viii, 169, this name was first noticed on a label in the handwriting of A. G. Ekeberg. A rose-red var. of zoisite.

THUMERSTONE. *A. G. Werner*, 1788, *Berg. Jour.*, i, 54 (Thumerstein), f. Thum, Saxony, its locality. An obs. syn. of axinite.

THUMITE. Variant of thumerstone.

THUMMERSTONE. Error for thumerstone.

THUNDITE. *S. Meunier*, 1893, *Meun. Fers Met.*, 61, f. Thunda, Australia, where it was found. A var. of meteoric iron.

THURINGITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1832, *Breit. Char.*, 95 (Thuringit), f. Thuringia, where it was found. Hydrous silicate of aluminum and iron, found in aggregations of minute, dark green scales.

TIEMANNITE. *C. F. Naumann*, 1855, *Naum. Min.*, 425 (Tiemannit), after W. Tiemann, who discovered it. Selenide of mercury, having a gray color and metallic lustre.

TIGER-EYE. A popular name for a siliceous pseudomorph after crocidolite, in allusion to its yellow-brown color and chatoyant lustre.

TIGER'S EYE. Same as tiger-eye.

TILE-ORE. *C. A. S. Hoffmann*, 1789, *Berg. Jour.*, ii, 2044 (Ziegelerz), in allusion to its color. A massive var. of cuprite, of brick-red color.

TILKERODITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1845, *Haid. Handb.*, 566 (Tilkero-dit), f. Tilkerode, Harz Mts., its locality. A cobaltiferous var. of claus-thalite.

TIN. Native tin, of doubtful occurrence though often reported.

TINCAL. The Oriental name of borax.

TINCALCONITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1878, *Bull. Soc. Min.*, i, 144, f. tincal, and *κορια*, 'powder.' A pulverulent var. of borax, with thirty-two per cent of water.

TINCALZITE. *W. Kletzinsky*, 1859, *Chemisches Centralblatt*, iv, 870 (Tincalzit), f. tincal and rhodozite, because it has both these minerals in its composition. An obs. syn. of ulexite.

TINDER-ORE. An early name for an impure var. of jamesonite, resembling tinder.

TIN-ORE. An early popular name for cassiterite.

TIN-PYRITES. *A. G. Werner*, 1789, *Berg. Jour.*, i, 385 (Zinkies). A syn. of stannite.

TIN-SPAR. Syn. of tin ore.

TINSTONE. Syn. of cassiterite.

TIN-WHITE COBALT. A syn. of smaltite.

TITANIC IRON. A popular name for ilmenite, alluding to its composition.

TITANIOFERRITE. *E. J. Chapman*, 1843, *Chap. Min.*, 83, f. its composition. An obs. syn. of ilmenite.

TITANITE. *M. H. Klaproth*, 1795, *Klap. Beit.*, 1, 251 (Titanit), f. its composition. Titano-silicate of calcium, called also sphene.

Also used by *R. Kirwan*, 1796, *Kirw. Min.*, ii, 329. An obs. syn. of rutile.

TITANOLIVINE. *A. Damour*, 1879, *Bull. Soc. Min.*, ii, 16, f. its composition. A var. of olivine (chrysolite) containing titanitic acid.

TITANOMORPHITE. *A. v. Lasaulx*, [1877, *Jahresb. Schles. Ges.*, 45], 1879, *Jahrb. Min.*, 568 (Titanomorphit), f. titanium, and *μορφοῦν*, 'to form,' because a decomposition product of titanium minerals. An uncertain alteration product, near titanite.

TOADSEYE TIN. A popular name for a var. of cassiterite, so called from its appearance.

TOBERMORITE. *M. F. Heddle*, 1880, *Min. Mag.*, iv, 119, f. Tobermore, Isle of Mull, where it was found. A hydrous silicate of calcium, near gyrolite.

TOCORNALITE. *I. Domeyko*, 1867, *Min. Chili*, App. 2, 41, in honor of A. Tocornal. Iodide of silver and mercury, found in yellow, granular masses.

TOMBAZITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1838, *Jour. Pk. Ch.*, xv, 330 (Tombazit), alluding to its tombac color. An obs. syn. of gersdorffite. Part of the original tombazite is pyrite.

TOMOSITE. *E. F. Glocker*, 1831, *Glock. Min.*, 649 (no derivation given). An obs. syn. of photicite.

TOPAZ. From *τοπάσιον*, but not now used for the mineral known to the ancients by this name. Fluo-silicate of aluminum in various colors, and used as a gem.

TOPAZOLITE. *B. Bonvoisin*, 1806, *Jour. de Phys.*, lxii, 409, f. topaz, alluding to its color, and *λίθος*. A var. of garnet resembling topaz in color.

TORBANITE. *R. P. Greg* and *W. G. Lettsom*, 1858, *G. and L. Min.*, 16, f. Torbane Hill, Scotland, its locality. A hydrocarbon resembling canal coal, but having a uniform composition.

TORBERITE. Variant of torbernite.

TORBERNITE. *A. G. Werner*, 1793, *Karst. Wern.*, 43 (Torberit), after Torbern Bergmann, who first examined it. Hydrous phosphate of uranium and copper, found in green, tabular crystals.

TORRELITE. *T. Thomson*, 1836, *Rec. Gen. Sci.*, iv, 408, after Dr. J. Torrey, from whom it was received, and *λίθος*. An obs. syn. of columbite.

Also used earlier by *J. Renwick*, 1824 (read 1823), *Ann. Lyc. N. Y.*, i, 42, in honor of Dr. J. Torrey, President of the society. A supposed

silicate of cerium and other bases; but later proved to be simply dark red jasper.

TOTAIGITE. *M. F. Heddle*, 1878, Roy. Soc. Ed., xxviii, 453. f. Totaig, Scotland, its locality. A decomposition product of pyroxene, allied to serpentine.

TOUCHSTONE. A name derived from its use by jewelers. A syn. of basanite.

TOURMALINE. Said to be a corruption of the Cingalese word tournamal. A complex silicoborate of various colors, which is often used as a gem.

TOURMALINITE. Variant of tourmaline.

TOWANITE. *H. J. Brooke* and *W. H. Miller*, 1852, B. and M. Min., 182, f. Huel Towan, Cornwall, its locality. An obs. syn. of chalcopyrite.

TRACHYLITE. Error for tachylite.

TRANSVAALITE. *T. B. MacGhie* and *John Clark*, 1890, E. M. Jour., 1, 96, f. the Transvaal, S. Af., its locality. Impure oxide of cobalt, resulting from the alteration of cobalt arsenide.

TRAUTWINITE. *E. Goldsmith*, 1873, Acad. Nat. Sci. Proc., 9, after J. C. Trautwine, from whom it was received. An impure var. of uvarovite.

TRAVERSELLITE. *Th. Scheerer*, 1854, Pogg. Ann., xciii, 109 (Traversellit), f. Traversella, Piedmont, its locality. A var. of diopside, in crystals, which are often green at one end and colorless at the other.

TRAVERTINE. Probably a corruption of Lapis Tiburtinus, 'the stone of Tibur.' A var. of calcite formed as a deposit from springs or rivers, and so hard and compact as to be fit for use as a building stone.

TRAVESTINE. Error for travertine.

TREMENHEERITE. *H. Piddington*, 1847, Soc. Beng. Jour., xvi (1), 369, after Capt. G. B. Tremenheere, from whom it was received. An impure graphite.

TREMOLITE. *E. Pini*, 1796, Saus. Alp., vii, § 1923, f. Tremola, Switzerland, its locality. A white or gray var. of amphibole, either fibrous or in thin-bladed crystals.

Used by *J. G. A. Hapfner*, 1790, Berg. Jour., i, 82 (Tremolit), for a siliceous mineral, not now identified.

TRICALCITE. *R. Hermann*, 1858, Jour. Pk. Ch., lxxiii, 212 (Trichalcit), f. *τρῖς*, 'three,' and *χαλκός*, 'copper,' because it contains three molecules of copper oxide to one of arsenic acid. Arsenate of copper, found in radiated groups having a silky lustre.

TRICHITE. *F. Zirkel*, 1867, Zt. Geol., xix, 744 (Trichit), f. *θρίξ*,

τριχός, 'a hair,' alluding to its shape. A name applied to microscopic capillary substances, found in rocks, and of unknown composition.

TRICHOPYRITE. *E. F. Glocker*, 1847, *Glock. Syn.*, 43 (Trichopyrit), f. θρίξ, τριχός, 'a hair,' and pyrite. An obs. syn. of hair pyrites (millerite).

TRICLASITE. *J. F. L. Hausmann*, 1808, *Moll. Jahrb. Efem.*, iv, 396 (Triclasit), f. τρίς, 'three,' and κλᾶν, 'to break,' from its threefold cleavage. An obs. syn. of fahlunite.

TRIDYMITE. *G. vom Rath*, 1868, *Pogg. Ann.*, cxxxv, 437 (Tridymit), f. τριδύμος, 'triple,' because often found in trillings. A form of silica occurring in small, hexagonal tables.

TRIMERITE. *G. Flück*, 1890, *Zt. Kryst.*, xviii, 361 (Trimerit), f. τριμερής, 'threefold,' alluding to its optical structure. Silicate of glucinum, manganese and calcium, found in brilliant, pinkish crystals.

TRINACRITE. *W. S. v. Waltershausen*, 1853, *Walt. Vul.*, 237 (Trinacrit), f. Trinacria, the ancient name of Sicily, where it was found. One of the varieties of palagonite, now considered as a rock.

TRINKERITE. *G. Tschernak*, 1870, *Jour. Pk. Ch.*, ii, 258 (Trinkerit), after J. Trinker, from whom it was received. An oxygenated hydrocarbon, containing sulphur.

TRIPSTONE. A var. of anhydrite, occurring in contorted forms, having a fancied resemblance to tripe.

TRIPHANE. *R. J. Haüy*, 1801, *Haüy Min.*, iv, 289, f. τριφάνης, 'appearing threefold,' because it was thought to have the same lustre from three points of view, in this respect differing from similar minerals. A syn. of spodumene.

TRIPHANITE. *A. Dufrenoy*, 1847, *Duf. Min.*, iii, 786 (no derivation suggested). An obscure, rose- or flesh-red fibrous mineral, near cluthalite.

TRIPHYLINE. See triphylite.

TRIPHYLITE. *J. N. Fuchs*, 1834, *Jour. Pk. Ch.*, iii, 98 (Triphylin), f. τρίς, 'three,' and φυλή, 'a tribe,' because it contains three bases. Phosphate of iron, magnesium and lithium, found usually in cleavable masses.

TRIPLITE. *J. F. L. Hausmann*, 1813, *Haus. Min.*, iii, 1079 (Trip-lit), f. τριπλός, 'threefold,' probably in allusion to its three cleavages. Fluophosphate of iron and manganese.

TRIPLOCLASE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1832, *Breit. Char.*, 121 (Triploklas), probably f. τριπλός, 'threefold,' and κλᾶν, 'to break,' alluding to its three cleavages. An obs. syn. of thomsonite.

TRIPLOIDITE. *G. J. Brush* and *E. S. Dana*, 1878, *A. J. S.*, 3d,

xv, 398, f. triplite, and εἶδος, 'form,' from its resemblance to triplite. Hydrous phosphate of iron and manganese.

TRIPOLI. Variant of triplite.

TRIPOLITE. *J. G. Wallerius*, 1747, Wall. Min., 32 (Trippel), f. Trippela (Tripoli), its locality. The siliceous shells of diatoms, found in extensive deposits.

TRIPPKEITE. *A. Damour* and *G. vom Rath*, 1880, Zt. Kryst., v, 245 (Trippkeit), in honor of Dr. P. Trippke. Arsenite of copper, occurring in small crystals of a bluish-green color.

TRITOCHORITE. *A. Frenzel*, 1881, Min. Mitth., iii, 506 (Tritochorit), f. τρίτος, 'a third,' and χωπεῖν, 'to come on,' because considered a third vanadate, eusynchite and aräoxene being the other two. A syn. of descloizite.

TRITOMITE. *P. C. Weißbe* and *N. J. Berlin*, 1850, Pogg. Ann., lxxix, 299 (Tritomit), f. τρίς, 'three,' and τέμνειν, 'to cut,' because the crystals leave trihedral cavities in the gangue. Fluo-silicate of thorium, cerium and other bases.

TRÖGERITE. *A. Weissbach*, 1871, Jahrb. Min., 870 (Trögerit), in honor of Mining Administrator R. Tröger. Hydrous arsenate of uranium, found in thin, yellow crystals.

TROILITE. *W. Huidinger*, 1863, K. Ak. Wien, xlvii, (2), 283 (Troilit), after D. Troili, who described a meteorite containing this species in 1766. Ferrous sulphide, a common constituent of iron meteorites.

TROLLEITE. *C. W. Blomstrand*, 1868, Dana Min., 577, in honor of H. G. Trolle-Wachtmeister. Hydrous phosphate of aluminium, found in pale green, compact masses.

TROMBOLITE. Variant of thrombolite.

TRONA. *Ch. Bagge*, 1773, Vet. Ak. Stock., xxxiv, 140, said to be the Arabic name of the native salt. Hydrous sodium carbonate deposited from water, found in fibrous masses and as an incrustation.

TROOSITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1832, Shep. Min., 154, in honor of Prof. G. Troost. A var. of willemite, found often in large crystals.

TSCHEFFKINITE. *G. Rosé*, 1842, Rosé Reis., ii, 513 (Tschewkinit), in honor of Gen. Tschewkin. Titanosilicate of the cerium metals and other bases, found in velvet-black masses.

TSCHERMAKITE. *F. v. Kobell*, 1873, Jour. Pk. Ch., viii, 411 (Tschermakit), in honor of Prof. G. Tschermak. A syn. of albite.

TSCHERMIGITE. *F. v. Kobell*, 1853, Kob. Taf., 44 (Tschermigite), f. Tschermig, Bohemia, its locality. Sulphate of aluminium and ammonium, native ammonium alum.

TUCZONITE. *S. Meunier*, 1893, *Meun. Fers Met.*, 36, f. Tuczon (Tucson), Arizona, where it was found. A var. of meteoric iron.

TUESITE. *T. Thomson*, 1836, *Thom. Min.*, i, 244, f. Tuesa, the ancient name of the Tweed, on whose banks it was found. A lithomarge classed under kaolinite.

TUNGSTEN. *K. W. Scheele*, 1781, *Vet. Ak. Stock.*, ii, 89, f. tung, 'heavy,' and sten, 'stone,' in allusion to its high specific gravity. An obs. syn. of scheelite.

TUNGSTIC OCHRE. *B. Silliman*, 1822, *A. J. S.*, iv, 52, f. its composition. A syn. of tungstite.

TUNGSTITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1868, *Dana Min.*, 186, f. its composition. Tungstic acid, found as a yellow, earthy powder.

Also used by *J. C. Delam  therie*, 1795, *Delam. T. T.*, iii, 460 (Tunstite). An obs. syn. of scheelite.

TUNSTITE. See tungstite.

TURGITE. *R. Hermann*, 1845, *Soc. Nat. Mosc. Bull.*, i, 252, f. the Turginsk mine, Ural Mts., its locality. Hydrous sesquioxide of iron, differing from limonite in containing less water.

TURKEY-FAT ORE. A local name for a var. of smithsonite, colored yellow by greenockite, so called from its appearance.

TURMALIN. Variant of tourmaline.

TURNERITE. *A. Levy*, 1823, *Ann. Phil.*, v, 241, after C. H. Turner, in whose collection it was found. A var. of monazite, long considered a distinct mineral.

TURQUOISE. Probably so called because originally brought from Turkey. Hydrous silicate of aluminum, of a blue or greenish-blue color, used as a gem.

TYREEITE. *M. F. Heddle*, 1881, *Min. Mag.*, iv, 189, f. Tyree, Scotland, its locality. The name provisionally given to a red mud, found in the residue from the solution of a large quantity of red marble.

TYRITE. *D. Forbes* and *T. Dahl*, 1855, *Mag. Nat.*, viii, 213, f. Tyr, a Scandinavian deity. A syn. of fergusonite.

TYROLITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1845, *Haid. Handb.*, 509 (Tirolit), f. the Tyrol, where it was found. Hydrous arsenate of copper, found usually in reniform masses of pale green color.

Also used by *J. C. Delam  therie*, 1812, *Delam. Min.*, ii, 83. An obs. syn. of lazulite.

TYSONITE. *O. D. Allen* and *W. J. Comstock*, 1880, *A. J. S.*, 3d, xix, 390, after S. T. Tyson, from whom it was received. Fluoride of the cerium metals, in crystals the outside of which are often altered to bastn  site.

UDDEVALLITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1868, *Dana Min.*, 144, f. Uddevalla, Sweden, its locality. A var. of menaccanite, containing about ten percent of titanium.

UIGITE. *M. F. Heddle*, 1856, *Ed. New Phil. Jour.*, 2d, iv, 162, f. Uig, Isle of Skye, its locality. An uncertain hydrous silicate of aluminum and calcium, near prehnite.

UINTAHITE. *W. P. Blake*, 1885, *E. M. Jour.*, xl, 431, f. the Uintah Mts., Utah, where it was found. A black, lustrous hydrocarbon, near asphaltum, popularly called gilsonite.

UINTAITE. Variant of uintahite.

ULEXITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1850, *Dana Min.*, 695, after G. L. Ulex, who discovered it. Hydrous borate of calcium and sodium, usually found in rounded masses with fibrous structure.

ULLMANNITE. *J. Fröbel*, 1850, *Dana Min.*, 473 (Ullmannit), after Prof. J. C. Ullmann, who discovered it. Sulph-antimonide of nickel, found in gray, metallic crystals, and massive.

ULTRAMARINE. A syn. of lapis lazuli, from which the pigment was first made, so called because it came from Asia, 'beyond the sea.'

UMANGITE. *F. Klockmann*, 1891, *Zt. Kryst.*, xix, 269 (Umangit), f. Sierra de Umango, Argentine Republic, its locality. Selenide of copper, found in dark red, granular masses.

UNGHWARITE. *E. F. Glocker*, 1839, *Glock. Min.*, 537 (Unghwarit), f. Unghwar, Hungary, its locality. A syn. of chloropal.

UNIONITE. *B. Silliman, Jr.*, 1849, *A. J. S.*, 2d, viii, 384, f. Unionville, Pa., its locality. A syn. of zoisite.

URACONISE. See uraconite.

URACONITE. *F. S. Beudant*, 1832, *Beud. Min.*, ii, 672 (Uraconise), f. urane, 'uranium,' and *κονία*, 'powder,' alluding to its composition and mode of occurrence. Sulphate of uranium, found as a lemon-yellow powder.

URALITE. *G. Rosé*, 1831, *Pogg. Ann.*, xxii, 321 (Uralit), f. the Ural Mts., where it was found. Pyroxene altered to amphibole, having the form of pyroxene, but the cleavage of amphibole.

URALORTHITE. *R. Hermann*, 1841, *Jour. Pk. Ch.*, xxiii, 273 (Ural-Orthit), f. the Ural Mts., where found, and orthite. A var. of orthite, found in large, prismatic crystals.

URANATEMNITE. *E. J. Chapman*, 1843, *Chap. Min.*, 104, f. uranium and *ἀτέμνειν*, 'not to cut,' because a uranium mineral without cleavage. An obs. syn. of uraninite.

URANBLOOM. *F. X. M. Zippe*, [1824, *Ges. Böhm. Museums Verh.*,

2d, pt.], 1826, Leon. Orykt., 786 (Uranblüthe), f. its composition. An obs. syn. of zippeite.

URANGREEN. *K. F. A. Hartmann*, 1845, Haid Handb., 510 (Urangrün), f. its composition and color. An obs. syn. of uranochalcite.

URANIN. See uraninite.

URANINITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1845, Haid. Handb., 549 (Uranin), f. its composition. Uranate of uranyl, containing also lead, usually with thorium and other bases.

URANITE. *A. Aikin*, 1814, Aik. Min., 69, f. its composition. An obs. syn. of autunite, including torbernite, which had not been separated at that time.

Used also by *M. H. Klaproth*, 1789, Berg. Jour., ii, 923 (Uranit). The earliest name of the metal uranium.

URANMICA. *A. G. Werner*, 1800, Karst. Tab., 56 (Uranlimmer), f. its composition and structure. An obs. syn. of torbernite, which then included autunite.

URANOCHALCITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1841, Breit. Handb., ii, 173 (Uranochalzit), f. its composition. One of the uncertain decomposition products of uraninite.

URANOCHRE. *M. H. Klaproth*, 1790, Berg. Jour., ii, 255 (Urat-ocker), f. its composition. A syn. of uraconite.

URANOCIRCITE. *A. Weisbach*, 1877, Jahrb. Berg. Hüt., 48 (Uranocircit), f. Uran, 'uranium,' and *κίρκος*, 'a falcon,' because it is a uranium mineral from Falkenstein. Hydrous phosphate of uranium and barium, similar in appearance to autunite.

URANONIOBITE. *H. Rosé*, 1847, Pogg. Ann., lxxi, 157 (Uranoniobit), f. its composition. An obs. syn. of samarskite.

Used also by *R. Hermann*, 1859, Jour. Pk. Ch., lxxvi, 326. A syn. of uraninite, used only for the crystallized variety.

URANOPHANE. *M. Websky*, 1853, Zt. Geol., v, 427 (Uranophan), f. Uran, 'uranium,' alluding to its composition, and *φαίεσθαι*, 'to appear.' Hydrous silicate of uranium and calcium, found in yellow, fibrous masses.

URANOPHYLLITE. See uranphyllite.

URANOPILITE. *A. Weisbach*, 1882, Jahrb. Min., ii, 259 (Uranopilit), f. Uran, 'uranium,' and *πίλος*, 'felt,' alluding to its composition and structure. Hydrous sulphate of uranium, found as a velvety incrustation.

URANOSPHERITE. *A. Weisbach*, 1873, Jahrb. Min., 315 (Uranosphärit), f. its composition and structure. Hydrous uranate of bismuth, found in semi-globular forms, of a red color.

URANOSPINITE. *A. Weisbach*, 1873, *Jahrb. Min.*, 315 (Uranospinit), f. Uran, 'uranium,' and σπινος, 'siskin,' alluding to its composition and color. Hydrous arsenate of uranium and calcium, found in green, tabular crystals.

URANOTANTALITE. *H. Rosé*, 1839, *Pogg. Ann.*, xlviii, 555 (Uranotantal), f. its composition. An obs. syn. of samarskite.

URANOTHALLITE. *A. Schrauf*, 1882, *Zt. Kryst.*, vi, 410 (Uranothallit), f. Uran, 'uranium,' and θαλλός, 'a green shoot,' alluding to its composition and color. Hydrous carbonate of uranium and calcium, of a siskin-green color.

URANOTHORITE. *P. Collier*, 1880, *Am. Ch. Soc.*, ii, 73, f. its composition. A var. of thorite, containing considerable uranium.

URANOTIL. *E. Boricky*, 1870, *Böhm. Ges. Ber.*, x, (1), 35, f. Uran, 'uranium,' and τιλος, 'a fibre,' alluding to its composition and structure. A syn. of uranophane.

URANPHYLLITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1820, *Breit. Char.*, 6 (Uranphyllit), f. Uran, 'uranium,' and φύλλον, 'a leaf,' alluding to its composition and structure. An obs. syn. of torbernite.

URANVITRIOL. *J. F. John*, 1822, [*John Unt.*, v, 254], *Tasch. Min.*, xvi, 693 (Uran-Vitriol), f. its composition. An obs. syn. of johannite.

URBANITE. *H. Sjögren*, 1892, *Geol. För. Förh.*, xiv, 253 (Urbanit), in honor of Urban Hjärne. A var. of pyroxene, the so-called iron-schefferite of *G. Flink*, 1886, *Zt. Kryst.*, xi, 501.

URDITE. *D. Forbes* and *T. Dahl*, 1855, *Mag. Nat.*, viii, 226 (Urdit), f. Urda, Norway, its locality. A syn. of monazite.

URISITE. Error for urusite.

URPETHITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1868, *Dana Min.*, 731, f. Urpeth colliery, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, its locality. A soft, waxy hydrocarbon, separated from ozocerite by ether.

URUSITE. *A. Frenzel*, 1879, *Min. Mitth.*, ii, 133 (Urusit), f. Urus, Tscheleken Isl., Caspian Sea, its locality. A syn. of sideronatrite.

URVÖLGYTE. *J. Szabó*, 1879, *Min. Mitth.*, ii, 311 (Urvölgyit), f. Urvölgy (Herrengrund), Hungary, its locality. A syn. of herrengrundite.

UTAHITE. *A. Arzruni*, 1884, *Zt. Kryst.*, ix, 558 (Utahit), because found in Utah. Hydrous sulphate of iron, found in orange-yellow crystals on quartz.

UVAROVITE. *G. H. Hess*, 1832, *Pogg. Ann.*, xxiv, 388 (Uvarowit), in honor of Count S. S. Uvarov, President of the Academy of St. Petersburg. An emerald green var. of garnet, colored by chromium.

VAALITE. *N. S. Maskelyne* and *W. Flight*, 1874, *Geol. Soc. Lond.*, xxx, 409, f. the Vaal River, S. Af., near which it was found. Hydrous

silicate of aluminum, iron and magnesium, found in bluish, hexagonal prisms.

VALAITE. *W. Helmhacker*, 1867, *Geol. Reich. Jahrb.*, xvii, 210 (Valait), in honor of — Vala, a personal friend. A pitch-black resin of unknown composition.

VALENCIANITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1830, *Jour. Ch. Ph.*, ix, 322 (Valencianit), f. Valenciana, Mex., its locality. A syn. of adularia.

VALENTIANITE. *J. Mawe*, 1818, *Mawe Cat.*, 62, after Lord Valentia, who brought it from the Red Sea. Described as native magnesia, but not now identified.

VALENTINITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1845, *Haid. Handb.*, 506, after Basil Valentine, who discovered the properties of antimony. Antimony trioxide, found in crystals of various colors and adamantine lustre.

VALLERITE. *C. W. Blomstrand*, 1870, *Vet. Ak. Stock. Oefv.*, xxvii, 19 (Vallerit), in honor of J. G. Wallerius (Vallerius). Sulphide of copper and iron, containing aluminum and magnesium, doubtless a mixture.

VALUEVITE. Variant of waluewite.

VANADIC OCHRE. *J. D. Dana*, 1868, *Dana Min.*, 167, f. its composition. Vanadic acid, found as a yellowish incrustation on copper.

VANADIN-GUMMITE. *R. Hermann*, 1859, *Jour. Pk. Ch.*, lxxvi, 327 (Vanadin-Gummit). A var. of gummite, containing vanadium.

VANADINITE. *F. v. Kobell*, 1838, *Kob. Min.*, 283 (Vanadinit), f. its composition. Chloro-vanadate of lead, found in brilliant, prismatic crystals of various colors.

VANADIOLITE. *R. Hermann*, 1870, *Jour. Pk. Ch.*, i, 445 (Vanadiolit), f. its composition, and *λίθος*. A doubtful silicate containing vanadium, probably a mixture.

VANADITE. *F. X. M. Zippe*, 1861, *K. Ak. Wien*, xlv, (1), 197, f. its composition. An obs. syn. of descloizite.

VANDANITE. Error for randanite.

VANUXEMITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1876, *Shep. Cont. Min.*, 1, in honor of Prof. L. Vanuxem. A clay containing zinc silicate, evidently a decomposition product.

VARGASITE. *J. J. N. Huot*, 1841, *Huot Min.*, ii, 676, in honor of Count Vargas de Bedemar. A syn. of pyrallolite.

VARIEGATED COPPER. An early name of bornite, alluding to its appearance.

VARISCITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1837, *Jour. Pk. Ch.*, x, 506 (Variscit), f. Variscia, the ancient name of the Voigtland, where it was found. Hydrous phosphate of aluminum found in bright, green, crystalline crusts.

VARVACITE. Error for varvicite.

VARVICITE. *R. Phillips*, 1830, *Phil. Mag.*, 2d, vi, 282, f. Varvicia (Warwickshire), Eng., where it was found. An impure pyrolusite or wad, resulting from the alteration of manganite.

VASITE. Variant of wasite.

VAUQUELINE. See vauquelinite.

VAUQUELINITE. *J. J. Berzelius*, 1818, *Afh. i Fis.*, vi, 246 (Vauquelinite), after L. N. Vauquelin, who first noticed it. Chromate of lead and copper, found in amorphous masses or crystalline crusts of a green color.

VELVET COPPER ORE. *D. L. G. Karsten*, 1808, *Karst. Tab.*, 62 (Kupfersammeterz), f. its appearance. An obs. syn. of cyanotrichite.

VENASQUITE. *A. Dumour*, 1879, *Bull. Soc. Min.*, ii, 167, f. Venasque, in the Pyrenees, its locality. A syn. of ottrelite.

VENERITE. *T. S. Hunt*, 1876, *Am. Inst. M. E.*, iv, 328, f. Venus, -eris, the alchemistic name of copper, because it contains it. A clay-like substance of greenish color, probably a chlorite impregnated with copper.

VENUS' HAIR STONE. An early name for rock-crystal penetrated with acicular rutile, or sometimes with other acicular crystals.

VERMICULITE. *T. H. Webb*, 1824, *A. J. S.*, vii, 55, f. vermiculor, 'to breed worms,' because when heated it exfoliates into worm-like threads. Hydrous silicate of aluminum, iron and magnesium, occurring in small, foliated scales. The name has been applied to several minerals which exfoliate when heated, and is now generally used as a group name.

VERMONTITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1835, *Jour. Pk. Ch.*, iv, 259 (Vermontit), because found in Vermont. An obs. syn. of danaite.

VERONA EARTH. Syn. of veronite.

VERONITE. *A. Leymerie*, 1859, *Ley. Min.*, ii, 238, f. Verona, Italy, its locality. An obs. syn. of celadonite.

VERRUCITE. *J. Apjohn*, 1858, *G. and L. Min.*, 448, f. verruca, 'a wart,' from its appearance. A doubtful zeolite, found in rounded globules, presenting a warty appearance.

VESBINE. *A. Scacchi*, 1879, *Nap. Ac. Atti*, viii, (10), 1 (Vesbina), f. its composition. The material found in yellow crusts on lava which was supposed to contain a new element called vesbium.

VESTAN. *G. Jenzsch*, 1878, *Pogg. Ann.*, cv, 320, f. Vesta, following the example of Breithaupt, who had previously used two mythological names for minerals. A very doubtful occurrence of quartz in triclinic crystals.

VESUVIAN. *R. Kirwan*, 1794, *Kirw. Min.*, i, 285. An obs. syn. of leucite.

See also vesuvianite.

VESUVIAN GARNET. An early name for leucite, from Vesuvius, its principal locality.

VESUVIANITE. *A. G. Werner*, 1795, *Klap. Beit.*, i, 34 (Vesuvian), f. Vesuvius, its locality. Silicate of aluminum, lime and other bases, found in square, prismatic crystals of various colors.

VESUVIAN SALT. *James Smithson*, 1813, *Phil. Trans.*, 262, f. Vesuvius, its locality. An obs. syn. of aphtbitalite.

VEZELYITE. *A. Schrauf*, 1874, *K. Ak. Wien Anz.*, 135 (Vezelyit), after A. Veszely, who discovered it. Hydrous phospho-arsenate of copper and zinc, found in greenish-blue crystalline crusts.

VIANDITE. *E. Goldsmith*, 1883, *Geol. Surv. U. S.* 12th Rept., (2), 407, f. viand, because it looks like meat. A var. of geyserite containing an unusually large quantity of water.

VICHLÖVITE. See wiclöwite.

VICTORITE. *S. Meunier*, 1870, *K. Ak. Wien Ber.*, lxi, (2), 26 (Victorit), in honor of Victor Meunier. A syn. of enstatite.

VIERZONITE. *H. W. Bristow*, 1861, *Brist. Gloss.*, 398, f. Vierzon, France, its locality. A yellow clay similar to melinite.

VIETINGHOFITE. — *v. Lomonossov*, 1877, *Acad. St. Pet. Bull.*, xxiii, 463, in honor of — de Viethinghof. A dull black, ferruginous var. of samarskite.

VIGNITE. *C. J. B. Karsten*, 1828, *Archiv Berg-Hütt.*, xvi, 30, (Vignit), f. Vignes, France, its locality. A mixture of magnetic iron with the carbonate and phosphate of iron.

VILLARSITE. *A. Dufrenoy*, 1842, *C. R.*, xiv, 697, in honor of D. Villars, a famous botanist. A greenish-black, hydrous silicate of magnesium, found massive and in rounded grains.

VILNITE. — *Horodeki*, 1862, *Des Cl. Min.*, i, 554, f. Vilna, Poland, its locality. An obs. syn. of wollastonite.

VIOLAN. *A. Breithaupt*, 1838, *Jour. Pk. Ch.*, xv, 321, f. viola, 'violet,' in allusion to its color. A dark violet var. of pyroxene.

VIOLET SCHORL. *Romé de L'Isle*, 1783, *De L. Cryst.*, ii, 353 (Schorl violet), f. its color. An obs. syn. of axinite.

VIOLITE. *L. Darapsky*, 1890, *Jahrb. Min.*, i, 62 (Violit), viola, 'violet,' in allusion to its color. One of several names proposed as substitutes for copiapite and coquimbite.

VIRESCITE. *J. C. Delaméthérie*, 1795, *Delam. T. T.*, ii, 65, f. viridis, 'green,' from its color. An obs. syn. of green pyroxene.

VIRESEITE. Error for virescite.

VIRIDITE. *H. Vogelsang*, 1872, *Zt. Geol.*, xxiv, 529 (Viridit), f. viridis, 'green,' in allusion to its color. A name proposed for certain

green minerals found in rocks, probably including several chlorites and perhaps serpentine

VIRISITE. Variant of virescite.

VITREOUS COPPER. *G. Agricola*, 1546, Agric., 473 (Kupferglasertz), f. its composition and appearance. A syn. of chalcocite.

VITREOUS SILVER. *J. G. Wallerius*, 1747, Wall. Min., 308 (Silfverglas), f. its composition and appearance. A syn. of argentite.

VITRIOL OCHRE. *J. J. Berzelius*, 1818, Afh. i Fis., v, 157 (Vitriolocker), f. its composition and appearance. An obs. syn. of glockerite.

VITRIOLITE. *H. W. Bristow*, 1861, Brist. Gloss., 399, f. its composition. An obs. syn. of pisanite.

VIVIANITE. *A. G. Werner*, 1817, Wern. Letz., 41 (Vivianit), after J. G. Vivian, who found it. Hydrous phosphate of iron, usually of blue or bluish-green color.

VOGESITE. *A. Weisbach*, 1875, Weis. Syn., 13 (Vogesit), f. the Vogesen (Vosges) Mts., where it was found. A syn. of pyrope.

VOGLIANITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1868, Dana Min., 668, after J. F. Vogl, who described it. Basic sulphate of uranium, found in green, earthy coatings.

VOGLITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1853, Geol. Reich. Jahrb., iv, 223 (Voglitz), after J. F. Vogl, who discovered it. Hydrous carbonate of uranium, calcium and copper, found in green, crystalline aggregations.

VOIGTITE. *E. E. Schmid*, 1856, Pogg. Ann., xcvi, 108 (Voigtit), in honor of — Voigt, a Saxon Mining Supt. An alteration product of biotite, found in thin, green scales.

VOLBORTHITE. *G. H. Hess*, 1837, Acad. St. Pet. Bull., iv, 22, after Dr. A. Volborth, who found it. Hydrous vanadate of copper, barium and calcium, found in small, yellowish-green crystals.

VOLCANIC SCHORL. See volcanicite.

VOLCANITE. *J. C. Delam  therie*, 1792, Delam. Sciag., ii, 401. An obs. syn. of pyroxene, which had been called volcanic schorl.

Also used by — *Adam*, 1869, Adam Tab., 54, because found near volcanoes. A syn. of selen sulphur.

VOLGERITE. *J. D. Dana*, 1854, Dana Min., 142, after O. Volger, who discovered it. Hydrous antimonite acid, found as a white powder resulting from the alteration of stibnite.

V  LKNERITE. *R. Hermann*, 1847, Jour. Pk. Ch., xl, 11 (V  lcknerit), after Capt. — V  lckner, from whom it was obtained. A syn. of hydrotalcite.

VOLTAITE. *A. Scacchi*, 1841 (read 1840), Scac. Min., 17, in honor of

Prof. A. Volta. Ferro-ferric sulphate, found in dark green or black crystals.

VOLTZINE. See voltzite.

VOLTZITE. *J. Fournet*, 1833, *Ann. des M.*, iii, 519 (Voltzine), in honor of Inspector General of Mines P. L. Voltz. Oxysulphide of zinc, found in reddish globules.

VORAUULITE. *J. C. Delam  therie*, 1806, *Jour. de Phys.*, lxii, 350, f. Vorau, Styria, its locality, and *libos*. An obs. syn. of lazulite.

VORHAUSERITE. *A. Kenngott*, 1859, *Kenng. Ueb.* for 1856-7, 71 (Vorhauserit), in honor of J. Vorhauser. A syn. of retinalite.

VOSGITE. *A. Delesse*, 1854, *Ann. Ch. Phys.*, 3d, xl, 271, f. the Vosges Mts., where it was found. An altered labradorite, containing some water.

VRECKITE. See bhreckite.

VULPINITE. *C. F. Ludwig*, 1804, *Ludw. Min.*, ii, 170 (Vulpinit), f. Vulpino, Lombardy, its locality. A scaly, granular var. of anhydrite.

WACKENRODITE. — *Adam*, 1869, *Adam Tab.*, 76, after Dr. H. W. F. Wackenroder, who analyzed it. A var. of wad, containing oxide of lead.

WAD. The origin of this word is uncertain. An early name, at first including graphite as well as the earthy oxide of manganese which now bears the name.

WADITE. Variant of wad.

W  RTHITE. Error for w  rthite.

WAGITE. *O. Radoszkowski*, 1861, *C. R.*, liii, 1071, in honor of Prof. — Waga, of Warsaw. A light-blue or greenish var. of calamine.

WAGNERITE. *J. N. Fuchs*, 1821, *Jour. Ch. Ph.*, xxxiii, 269 (Wagnerit), in honor of F. M. von Wagner. Fluophosphate of magnesium and iron, found in yellow crystals.

WALCHOWITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1845, *Haid. Ueb.* for 1843, 99 (Walchowit), f. Walchow, Moravia, where it was found. A honey-yellow resin similar to amber.

WALDHEIMITE. *C. F. v. Rammelsberg*, 1860, *Ramm. Min. Ch.*, 780 (Waldheimit), f. Waldheim, Saxony, its locality. An amphibole-like mineral containing much soda, probably the result of alteration.

WALKERITE. *M. F. Heddle*, 1880, *Min. Mag.*, iv, 121, after Dr. John Walker, who discovered it. A syn. of pectolite.

WALLERIAN. *A. Breithaupt*, 1865, *Berg. H  t.*, xxiv, 428, in honor of J. G. Wallerius. A black var. of hornblende, thought to be triclinic.

WALLERITE. Variant of valleriite.

WALMSTEDTITE. *K. C. v. Leonhard*, 1826, *Leon. Orykt.*, 297 (Walmstedtit), after Prof. L. P. Walmstedt, who had examined it. A var. of magnesite containing manganese.

WALPURGIN. See walpurgite.

WALPURGITE. *A. Weisbach*, 1871, *Jahrb. Min.*, 870 (Walpurgin), f. the Walpurgis vein, Freiberg, Saxony, its locality. Hydrous arsenate of bismuth and uranium, found in yellow, scale-like crystals.

WALTHERITE. *J. F. Vogt*, [1857, *Mineral Joach.*, 167], 1873, *Zeph. Min. Lex.*, ii, 341, perhaps in honor of Oberberggrath Walther of Vienna. Carbonate of bismuth, found in long, green or brown, transparent crystals.

WALUEWITE. *N. J. v. Kokscharow*, 1877, *Zt. Kryst.*, ii, 51 (Walüewit), in honor of P. A. von Walnew. A var. of xanthophyllite, occurring in distinct crystals.

WAPPLERITE. *A. Frenzel*, 1874, *Min. Mitth.*, 279 (Wapplerit), in honor of Benno Wappler. Hydrous arsenate of calcium and magnesium, found in minute, colorless crystals.

WARINGTONITE. *N. S. Maskelyne*, 1864, *Chem. News*, x, 263, after R. W. Warington, who analyzed it. A var. of brochantite, differing from the ordinary form in some of its physical characteristics.

WARRENITE. *L. G. Eakins*, 1888, *A. J. S.*, 3d, xxxvi, 450, after E. R. Warren, who found it. Sulph-antimonide of lead, found in grayish-black, wool-like masses of crystals.

WARRINGTONITE. Error for waringtonite.

WARWICKITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1838, *A. J. S.*, xxxiv, 315, f. Warwick, N. Y., its locality. Borotitanate of magnesium and iron, found in black, prismatic crystals.

WASHINGTONITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1842, *A. J. S.*, xliii, 366, f. Washington, Ct., its locality. A syn. of hystatite.

WASITE. *J. F. Bahr*, 1862, *Vet. Ak. Stock. Oefv.*, xix, 421 (Wasit), because he thought it contained the oxide of his new metal wasium. A highly altered allanite, in which the supposed oxide of wasium proved to be thoria.

WATER-SAPPHIRE. A jewellers' name for iolite.

WATTEVILLITE. *S. Singer*, 1879, *Sing. Inaug.*, 18 (Wattevillit), in honor of Baron Oscar de Watteville. of Paris. Hydrous sulphate of calcium and sodium, found in minute, white, silky crystals.

WAVELLITE. *W. Babbington*, 1805, *Phil. Trans.*, 162, after Dr. Wm. Wavell, its discoverer. Hydrous phosphate of aluminum, found in globular aggregates with a radiated structure.

Also used by *C. Devey*, 1820, *A. J. S.*, ii, 249. An obs. syn. of gibbsite.

WAX-OPAL. An early name for yellow opal with a waxy lustre.

WEBNERITE. *A. W. Stelzner*, 1894, *Zt. Krist.*, xxiv, 125 (Webnerit), after A. Webner from whom it was received. A var. of ziinkenite containing silver.

WEBSKYITE. *R. Brauns*, 1887, *Jahrb. Min. Beil. Bd.*, v, 318 (Webskyit), in honor of Prof. M. Websky. An uncertain alteration product of serpentine, of a pitch-black color.

WEBSTERITE. *A. Brongniart*, 1823, *Hauty Min.*, ii, 125, after T. Webster, who discovered it. A syn. of aluminite.

WEHLITE. *J. J. N. Huot*, 1841, *Huot Min.*, i, 188, after A. Wehrle, who analyzed it. Telluride of bismuth, found in foliated masses resembling tetradymite.

Also used by *F. v. Kobell*, 1838, *Kob. Min.*, 313 (Wehrlit). An obs. syn. of ilvaite.

WEIBYEITE. *W. C. Brögger*, 1890, *Zt. Kryst.*, xvi, 650 (Weibyeit), in honor of Prof. P. C. Weibye. Fluor-carbonate of the cerium metals, near bastnäsite.

WEISSIAN. *E. F. Glocker*, 1839, *Glock. Min.*, 530, in honor of Prof. C. S. Weiss. An obs. syn. of scolecite.

WEISSIGITE. *G. Jenzsch*, 1853, *Jahrb. Min.*, 396 (Weissigit). f. Weissig, Saxony, its locality. Orthoclase, found in small, reddish-white, twin crystals in amygdaloid.

WEISSITE. *H. G. Trolls-Wachtmeister*, 1828, *Pogg. Ann.*, xiv, 190 (Weissit), in honor of Prof. C. S. Weiss. One of the many names given to the alteration products of iolite.

WERNERITE. *B. J. d'Andrada*, 1800, *Jour. de Phys.*, li, 244, in honor of Prof. A. G. Werner. Silicate of aluminum and calcium, the most important member of the scapolite group.

WERTHEMANITE. *A. Raimondi*, 1878, *Min. Pérou*, 244, after A. Wertheman, who discovered it. Hydrus sulphate of aluminum, found in soft, white masses.

WESTANITE. *C. W. Blomstrand*, 1868, *Vet. Ak. Stock. Oefv.*, xxv, 208 (Westanit), f. Westana, Sweden, its locality. Hydrus silicate of aluminum, near wörthite, found in red crystalline masses.

WHARTONITE. *S. H. Emmens*, 1892, *Am. Ch. Soc. Jour.*, 209, after Joseph Wharton, who has been intimately connected with the nickel industry of America. Nickeliferous pyrite, probably a mixture.

WHEELERITE. *O. Loew*, 1874, *A. J. S.*, 3d, vii, 571, in honor of Lieut. G. M. Wheeler. A yellow fossil resin, found in fissures in lignite.

WHEEL-ORE. A German miners' name, *Rädelerz*, for bournonite crystallized in wheel-shaped twins.

WHEWELLITE. *H. J. Brooke and W. H. Miller*, 1852, B. and M. Min., 623, in honor of Prof. W. Whewell. Oxalate of lime, found in small, colorless crystals with brilliant lustre.

WHITE ANTIMONY. An early name for valentinite.

WHITE ARSENIC. *J. Hill*, 1771, Hill Foss., 355, f. its color. A syn. of arsenolite.

WHITE COBALT. A popular name for cobaltite.

WHITE COPPER. *J. F. L. Hausmann*, 1847, Haus. Min., i, 82 (Weisskupfer), f. its color and composition. An obs. syn. of domeykite.

WHITE COPPERAS. A popular name for both goslarite and coquimbite.

WHITE FELDSPAR. *J. G. Wallerius*, 1747, Wall. Min., 65 (Feltspat hvit), f. its color. An obs. syn. of albite.

WHITE GARNET. *J. J. Ferber*, [1773, Briefe aus Wälschland, 165], 1801, Reuss Min., (2), i, 396 (Weisse Granaten), f. its color. An obs. syn. of leucite.

WHITE IRON ORE. An early name for siderite.

WHITE IRON PYRITES. A popular name for marcasite.

WHITE LEAD ORE. A popular name for cerussite.

WHITE NICKEL. *A. Breithaupt*, 1845, Pogg. Ann., lxiv, 184 (Weissnickelkies), f. its color and composition. A syn. of both rammelsbergite and chloanthite.

WHITE OLIVINE. A syn. of forsterite.

WHITE PYRITES. An early name for arsenopyrite.

WHITE SILVER ORE. *J. G. Wallerius*, 1747, Wall. Min., 312 (Minera argenti alba), f. its color and composition. An obs. name for argentiferous tetrahedrite.

WHITESTONE. A jewellers' name for quartz.

WHITE TELLURIUM. A popular name for sylvanite.

WHITE VITRIOL. *J. G. Wallerius*, 1747, Wall. Min., 157 (Hvit Viktril). A syn. of goslarite.

WHITNEYITE. *F. A. Genth*, 1859, A. J. S., 2d, xxvii, 400, in honor of Prof. J. D. Whitney. Arsenide of copper, found in fine, granular masses of reddish-white color.

WICHTINE. Variant of wichtyne.

WICHTYNE. See wichtisite.

WICHTISITE. *A. Laurent*, 1835, Ann. Ch. Phys., lix, 107 (Wichtyne), f. Wichtis. Finland, its locality. A black, glassy substance, identical with sordavalite.

WICHLLOWITE. *A. d'Achiardi*, 1883, Ach. Met., ii, 568 (Wichlo-

vite), f. Wichlow Co., Ireland, where it was found. A doubtful vanadate of lead.

WILHELMITE. Variant of willemite.

WILLCOXITE. *F. A. Genth*, 1873, *Am. Phil. Soc.*, xiii, 397, in honor of Col. J. Willcox. An alteration product of corundum, occurring in greenish scales with a pearly lustre.

WILLELMINE. Variant of willemite.

WILLEMITE. *A. Levy*, 1830, *Jahrb. Min.*, i, 71 (Willemite), in honor of William I, of the Netherlands. Silicate of zinc, found in hexagonal prisms of various colors, also massive and in grains.

WILLIAMITE. Variant of willemite.

WILLIAMSITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1848, *A. J. S.*, 2d, vi, 249, after L. W. Williams, from whom it was received. An impure var. of serpentine of apple-green color.

Also a variant of willemite.

WILLIAMSONITE. Error for williamsite (serpentine).

WILOUITE. Variant of wiluite.

WILSONITE. *T. S. Hunt*, 1853, *Geol. Surv. Can. Rept.* for 1852, 170, after Dr. James Wilson, who discovered it. An altered scapolite, found in reddish, cleavable masses.

WILUITE. *Basil Severgin*, 1802, *Gall. Rec.*, 155 (Wilouite), f. the Wilui River, Siberia, its locality. A syn. of grossularite, including also vesuvianite from the same locality, which were at first not separated.

WINEBERGITE. *C. W. v. Gumbel*, 1879, *Allgemeine und chemische Geologie*, i, 239 (Winebergit), in honor of Forstrath L. Wineberger. A basic sulphate of aluminum, found with pissophanite.

WINKLERITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1872, *Jahrb. Min.*, 816 (Winklerit), after Dr. C. Winkler, who analyzed it. An amorphous, black mineral, containing oxides of cobalt and nickel.

WINKWORTHITE. *H. How*, 1871, *Phil. Mag.*, 4th, xli, 270, f. Winkworth, Nova Scotia, its locality. Hydroborosulphate of calcium, found in white nodules imbedded in gypsum.

WISERINE. *A. Kenngott*, 1864, *Jahrb. Min.*, 484 (Wiserin), in honor of Dr. D. F. Wiser. Octahedrite from Switzerland, long thought to be xenotime.

WISERITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1845, *Haid. Handb.*, 493 (Wiserit), after Dr. D. F. Wiser, who had examined it. A doubtful hydrous carbonate of manganese, referred to pyrochroite.

WITHAMITE. *D. Brewster*, 1825, *Ed. Jour. Sci.*, ii, 218, after Dr. H. Witham, who discovered it. A var. of epidote of rose-red or yellow color.

WITHERITE. *A. G. Werner*, 1789, *Berg. Jour.*, i, 379 (Witherit), after Dr. W. Withering, who discovered it. Barium carbonate found in white or slightly yellowish crystals, and massive.

WITTICHENITE. *A. Kenngott*, 1853, *Kenng. Min.*, 118 (Wittichenit), f. Wittichen, Baden, its locality. Sulphide of bismuth and copper, found in steel-gray crystals or coarsely-columnar masses.

WITTICHITE. *F. v. Kobell*, 1853, *Kob. Taf.*, 13 (Wittichit), f. Wittichen, Baden, its locality. A syn. of wittichenite.

WITTINGITE. *N. Nordenskiöld*, 1849, *Nord. Atom. Ch. Min. Syst.*, 110 (Wittingit), f. Wittingi, Finland, its locality. A syn. of neoto-cite.

WOCHENITE. *A. Flechner*, 1866, *Zt. Geol.*, xviii, 181 (Wocheinit), f. Lake Wocheln, Austria, near which it was found. A syn. of beauxite.

WÖHLERITE. *Th. Scheerer*, 1843, *Pogg. Ann.*, lix, 327 (Wöhlerit), in honor of Prof. Fr. Wöhler. Columbosilicate of zirconium, calcium and sodium, found in yellow or brownish crystals.

WÖLCHITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1845, *Haid. Handb.*, 564 (Wölchit), f. Wölch, Carinthia, its locality. A var. of bournonite.

WOLCHONSKITE. Variant of wolchonskoite.

WOLCHONSKOITE. *A. A. Kämmerer*, 1831, *Jahrb. Min.*, ii, 420 (Wolchonskoit), in honor of Prince Wolkonskoy. A green, clay-like mineral, colored by chromium.

WOLFACHITE. *F. v. Sandberger*, 1869, *Jahrb. Min.*, 313 (Wolfachit), f. Wolfach, Baden, its locality. Sulph-arsen-antimonide of nickel, found in small, brilliant crystals.

WOLFRAM. See wolframite.

WOLFRAMINE. *R. P. Greg* and *W. G. Lettsom*, 1854, *Dana Min.*, 143, f. its composition. An obs. syn. of tungstite.

WOLFRAMITE. *J. G. Wallerius*, 1747, *Wall. Min.*, 268 (Volfram), f. volf, 'wolf,' and ram (rahm), 'froth,' from its earlier name *Lupi spuma*. Tungstate of iron and manganese, passing into hübnerite as the iron decreases and the manganese increases.

WOLFRAM-CHRE. A popular name for tungstite.

WOLFSBERGITE. *J. J. N. Huot*, 1841, *Huot Min.*, i, 193, f. Wolfsberg, in the Harz, its locality. An obs. syn. of jamesonite.

Also used by *J. Nicol*, 1849, *Nicol Min.*, 484. An obs. syn. of chalcotibite.

WOLLASTONITE. *J. Lehman*, 1818, *Inst. Geol.*, iii, 198, in honor of Dr. W. H. Wollaston. Silicate of calcium, occurring in flat crystals of white or gray color.

(Over)

Used also by *T. Thomson*, 1836, *Thom. Min.*, i, 130. An obs. syn. of pectolite.

WOLLONGONGITE. *B. Silliman, Jr.*, 1869, *A. J. S.*, 2d, xlviii, 85, f. Wollongong, New South Wales, its locality. A carboniferous shale, at first thought to be a true hydrocarbon.

WOLNYN. *J. Jonas*, 1820, *Ung. Min. Oryct.*, 26, after Prof. A. Wolny, from whom it was received. An obs. syn. of barite.

WOOD-COPPER. A popular name for olivenite.

WOOD-OPAL. *A. G. Werner*, 1789, *Berg. Jour.*, i, 390 (Holzopal). Wood silicified by opal instead of quartz.

WOOD-STONE. A popular name for silicified wood.

WOOD-TIN. A var. of cassiterite, which has a radiated structure and resembles dried wood.

WOODWARDITE. *A. H. Church*, 1866, *Jour. Ch. Soc.*, 2d, iv, 131, in honor of Dr. S. P. Woodward. Sulphate of copper and aluminum, found in minute, botryoidal concretions.

WÖRTHITE. *G. H. Hess*, 1830, *Pogg. Ann.*, xxi, 73 (Wörthit), after F. I. von Wörth, its discoverer. A var. of sillimanite containing water, probably as the result of alteration.

WULFENITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1845, *Haid. Handb.*, 504 (Wulfenit), in honor of Freiherr von F. X. Wulfen. Molybdate of lead, found in brilliant crystals.

WURTZILITE. *W. P. Blake*, 1889, *E. M. Jour.*, xlviii, 542, after Dr. H. Wurtz, in recognition of his work on hydrocarbon minerals. An elastic hydrocarbon, resembling uintahite in appearance.

WURTZITE. *C. Friedel*, 1861, *C. R.*, lii, 985, in honor of Prof. C. A. Wurtz. Zinc sulphide, crystallizing in the hexagonal system.

XANTHARSENITE. Variant of xanthoarsenite.

XANTHIOSITE. — *Adam*, 1869, *Adam Tab.*, 43, probably f. *ξανθός*, 'yellow,' on account of its color. A doubtful arsenate of nickel, yellow and amorphous.

XANTHITANE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1856, *A. J. S.*, 2d, xxii, 96, f. *ξανθός*, 'yellow,' in allusion to its color. A light yellow alteration product of titanite.

XANTHITE. *T. Thomson*, 1828, *Ann. Lyc. N. Y.*, iii, 44, f. *ξανθός*, 'yellow,' from its color. A yellowish-brown var. of vesuvianite.

XANTHOARSENITE. *L. J. Igelström*, 1884, *Bull. Soc. Min.*, vii, 237, f. *ξανθός*, 'yellow,' and arsenic, alluding to its color and composition. Hydrous arsenate of manganese, of sulphur-yellow color.

XANTHOCONE. See xanthoconite.

XANTHOCONITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1840, *Jour. Pk. Ch.*, xx, 67

(Xanthokon), f. *ξανθός*, 'yellow,' and *κονίς*, 'powder,' from the color of its streak-powder. Sulph-arsenide of silver, of orange-yellow to brown color, and yellow streak.

XANTHOLITE. *M. F. Heddle*, 1879, *Min. Mag.*, iii, 59, f. *ξανθός*, 'yellow,' in allusion to its color, and *λίθος*. An impure var. of staurolite, of yellowish color.

XANTHOPHYLLITE. *G. Rosé*, 1840, *Pogg. Ann.*, 1, 654 (Xanthophyllit), f. *ξανθός*, 'yellow,' and *φύλλον*, 'a leaf,' in allusion to its color and foliated structure. Hydrous silicate of aluminum, magnesium and calcium, a member of the clintonite group.

XANTHOPYRITES. *E. F. Glocker*, 1839, *Glock. Min.*, 321 (Xanthopyrite), f. *ξανθός*, 'yellow,' and pyrite. An obs. name for the yellow kinds of pyrite as distinguished from the white ones.

XANTHORTHITE. *R. Hermann*, 1848, *Jour. Pk. Ch.*, xliii, 113 (Xanthorthit), f. *ξανθός*, 'yellow,' and orthite. An altered var. of orthite, of yellowish color.

XANTHOSIDERITE. *E. E. Schmid*, 1851, *Pogg. Ann.*, lxxxiv, 495 (Xanthosiderit), f. *ξανθός*, 'yellow,' and *σιδηρος*, 'iron,' from its color and composition. Ferric hydrate, found in aggregations of silky needles or as yellow ochre.

Also used by *E. F. Glocker*, 1847, *Glock. Syn.*, 65. An obs. syn. of copiapite.

XAPHYLLITE. Error for daphyllite.

XENOLITE. *N. Nordenskiöld*, 1842 (read 1840), *Soc. Sci. Fenn.*, 1, 371 (Xenolit), f. *ξένος*, 'a stranger,' and *λίθος*. A var. of sillimanite of higher specific gravity than usual.

XENOTIME. *F. S. Beudant*, 1832, *Beud. Min.*, ii, 552, f. *ξένος*, for *κενός*, 'vain,' and *τιμή*, 'honor,' recalling the fact that the yttrium in it had been mistaken for a new metal. Phosphate of yttrium, found in crystals and rolled grains of various colors.

XEUXITE. Variant of zeuxite.

XILOPAL. *J. C. Delamétherie*, 1806, *Jour de Phys.*, lxii, 350 (Xil-opale), f. *ξύλον*, 'wood,' and opal, from Holz-Opal, 'wood opal,' of which it is an obs. syn.

XIPHONITE. *G. Platania*, [1898, *Accad. Sci. Acireale*, v], 1895, *A. J. S.*, 3d, xlix, 480, f. Xiphonia, the name of an ancient city of Sicily, near which it was found. A var. of amphibole, found in minute, honey-yellow crystals.

XONALTITE. See xenotlite.

XENOTLITE. *C. F. Rammelsberg*, 1866, *Zt. Geol.*, xviii, 33 (Xonalit), changed to xenotlit, 1875, *Ramm. Min. Ch.*, 380 (Xonotlit),

f. Tetala de Xonotla, Mexico, its locality. A very tough, hydrous silicate of calcium, resembling okenite.

XYLITE. *R. Hermann*, 1845, Jour. Pk. Ch., xxxiv, 180 (Xylit), f. ξύλον, 'wood,' which it resembles. An altered asbestos, occurring in brown, fibrous masses.

XYLOCHLORE. *W. S. v. Waltershausen*, 1853, Walt. Vul., 297 (Xylochlor), f. ξύλον, 'wood,' and χλωρός, 'green,' in allusion to its color. An olive green var. of apophyllite.

XYLOCRYPTITE. *O. A. Becquerel*, 1819, Jour. de Phys., lxxxix, 237, f. ξύλον, 'wood,' and κρυπτός, 'concealed,' alluding to its mode of occurrence. An obs. syn. of scheererite.

XYLORETIN. See xyloretinite.

XYLORETINITE. *J. G. Forchhammer*, [1839, Kong. Dan. Vid. Sels.], 1840, Jour. Pk. Ch., xx, 459 (Xyloretin), f. ξύλον, 'wood,' and ρητίνη, 'resin,' because found in fossil wood. A white resin derived from fossil wood.

XYLOTILE. *E. F. Glocker*, 1847, Glock. Syn., 97 (Xylotil), f. ξύλον, 'wood,' and τίλος, 'fibre,' alluding to its appearance. An altered asbestos, found in fine fibres of wood-brown color.

YANOLITE. *J. C. Delamétherie*, 1792, Delam. Sciag., i, 287, f. ἴον, 'the violet,' in allusion to its color, and λίθος. An obs. syn. of axinite.

YELLOW ARSENIC. A popular name for orpiment.

YELLOW COPPERAS. A popular name for copiapite.

YELLOW COPPER ORE. An early name for chalcopyrite.

YELLOW LEAD ORE. *A. G. Werner*, 1789, Berg. Jour., i, 384 (Gelb-Bleierz), f. its color and composition. An obs. syn. of wulfenite.

YELLOW OCHRE. A yellow, earthy var. of limonite, often contaminated with clay.

YELLOW TELLURIUM. *A. Aikin*, 1814, Aik. Min., 71, f. its color and composition. An obs. syn. of sylvanite.

YENITE. *C. H. Lelievre*, 1807, Jour. des M., xxi, 65, f. Yens (Jena), to commemorate the battle fought there. An obs. syn. of ilvaite.

YONOLITE. Variant of yanolite.

YOUNGITE. *J. B. Hannay*, 1877, Min. Mag., i, 152, in honor of Prof. John Young. Sulphide of lead, zinc and other metals, probably a mixture.

YPOLEIME. *F. S. Beudant*, 1832, Beud. Min., ii, 570, f. ὑπόλειμα, 'remainder,' because it is what is left of copper phosphate after apherese has been taken from it. An obs. syn. of pseudomalachite.

YTTERBITE. *A. G. Ekeberg*, 1797, Vet. Ak. Stock., xviii, 164 (Yttersten), f. Ytterby, Sweden, its locality. An obs. syn. of gadolinite.

YTTERITE. Variant of ytterbite.

YTTRIALITE. *W. E. Hidden and J. B. Mackintosh*, 1889, *A. J. S.*, 3d, xxxviii, 477, f. yttrium, alluding to its composition, and λίθος. Silicate of the yttrium metals and thorium, found in amorphous, olive-green masses.

YTTER-GARNET. *C. Bergemann*, [1854, *Nied. Ges. Bonn Verh.*, July 18], 1855, *Jahrb. Min.*, 833 (Yttergranat), f. its composition. A var. of andradite (garnet) containing yttria.

YTTRITE. Variant of ytterite.

YTTRICALCITE. *E. F. Glocker*, 1839, *Glock. Min.*, 664 (Y ro-calcit), f. its composition. An obs. syn. of ytrocercite.

YTTRCERERITE. Variant of ytrocercite.

YTTRCERITE. *J. G. Gahn and J. J. Berzelius*, 1815, *Afh. i Fis.*, iv, 151 (Yttrocercit), f. its composition. Fluoride of calcium and the yttrium and cerium metals, usually of a violet color.

YTTRCOLUMBITE. A syn. of yttrrotantalite.

YTTRGUMMITE. *A. E. Nordenskiöld*, 1878, *Geol. För. Förh.*, iv, 31 (Yttrogummit). A decomposition product of cleveite, near gummite, and containing yttria.

YTTRILMENITE. *R. Hermann*, 1846, *Jour. Pk. Ch.*, xxxviii, 119 (Yttroilmenit), f. its composition, it being thought to contain a new metal, ilmenium. An obs. syn. of yttrrotantalite.

YTTROTALITE. *A. G. Ekeberg*, 1802, *Vet. Ak. Stock.*, xxiii, 80 (Yttrotantal), f. its composition. Tantalate of yttrium and other bases, found in black, brown or yellow crystals.

YTTRITANITE. *Th. Scheerer*, 1844, *Pogg. Ann.*, lxiii, 459 (Yttro-Titanit), f. its composition. A syn. of keilhauite.

ZAMTITE. Error for zaratite.

ZARATITE. *A. Casares*, [1851, *Rev. Min. Madrid*, ii, 304], 1853, *Berg. Hüt.*, xii, 37 (Zamtit), in honor of G. Zamte, error for Zarate. Hydrous carbonate of nickel, found in emerald-green crusts.

ZAVALITE. Error for zaratite.

ZEAGONITE. *C. G. Gismondì*, [1816, *Osserv. Min. di Roma*], 1817, *Tasch. Min.*, xi, 164 (Zeagonit), f. ζεῖν, 'to boil,' and ἄγρονος, 'barren,' because it neither effervesces with acids nor intumesces before the blowpipe. A syn. of gismondite.

ZEASITE. *E. Lavière*, 1826, *Arch. Ges. Nat.*, vii, 406 (Zensit), in honor of Ambassador Zea, probably Don Francisco Zea. An obs. name for a var. of fire-opal.

ZEOLITE. *A. Cronstedt*, 1758, *Cronst. Min.*, 114 (Zeolit), f. ζεῖν, 'to boil,' because it intumesces before the blowpipe, and λίθος. Several

species are included under this early name, notably natrolite and stilbite. It is now only used as a family name.

ZEPHAROVICHITE *R. Burck.* 1868, K. Ak. Wien, lix, (1), 593. Zepharovicht, in honor of Prof. V. von Zepharovich. Hydrous phosphate of aluminum, near variscite.

ZERMATTITE *N. Norrmann.* 1849, Nord. Atom. Ch. Min. Syst., 132. Zermattit, f. Zermatt, Switzerland, its locality. A syn. of antigorite.

ZEUGITE *A. J. J. J. J.* 1865, A. J. S., 3d, xl, 373, f. *Zeugitēs*, named in account of its close connection with ornithite. A var. of metabrassicite, produced by alteration.

ZEUNERITE *A. W. W.* 1852, Jahrb. Min., 307 (Zeunerit), in honor of Director Gustav Zeuner. Hydrous arsenate of uranium and copper found in green, tabular crystals.

ZEUHITE *F. F.* 1896, Thom. Min., i, 330, f. *Zeûhîs*, 'a pointing,' because it occurs in the shaded mines, Cornwall, Eng. An obscure mineral, probably tourmaline.

ZEYLANITE Variant of ceylonite.

ZIANITE Variant of cyanite.

ZIETRISKEITE *J. D. Dana.* 1868, Dana Min., 733, f. *Zietrisika*, Moldava, its locality. A wax-like hydrocarbon, differing only slightly from cerovite.

ZIQUELINE *F. S. S.* 1882, Brud. Min., ii, 713, adapted from Zegeiers, 'tile-ore,' from its appearance. An obs. name for tile-ore.

ZILLERITE *J. C. Z.* 1795, Delam. T. T., i, 411, f. *Zillertal*, Tyrol, its locality. An obs. syn. of actinolite.

ZIMAPANITE — *A. A.* 1860, Aham Tab., 70, f. Zimapan, Mexico, its locality. A very beautiful chloride of vanadium.

ZINC Native zinc found as a mineral, the existence of which has not been positively proved.

ZINC ALUMINITE *A. A.* 1881, Bull. Soc. Min., iv, 138, f. its composition. Hydrous sulphate of aluminum and zinc, found in minute white hexagonal plates.

ZINC BLEND See blende.

ZINC BLOND *P. C. S.* 1868, Karst. Tab., 70 (Zink-blond), its appearance. A syn. of hydrozincite.

ZINCITE *V. V.* 1845, Hand. Hamb., 543 (Zinkit), f. its composition. Oxide of zinc, found in orange-yellow to deep red masses.

ZINCOXANTITE Variant of zincite.

ZINCOCALCITE *F. S. S.* 1882, Dana Min., 369, f. its composition. A carbonate containing some carbonate of zinc.

ZINCONINE. Variant of zinconise.

ZINCONISE. *F. S. Beudant*, 1832, *Beud. Min.*, ii, 357, f. zinc and *κονίς*, 'powder,' f. its composition and mode of occurrence. An obs. syn. of hydrozincite.

ZINC-SPAR. An early name for smithsonite.

ZINC-SPINEL. *R. J. Haüy*, 1809, *Haüy Tabl.*, 67 (Spinelle zincifère), f. its composition. A syn. of galnrite.

ZINC-VITRIOL. A popular name for goslarite.

ZINKAZURITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1852, *Berg. Hüt.*, xi, 101 (Zinkazurit), f. its composition and color. A mineral found in small, blue crystals, probably a mixture of sulphate of zinc and carbonate of copper.

ZINKENITE. *G. Rosé*, 1826, *Pogg. Ann.*, vii, 91 (Zinkenit), in honor of J. K. L. Zincken. Sulph antimonide of lead, of steel-gray color and metallic lustre.

ZINKITE. Variant of zincite.

ZINKOSITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1852, *Berg. Hüt.*, xi, 100 (Zinkosit), f. its composition. A doubtful anhydrous sulphate of zinc.

ZINKPHYLLITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1832, *Breit. Char.*, 36 (Zink-Phyllit), f. zink, and *φύλλον*, 'a leaf,' probably because of its perfect cleavage. An obs. syn. of hopeite.

ZINNWALDITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1845, *Haid. Handb.*, 521 (Zinnwaldit), f. Zinnwald, Bohemia, its locality. A lithium-mica, near lepidolite.

ZIPPEITE. *W. Haidinger*, 1845, *Haid. Handb.*, 510 (Zippeit), after Prof. F. X. M. Zippe, who had examined it. Sulphate of uranium, occurring in small, bright yellow needles.

ZIRCARBITE. *C. U. Shepard*, 1876, *Shep. Cat. Min.*, 8, f. its composition. An obscure mineral supposed to be carbonate of zirconium.

ZIRCON. Of obscure origin, perhaps from the same source as jargon, which it has often been called. Silicate of zirconium, found in tetragonal crystals of various colors.

ZIRCONITE. Variant of zircon.

ZIRKELITE. *E. Hussak* and *G. T. Prior*, 1895, *Min. Mag.*, xi, 80, in honor of Prof. F. Zirkel. Zirconate and titanate of calcium, found in black octahedrons, resembling spinel.

ZIRLITE. *A. Pichler*, 1871, *Jahrb. Min.*, 57 (Zirlit), f. Zirl, Tyrol, its locality. An amorphous hydrate of aluminum, resembling allophane.

ZÖBLITZITE. *A. Frenzel*, 1874, *Frenz. Min. Lex.*, 351 (Zöblitzit), f. Zöblitz, Saxony, its locality. An impure, white serpentine.

ZÖISITE. *A. G. Werner*, 1805, *Jam. Min.*, ii, 597, after Baron

von Zois, of Laybach, Austria, its discoverer. Silicate of aluminum and calcium, found in columnar crystals of various colors.

ZÖLESTINE. Variant of celestine.

ZONOCHELORITE. *A. E. Foote*, 1873 (read 1872), *Am. Assoc.*, xxi, 65, f. ζώνη, 'a band,' and χλωρός, 'green,' in allusion to its structure and color. A mineral similar to chlorastrolite, found in green pebbles with a banded structure.

ZORGITE. *H. J. Brooks* and *W. H. Miller*, 1852, *B. and M. Min.*, 153, f. Zorga, Harz Mts., its locality. Selenide of lead and copper, found in lead-gray masses with a metallic lustre.

ZUNYITE. *W. F. Hillebrand*, 1884, *Colo. Sci. Soc.*, i, 124, f. the Zuny mine, Colo., where it was found. Basic hydrofluosilicate of aluminum, found in minute tetrahedrons.

ZURLITE. *V. Ramondini*, 1818, *Inst. Geol.*, iii, 210, in honor of the Chevalier Zurlo, an amateur naturalist of Naples. An obs. syn. of melilite.

ZURLONITE. Variant of zurlite.

ZURTITE. Error for zurlite.

ZWIESELITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1841, *Breit. Handb.*, ii, 299 (Zwieselit), f. Zwiesel, Bavaria, its locality. A clove-brown var. of triplite.

ZYGADITE. *A. Breithaupt*, 1846, *Pogg. Ann.*, lix, 441 (Zygadit), f. ζυγάδην, 'in pairs,' alluding to its occurrence in twin crystals. Yellowish or reddish albite, found in thin, tabular, twin crystals.

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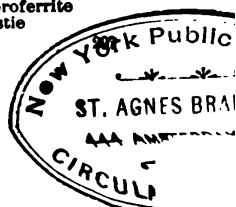
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 Mukdan
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Needle-ironstone
 Neotype
 Nickel green
 Normalin
 Ochran
 Ogcolite
 Oligoclase
 Oravitite
 Orthoclase
 Oserkite
 Osmelite
 Ostranite
 Oxalite
 Pacite
 Paradoxite
 Peganite
 Peponite
 Pericline
 Phacolite
 Phastine
 Phlagopite
 Phosgenite
 Photolite
 Pinguite
 Pisophanite
 Pistomesite
 Placodine
 Plagioclase
 Pleuroclase
 Plinian
 Plumbeine
 Plumbostibnite
 Poikilite
 Polianite
 Pollux
 Polyhydrite
 Polysphærite
 Prasine
 Pseudopatite
 Pterolite
 Pycnotrope
 Pyrauxite
 Pyrgon
 Pyrochroite
 Pyrrhotine
 Radaulte
 Raimondite
 Reichite
 Retinite
 Richterite
 Riemannite
 Röttlste
 Rubellan
 Rutenite
 Safforite
 Sandbergerite
 Sardinian
 Scorodite
 Sebesite
 Serbian
 Siderodot
 Sideroplesite
 Smeectite
 Snarumite
 Sommatite
 Spartaite
 Spisauterite
 Stirian
 Striegisan
 Stübelite
 Stylobat
 Succinite
 Symplesite
 Syntagmatite
 Tachylite

Tankite
 Tarnowitzite
 Tautoclin
 Tautolite
 Tecticite
 Tephroite
 Tetartine
 Thalackerite
 Thalheimite
 Thrombolite
 Thuringite
 Tombazite
 Triploclase
 Uranochalcite
 Uranophyllite
 Valencianite
 Variscite
 Vermontite
 Violan
 Wallerian
 White nickel
 Winklerite
 Xanthoconite
 Zinkazurite
 Zinkosite
 Zinkphylite
 Zwickelite
 Zygadite

BREITHAUPT, A., and
 FRITZSCHE, C. J.
 Conicalchite

BREITHAUPT, A., and
 PLATTNER, K. F.
 Glaucodot

BREWSTER, DAVID
 Comptonite
 Gmelinite
 Hopeite
 Leucite
 Leucocyclite
 Oxhaverite
 Tessellite
 Withamite

BREZINA, A.
 Herregrundite
 Schneebergite
 Strüverite

BRISTOW, H. W.
 Alley stone
 Lentulite
 Ollite
 Vierzonite
 Vitrolite

BROCCHI, G. B.
 Breislakite

BRÖGGER, W. C.
 Annerödite
 Barkevikite
 Calciorthorite
 Cappelenite
 Caryocerite
 Cerhomilite
 Eudidymite
 Hambergite
 Hiortdahlite
 Johnstrupite

- BRÖGGER (continued)**
 Låvenite
 Melanocerite
 Nordenakiöldine
 Rosenbuschite
 Weibyeite
- BRÖGGER, W. C., and
 BÄCKSTRÖM, H.**
 See **BÄCKSTRÖM**.
- BROMEIS, J. C.**
 Fichtelite
 Osteolite
- BRONGNIART, A.**
 Bustamite
 Dufrenite
 Glauberite
 Lignite
 Nacrite
 Pierite
 Websterite
- BROOKE, H. J.**
 Arfvedsonite
 Aricite
 Barytocalcite
 Brewsterite
 Carinthite
 Childrenite
 Cleavelandite
 Culebritite
 Euchysiderite
 Francolite
 Gorlandite
 Heulandite
 Ilmenite
 Latrobeite
 Mengite
 Monticellite
 Napolite
 Nuttallite
 Percylite
 Poonalite
 Riolite
 Somervillite
 Strahlite
 Strömite
 Thomsonite
- BROOKE, H. J., and
 MILLER, W. H.**
 Agnesite
 Annabergite
 Autunite
 Chessylite
 Gamsdorffite
 Kühnite
 Lehmannite
 Lehrsbachite
 Remolinite
 Tamarite
 Towanite
 Whewellite
 Zörgite
- BRÜCKNER, L.**
 Geomylrite
 Leucopetrite
- BRUHNS, W., and
 BUSZ, K.**
 Phosphosiderite
- BRUNNER, J.**
 Micaphillite
- BRUNN-NEERGARD, T. C.**
 Hadlynite
- BRUSH, G. J.**
 Cookeite
 Duraugite
 Hortonolite
 Jefferisite
 Kischimilite
 Klaprotholite
 Ralstonite
 Roepperite
 Sussexite
- BRUSH, G. J., and
 DANA, E. S.**
 Dickinsonite
 Eosphorite
 Eucryptite
 Fairfieldite
 Fillowite
 Lithiophilite
 Natrophillite
 Reddingite
 Triplodite
- BRUSH, G. J. and
 PENFIELD, S. L.**
 Scovillite
- BÜCKING, H.**
 Sulphoborite
- BUKEISEN, F.**
 Pufferite
- BUSZ, K.**
 Kamarexite
- BUSZAND BRUHNS**
 See **BRUHNS and BUSZ**
- CARLSSON, C. P.**
 Peplolite
- CARNOT, A.**
 Luckite
 Mallardite
 Meymacite
- CASARES, A.**
 Morenosite
 Zaraitite
- CASASECA, J. S.**
 Thenardite
- CATHREIN, A.**
 Calciostrontianite
- CESARO, G.**
 Koninckite
- CESARO, G., and
 DESPRET, G.**
 Richellite
- CHAPMAN, E. J.**
 Aikinite
 Aimantite
 Anhydro-ferrite
 Anthraxolite
 Calcite
 Capillrose
 Chromoferrite
 Donacargyrite
 Euchlorose
- Hartmannite**
 Henkelite
 Hydroferrite
 Kermesite
 Leirochroite
 Magneso-calcite
 Melanterite
 Mohsine
 Phosphyttrite
 Pseudo-andalusite
 Ruberite
 Spartalite
 Titanioferrite
 Uranatennite
- CHARPENTIER, J. G. F. v.**
 Couzeraulite
 Picotite
- CHATARD, T. M.**
 Lucasite
- CHESTER, A. H.**
 Caswellite
- CHURCH, A. H.**
 Baydonite
 Botallackite
 Namaqualite
 Pelagite
 Restormelite
 Tallingite
 Ta-manite
 Woodwardite
- CLARK, J., and
 MAC GHEE, T. B.**
 Transvaalite
- CLARKE, E. D.**
 Berzelite
 Chimborazite
 Holmite
 Leelite
- CLARKE, F. W.**
 Hydronephelinite
- CLARKE, F. W., and
 PERRY, N. W.**
 Gunnisonite
- CLARKE, F. W., and
 SCHNEIDER, E. A.**
 Hydroclintonite
- CLARKE, W. B.**
 Garnierite
- CLEAVELAND, P.**
 Haydenite
- CLEMON, T.**
 Seybertite
- CLEVE, P. T.**
 Bartholomite
 Resanite
- COLLIER, P.**
 Uranothorite
- COLLINS, J. H.**
 Duporthite
 Enysite
 Henwoodite
 Penwithite

BRÖGGER (continued)

Lävenite
Melanocerite
Nordenakiöldine
Rosenbuschite
Weibyeite

**BRÖGGER, W. C., and
BÄCKSTRÖM, H.**

See BÄCKSTRÖM.

BROMEIS, J. C.

Fichtelite
Osteolite

BRONGNIART, A.

Bustamite
Dufrenite
Glauberite
Lignite
Nacrite
Picrite
Websterite

BROOKE, H. J.

Arfvedsonite
Aricite
Barytocalcite
Brewsterite
Carinthite
Childrenite
Cleavelandite
Culebritite
Euchysaderite
Francolite
Gorlandite
Heulandite
Ilmenite
Latrobeite
Mengite
Monticellite
Napolite
Nuttallite
Percylite
Poonalite
Riolite
Somervillite
Strahlite
Strömite
Thomsonite

BROOKE, H. J., and

MILLER, W. H.

Agnesite
Annabergite
Autunite
Chesavylite
Garnsdorffite
Kühnite
Lehmannite
Lehrbachite
Remolinite
Tamarite
Towanite
Whewellite
Zorgite

BRÜCKNER, L.

Geomyrite
Leucopetrite

BRUHNS, W., and

BUSZ, K.

Phosphosiderite

BRUNNER, J.

Micaphillite

BRUNN-NEERGARD, T. C.

Haüynite

BRUSH, G. J.

Cookeite
Durangite
Hortonolite
Jefferisite
Kischimite
Klaprotholite
Ralstonite
Roepperite
Sussexite

BRUSH, G. J., and

DANA, E. S.

Dickinsonite
Eosphorite
Eucryptite
Fairfieldite
Fillowite
Lithiophilite
Natrophillite
Reddingite
Triplodite

BRUSH, G. J., and

PENFIELD, S. L.

Scovillite

BÜCKING, H.

Sulphoborite

BUKEISEN, F.

Pufferite

BUSZ, K.

Kamarezeite

BUSZAND BRUHNS

See BRUHNS and BUSZ

CARLSSON, C. P.

Peplolite

CARNOT, A.

Luckite
Mallardite
Meymacite

CASARES, A.

Morenosite
Zaratite

CASASECA, J. S.

Thenardite

CATHREIN, A.

Calciostromianite

CESARO, G.

Koninckite

CESARO, G., and

DESPRET, G.

Richellite

CHAPMAN, E. J.

Aikinite
Almantine
Anhydro-ferrite
Anthraxolite
Calcite
Capillose
Chromoferrite
Donacargyrite
Euchlorose

Hartmannite

Henkelite
Hydroferrite
Kermesite
Leirochroite
Magneso-calcite
Melanterite
Mohsine
Phosphyttrite
Pseudo-andalusite
Rubellite
Spartalite
Titanioferrite
Uranatemuite

CHARPENTIER, J. G. F. v.

Couzeraulte
Picotite

CHATARD, T. M.

Lucasite

CHESTER, A. H.

Caswellite

CHURCH, A. H.

Bayldonite
Botallackite
Namaqualite
Pelagite
Restormelite
Tallingite
Ta-manite
Woodwardite

**CLARK, J., and
MAC GHEE, T. B.**

Transvaalite

CLARKE, E. D.

Berzelite
Chimborazite
Holmite
Leelite

CLARKE, F. W.

Hydronephellite

CLARKE, F. W., and

PERRY, N. W.

Gunnisonite

CLARKE, F. W., and

SCHNEIDER, E. A.

Hydroclimmonite

CLARKE, W. B.

Garnierite

CLEAVELAND, P.

Haydenite

CLEMON, T.

Seybertite

CLEVE, P. T.

Bartholomite
Resanite

COLLIER, P.

Uraniothorite

COLLINS, J. H.

Duporthite
Enysite
Henwoodite
Penwithite

DUFRENOY, A.

Acanthoide
Arseniosiderite
Beauxite
Beekite
Bishoptwille
Bordite
Churchillite
Clausenite
Confolensite
Delanouite
Dreelite
Funkite
Göbhardtite
Gedrite
Gibsonite
Greenovite
Haarcialite
Herbeckite
Hortonite
Junkerite
Koodlitz
Moldawite
Odite
Origerfite
Pentlandite
Sommervillite
Triphanite
Villarsite

DUMAS, J.

Idrialite

DUMONT, A. H.

Delvauxite

DURAND, E.

Aragotite

EAKINS, L. G.

Warrenite

EAKINS and CROSS

See CROSS and EAKINS

EATON, A.

Schoharite

EDWARDS, G.

Leather stone

EKEBERG, A. G.

Automollite
Sodalite
Tantalite
Thulite
Ytterbite
Ytrotantalite

EKMAN, G.

Huminite

ELDERHORST, WM.

Marionite

EMMERLING, L. A.

Cubic zeolite

EMMENS, S. H.

Blueite
Folgerite
Whartonite

EMMONS, E.

Chiltonite
Deweyite
Eupyrchroite
Rensselaerite
Terenite

ENDLICH, F. M.

Henryite
Pealite

ENGSTRÖM, N.

Hydrorhodonite

ERDMANN, A.

Bamlite
Esmarkite
Keilhauite
Monradite
Mosandrite
Praseolite

ESMARK, J.

Ägirite
Datolite
Iglite
Leucophanite
Prunnerite
Radiolite

ESMARK, H. M. TH.

Erdmannite
Euthalite
Freyalite

ESTNER, F. J. A.

Crocalite

EVANS, J. T.

Colemanite

FABER, W. L.

Carrollite

FEIT, W.

Kalborite

FELLENBERG, R. L. von

Studerite

FERBER, J. J.

White garnet

FERNANDEZ, V.

Guanajuatite

FERNANDEZ, V., and

NAVIA, S.
Silaonite

FIEDLER, K. G.

Chalcochlorite
Chlorite spar
Rhodochrome

FIELD, F.

Algodonite
Alisonite
Guayscanite

FIELD, F., and

MASKELYNE, N. S.
Ludlamite

FINCH, J., HORTON, W.,

and MATHER, W. W.
Clintonite

FIRTSCH, G.

Rumpfte

**FISCHER von WALD-
HEIM, G.**

Agaphite
Calaite
Glaucolite
Johnite
Keffekillite
Odontolite
Olyntholite
Ratofkile

FISCHER, H.

Bischofite
Blumite

FISCHER, H., and

NESSLER, J.
Eusynchite

FLAJOLOTT, —

Nadorite

FLECHNER, A.

Wochenite

FLETCHER, L.

Baddleyite
Cliftonite
Daviesite

FLIGHT, W.

Edmondsonite
Evjtokite

FLIGHT, W., and

MASKELYNE, N. S.
Vaalite

FLINK, G.

Epididymite
Harstigte
Heliophyllite
Iron schefferite
Langbanite
Manganomagnetite
Ochrolite
Pinakolite
Rhodotilite
Trimerite

FLUG, K. K.

Ignatieffite

FLURL, M.

Stanzaite

FÖRSTNER, H.

Cossyrite

FOOTE, A. E.

Zonochlorite

FOOTE, W. M.

Northupite

FORBES, D.

Darwinite
Evansite
Kroberite

FORBES and DAHL
See DAHL and FORBES

FORCHHAMMER, J. G.

Baillite
Boloretine
Hafnefjordite
Hversera
Hversalt
Krablite
Krisuvigite
Oerstedite
Phylloretin
Tekoretin
Xyloretinite

**FORIK, H., and
JORISSEN, A.**

Destinezite

FOULLON, H. v.

Rhodusite

FOURNET, J.

Volztite

FOWLER, S.

Pseudolite

FRANCKE, H. H. A.

Hemipal
Noseilite

FREIESLEBEN, J. K.

Calcite
Fettbol
Tharandite

FRENZEL, A.

Agricolite
Amarantite
Bismutoferrite
Chlorotile
Gordalite
Heterogenite
Hohmannite
Kylindrite
Lautite
Limbachite
Miriquidite
Pucherite
Quetenite
Sarawakite
Tritochorite
Urusite
Wapplerite
Zöblitzite

FRIEDEL, C.

Adamite
Delafossite
Wurtzite

FRITSCH, K. von

Reinite
Reissite

FRITZSCHE, C. J.

Neftgil

FRITZSCHE and

BREITHAUPT

See BREITHAUPT and
FRITZSCHE

FRÖBEL, J.

Hessite
Ullmannite

**FRÖBEL, J., and
SCHWEIZER, E.**

Penninite

FUCHS, J. N.

Ekebergite
Gehlenite
Iron apatite
Laxenite
Melanchlore
Porcelain spar
Triphylite
Wagnerite

**FUCHS, J. N., and
GEHLEN, A. F.**

Mesolite
Scolecite

GADOLIN, J.

Steinheilite

GAHN, J. G.

See BERZELIUS and
GAHN

GALLITZIN, D. DE

Asparagolite
Atacamite
Cajuelite
Höfnerite
Inolite

GASTALDI, B.

Cossaite

GAUTIER, A.

Minervite

GEHLEN, A. F.

See FUCHS and GEHLEN

GENTH, F. A.

Agullarite
Argentobismutite
Barnhardtite
Calaverite
Coloradoite
Cosalite
Dudleyite
Ferrotellurite
Hydrocuprite
Kerrite
Lansfordite
Maconite
Magnolite
Melonite
Montanite
Nickelgymnite
Owenite
Penfieldite
Phosphuranylite
Psittacinite
Rhodophyllite
Schirmerite
Strontianocalcite
Thioursaite
Whitneyite
Willcoxite

**GENTH, F. A., and
PENFIELD, S. L.**

Nesquehonite

GERHARD, C. A.

Amausite

GERMAR, E. F.

Chrismatite
Hydropite
Photocite

GESNER, C.

Osteocolla

GIBBS, GEORGE

Brucite

GIESECKE, C. L.

Elbaites
Nectilite
Sapphirine

GIRARD, H.

Hövelite

GISMONDI, C. G.

Latialite
Zeagonite

GLADSTONE, G., and

GLADSTONE, J. H.

Hovite

GLOCKER, E. F.

Achtaragdit
Alipite
Aphrochalcite
Apjohnite
Argyrite
Arsenocrocite
Arsenopyrite
Arsenosiderite
Barytocelastite
Barytophyllite
Belonite
Bismutolamprite
Botryte
Butyrite
Celadonite
Ceramohalite
Chalcophacite
Chalcostaktite
Chalcostibite
Chalcotrichite
Chalybite
Cyanotrichite
Cyprite
Dauphinite
Edenite
Flusayttrocalcite
Flusayttrocerite
Galenoceratite
Glaucoisiderite
Gold opal
Graulite
Halite
Halotrichite
Hydrocerite
Hydrolanthanite
Hydrosiderite
Hyparkyrite (over)

- GLOCKER (continued)**
 Iron rutile
 Isophane
 Linnite
 Linarite
 Liparite
 Magnetopyrite
 Manganolite
 Melinite
 Mendipite
 Orichalcite
 Oropion
 Ozocerite
 Phenicrochroite
 Phosphorochalcite
 Poikilopyrite
 Polyrellite
 Przibramite
 Psathyrite
 Psimythite
 Pyrantimonite
 Pyrrargyrite
 Pyrostibite
 Saccharite
 Schröterite
 Sepiolite
 Siderochalcite
 Smelite
 Sphalerite
 Steatoid
 Stibiovalenite
 Stillolite
 Stilpnomelane
 Styptelite
 Teratolite
 Tomosite
 Trichopyrite
 Unguwarite
 Weissian
 Xanthopyrites
 Xylolite
 Yttrorcalcite
- GMELIN, J. F.**
 Fayalite
 Ittnerite
 Mellite
- GCEBEL, A.**
 Mamanite
- GOLDSMITH, E.**
 Hexagonite
 Kauaiite
 Metagadolinite
 Sonomaite
 Stibianite
 Stibioferrite
 Trautwinite
 Viandite
- GONNARD, F.**
 Ceyssatite
 Dumortierite
 Offretite
- GOOCH, F. A.**
 See COOKE and GOOCH
- GRAILICH, J.**
 Roemerite
- GRATTAROLA, G.**
 Beccarite
 Hydrocastorite
 Oryzite
 Pseudonatrolite
 Rosterite
- GREG, R. P.**
 Conistonite
 Heddlite
 Matlockite
- GREG, R. P., and LETTSOM, W. G.**
 Amethystoline
 Cliftonite
 Cromfordite
 Daphyllite
 Molybolite
 Ratholite
 Rosstrevorite
 Torbanite
 Wolfamine
- GREGOR, Wm.**
 Menaccanite
- GRONINGEN, —, and OPPEL, A.**
 Kieselsaluminite
- GROTH, P.**
 Boromagnesite
 Domingite
- GROTHAUS, T. DE**
 Chlorophane
- GUILLEMIN, J.**
 Pholerite
- GUISCARDI, G.**
 Guaribite
- GUMBEL, C. W. von**
 Euosmite
 Winebergite
- GUYARD, H. T.**
 Sulfuricin
- HAGEMAN, G.**
 Arksutite
- HAHN, H.**
 Carmenite
- HAIDINGER, W.**
 Allemontite
 Altaite
 Anagenite
 Ankerite
 Antimonite
 Arcanite
 Argentite
 Arsenite
 Bastite
 Berthierite
 Bieberite
 Bornite
 Botryogen
 Braunitz
 Breithauptite
 Breunnerite
- Bromite**
Cerussite
Chromite
Coccinite
Cuprite
Dillnite
Domeykite
Dopplerite
Edl. gtonite
Ellasite
Erinite
Felsobanyite
Fergusonite
Freieslebenite
Galactite
Goslarite
Hartite
Hauerite
Hausmannite
Herderite
Hornesite
Ildefonsite
Iodite
Isopyre
Ixolyte
Jamesonite
Johannite
Johnstonite
Kaneite
Kennottite
Kerate
Kerstenite
Lanthanite
Lasurite
Lindackerite
Linnæite
Liroconite
Löllingite
Löweite
Magnetite
Manganite
Melanchryne
Melangraphite
Meroxene
Millerite
Mimetite
Mirabilite
Nagyagite
Naumannite
Newjanskite
Niobite
Nitratine
Onofrite
Partschinite
Pateraite
Patrinite
Petzite
Phenacite
Piauzite
Picrosamine
Piddingtonite
Plattnerite
Plumosite
Pailomelane
Pyrolusite
Rammelsbergite
Reissacherite
Schreibersite
Selbite
Shepardite
Sisserskite
Skutterudite
Stephanite
Sternbergite
Stolzite

HAIDINGER (continued)

Susanite
Tetradymite
Tetrahedrite
Thermonatrite
Tilkerodite
Troilite
Tyrolite
Uraninite
Valentinite
Vogelite
Walchowite
Wiserite
Wölschite
Wulfenite
Zincite
Zinnwaldite
Zippelite

HALL, C. W., and
PECKHAM, S. F.

Lintonite

HAMBERG, A.

Caryophyllite
Flinkite
Ganophyllite
Manganchlorite
Pyrophanite

HANNAY, J. B.

Arsenargenite
Arsenotellurite
Bowlingite
Plumbomanganite
Youngite

HARDMAN, E. T.

Hullite

HARE, R. B.

Leucotile

HARKNESS, R.

Cotterite

HARRINGTON, B. J.

Chemawinites
Dawsonite

HARTMANN, K. F. A.

Hydromanganocalcite
Urangreen

HATCHETT, C.

Retinasphalt

HAUGHTON, S.

Hialopite
Hunterite

HAUSMANN, J. F. L.

Anthosiderite
Apyrite
Blotite
Botryolite
Callochromite
Cassiterotantalite
Chrome ochre
Copalline
Crocidolite
Elaeterite
Esmarkite
Fluocerine
Glaserite

Glaucophane
Haematocoonite
Hyalomelan
Hydroborocalcite
Hydroconite
Hydrohalite
Hydrophilite
Iron spar
Kalkmagneasite
Karstenite
Lepidomelane
Limonite
Nickel bloom
Oligonite
Pentacalcite
Pharmacochalcite
Pharmacosiderite
Picrolite
Pitticite
Polychrome
Polyxen
Pseudomalachite
Pyromorphite
Pyrosomalite
Rhodochrosite
Ruby mica
Schulzite
Sericollite
Siderocoonite
Siderotantalite
Sinopite
Smaragdochalcite
Sphaerosiderite
Stypticite
Tetracalcite
Triclasite
Triplite
White copper

HAUSMANN, J. F. L., and
STROMEYER, F.

Antimonial nickel

HAÜY, R. J.

Actinote
Amphibole
Amphigene
Analcite
Anatase
Anthracite
Antimonial silver
Aplome
Apophyllite
Apotome
Arsenical iron
Arsenical nickel
Axinite
Cymophane
Diallage
Diapore
Diopase
Dipyre
Disthene
Epidote
Essonite
Euclase
Grammatite
Green diallage
Harmotome
Hypersthene
Idocrase
Macle
Melonite
Mesotype
Metalloidal diallage

Nephelite
Oligiste
Orthose
Paranthine
Ileonaste
Pycnite
Pyroxene
Resinite
Sphene
Spinther
Staurotide
Sillbite
Teleasia
Triphane
Zinc spinel

HAWES, G. W.

Diabantite

HAYDEN, H. H.

Necronite

HAYES, A. A.

Danaite
Magnesian alum
Pickeringite

HEADDEN, W. P.

Griphite
Kehoeite

HECTOR, J.

Taranakite

HEDDLE, M. F.

Abriachanite
Avalite
Balvraidite
Bhreckite
Bogoslovskite
Cloustonite
Craigtonite
Dudgeonite
Ellonite
Fargite
Faroelite
Forchhammerite
Haughtonite
Hibbertite
Hydroplumbite
Igelsbromite
Mocochite
Pilolite
Plumbonacrite
Rock-silk
Rubisilite
Tobermorite
Totalite
Tyreelite
Uigite
Walkerite
Xantholite

HEINRICH, O. J.

Carbonite

HELM, O.

Gedauite
Glessite
Rümanite

HELM and CONWENTZ

See CONWENTZ and HELM

[illegible]

HUNT (continued)

Lyncurite
Parophite
Venerite
Wilsonite

HUOT, J. J. N.

Bastnäsite
Bavalite
Blatterine
Brongnartin
Calclinitre
Coconucite
Iglesiasite
Kapnikite
Lagonite
Lampadite
Magnesinitre
Ouatite
Pesillite
Praftite
Przilramite
Rosite
Saldanite
Savodniskite
Sideroborine
Siderochrome
Vargasite
Wehrilite
Wolfsbergite

HUSSAK, E.
Brazilite

HUSSAK, E., and
PRIOR, G. T.
Zirkelite

IGELSTRÖM, L. J.

Amphithalite
Anthochroite
Arseniolepte
Asbeferrite
Asteroite
Basillite
Catasplite
Chlorarsenian
Chondrasenite
Chondrostibian
Ekmanite
Elfsörpite
Empholite
Epiphanite
Ferrostibian
Hemafibrite
Hematolite
Hematostibite
Hillangsite
Hydrothephoite
Lamprophanite
Lamprostibian
Lindesite
Magnetostibian
Manganbrucite
Manganophyllite
Manganostibite
Melanostibian
Monimolite
Neotesite
Faisbergite
Persbergite
Pleonectite
Pleuraite
Plumbosferite
Polyarsenite
Pyrosaurite

Pyrochroite
Pyrrhoarsenite
Rhodoarsenian
Sjögrofvite
Stibiatil
Stratopelte
Svanbergite
Talktriplite
Xanthoarsenite

INOSTRANZEFF, A. von
Schungite

IVANOFF, —
Kaliphite

JACKSON, C. T.
Catlinite
Chlorophyllite
Ledererite
Masonite

JACKSON and ALGER
See ALGER and
JACKSON

JACKSON, C. T., and
WHITNEY, J. D.
Chlorastrolite

JAHN, K.
See BENKÖ and JAHN

JAMESON, R.
Acicular bismuth
Antimonial lead ore
Antimony blende
Antimony glance
Antimony ochre
Azurite
Bourbonite
Columbite
Copper emerald
Cupreous bismuth
Foaming earth
Gray antimony
Indivisible quartz
Iron froth
Iron glance
Iron mica
Mineral charcoal
Olivinite
Red zinc ore
Silver glance

JASCHE, C. F.
Allagite
Diasogite
Diaphorite
Rhodonite

JEFFERIS, W. W.
Painterite

JENZSCH, G.
Chlorophanerite
Vestan
Weissigite

JOHN, J. F.
Blodite
Lenzinite
Lucullite
Razoumoffskite
Uranvitriol

JOHN, C. von
Taraspite

JOHNSON, S. W.
Kaolinite

JOHNSTON, J. F. W.
Berengelite
Guyaquillite
Middletonite
Pigotite
Plumbocalcite

JOHNSTONE, A.
Hydromuscovite

JONAS, J.
Wolnyn

JORISSEN, A.
See FORR and JORISSEN

JOSSA, A. A.
Lepolite

JULIEN, A. A.
Aglaite
Metabrushite
Orithite
Zeugite

KÄMMERER, A. A.
Wolchonskoite

KOROVAEFF, Th.
Kischtim-parisite

KARSTEN, C. J. B.
Martinsite
Vignite

KARSTEN, D. L. G.
Aluminite
Aphrite
Arendalite
Arsenic bloom
Barytes
Blefnere
Bronzite
Chlastolite
Collyrite
Colophonite
Copper mica
Corneous lead
Grammite
Gurhofian
Hepatite
Horn lead
Jasp-opal
Liver opal
Lythodes
Manganese glance
Mascagnite
Nigrine
Pharmacolite
Pimelite
Pinite
Pitchy iron ore
Reussin
Sassolite
Schützite
Scorza
Sphragidite
Velve copper ore
Zinc bloom

KEATING, W. H.

Dysluite

KEATING, W. H., and

VANUXEM, L.

Jeffersonite

KEFERSTEIN, CH.

Glauconite

KELLER, H. F.

Lillianite

KENNGOTT, A.

Acanthite

Cumengite

Dannemorite

Emplectite

Enstatite

Eukamptite

Fieldite

Forbesite

Freibergite

Grünerite

Hemimorphite

Hermannite

Hessebergite

Hydrozincite

Joesite

Kapnickite

Krennerite

Milarite

Monheimite

Müsenite

Naphthadil

Nordenskiöldite

Piedmontite

Pilsenite

Pisanite

Pseudophite

Pyropeite

Richmondite

Saterbergite

Schapbachite

Schwartzite

Surlingite

Stalpulite

Texanite

Vorbauerite

Wickroseite

Wittichenite

KERNIT, C. H. T.

Muscovite

KERNIT, C. H.

Muscovite

KEYSER, G. E.

Pseudite

KIMBALL, J. P.

Cristobalite

KIMBALL, J.

Pseudite

KIMBALL, J.

Pseudite

Pseudite

Pseudite

Pseudite

Pseudite

Pseudite

Pseudite

Pseudite

Pseudite

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Pseudite

Pseudite

Pseudite

Pseudite

Pseudite

Pseudite

Pseudite

Pseudite

Pseudite

Pseudite

Barolite

Baroselenite

Barytocalcite

Compound spar

Edelite

Ferricalcite

Hepatic pyrites

Keffekill

Micarelite

Muricalcite

Olive copper ore

Phospholite

Phosphorite

Purple copper

Rubellite

Saturnite

Siderocalcite

Talcite

KLAPROTH, M. H.

Agalmatolite

Arsenic silver

Bitter spar

Blue feldspar

Blue ironstone

Cerberite

Chrysoprase earth

Cimolite

Elasolite

Featheralum

Figure stone

Fire opal

Gadolinite

Greenlandite

Lazulite

Lepidolite

Miemite

Natrolite

Nosite

Ochroite

Rhomb spar

Schorlite

Titanite

Uranochre

KLETZINSKY, W.

Tincalite

KLOPFMANN, F.

Umangite

KLOOS, J. H.

Martinite

KNOP, A.

Dysanolyte

Episphaerite

Glasurite

Horbachite

Koppite

Pachnolite

Pinitoid

Protonontronite

Pseudobiotite

KNOWLTON, W. J.

Cyrtoilite

KOBELL, F. von

Amoibite

Anglarite

Aræoxene

Aspidolite

Basanomeian

Chalcantinite

Choncritite

Chrysotile

Dianite

Dysnite

Gümbellite

Hebroutite

Hemichalcite

Hystatite

Jollyte

Kibdelophane

Kjerulfine

Klipsteinite

Kreiltonite

Lazurite

Lithionite

Monzonite

Nasturan

Okenite

Oncosine

Pectolite

Pyromelline

Pyroclerite

Rabdonite

Raphanomite

Ripidolite

Saynite

Scolopaste

Spadaite

Spaniolite

Sphenoclase

Stylotypite

Thraulite

Tschermakite

Tschermagite

Vanadinite

Wehrilite

Wittichite

KOCH, A.

Pseudobrookite

Ssaibolite

KÖCHLIN, R.

Laurionite

KOENIG, G. A.

Alaskaite

Anomalite

Beegerite

Bementite

Desauleite

Footelite

Hydrotitante

Leidyite

Maganoferrite

Mazapilite

Paramelaconite

Protovermiculite

Randite

Tephrowillemite

KOKSCHAROV, N. J. von

Bagrionite

Ilmenorutile

Kotschubeite

Koulbimite

Lavroffite

Mursinskite

Solomonite

Walnewite

KOMONEN, A.

Leuchtenbergite

- KONINCK, L. L. DE
Davreuxite
- KOSMANN, B.
Lime wavellite
- KRAMBERGER, D. M.
Pilarite
- KRANTZ, A.
Gramenite
Melanhydrite
- KRAUS, E.
Koenleinite
- KRAUSE, G.
Reichardtite
- KRENNER, J. A.
Andorite
Avaxite
Bunsenin
Dognacskaite
Kornelite
Semseyite
- KUH, J. C. F.
Hydrosilicite
- KÜHN, O. B.
Bersellite
- KUPFFER, A. T.
Ilmenite
- KUSCHEL, J.
Giuffite
- KUTORGA, S.
Ivaarite
- LACAVA, —
Refikite
- LACROIX, A.
Fouquette
Michel-levyite
Morinite
- LAIST, A. and
NORTON, T. H.
Horsfordite
- LAMPADIUS, W. A.
Cupreous manganese
- LANDERER, X.
Prasochrome
- LARIVIERE, E.
Zeanite
- LASAULX, A. von
Aërinite
Iodobromite
Mangandisthene
Manganidocrase
Melanophlogite
Pillinite
Sieghurgite
Titanomorphite
- LASAULX and BETTEN-
DORF
See BETTENDROP and
LASAULX
- LASIUS, G. S. O.
Cubic quartz
- LASPEYRES, H.
Calvonigrite
Hygrophilite
Kallilite
Maxite
Polydymite
Synchodumite
- LAUGIER, A.
Cantalite
- LAUMONT, G. DE
Plumbogummite
- LAURENT, A.
Wichtlitzite
- LEA, I.
Cassinite
Delawarite
Lennilite
Lesleyite
Pattersonite
- LEBOUR, G. A.
Jarrowite
- LE CONTE, J. L.
Coracite
- LEEDS, A. R.
Hallite
Stevensite
- LEFORT, J.
Bourboulite
- LEHMANN, J.
Etringite
Wollastonite
- LELIEVRE, C. H.
Yenite
- LEMBERG, J.
Kalkcancrinite
- LENZ, J. G.
Cube ore
Fuscite
Gallitzelite
Gallizinite
Göthite
Sicilianite
- LEON, M. V. DE
Ramirite
- LEONHARD, K. C. von
Antimony bloom
Brongniartine
Gismondine
Hair zeolite
Illuderate
Osmium-iridium
Scheelite
Walmstedtite
- LERMINA, C.
Siberite
- LETTSON, W. G.
Rhabdophanite
- LETTSON and GREG
See GREG and LETTSON
- LÉVY, A.
Batingtonite
Beaumontite
Beudantite
Brochantite
Brookite
Bucklandite
Forsterite
Herschelite
Humboldtite
Koenigite
Mohsile
Phillipsite
Roselite
Turnerite
Willemite
- LEWIS, H. C.
Cacoclasite
Erlite
Hydrobiolite
Nitrobarite
Philadelphite
Phytocollite
Siderophyllite
- LEYMERIE, A.
Akerite
Bromargyrite
Cobaltide
Delalite
Fucherite
Harmophane
Iodargyrite
Moffrasite
Prixite
Rancierite
Veronite
- LIEBE, K. T.
Beyrichite
Diabantachronnyn
- LIEBENER, L.
Brandisite
Pregratite
- LIEBIG, J. von
Thierschite
- LINCK, G.
Buckingite
Quenstedtite
- LINDGREN, V.
Pseudoberzellite
- LINDSTRÖM, G.
Blomstrandite
Elpidite
Melanotekite
- LINK, H. F.
Maranite
Phengite
- LIST, K.
Metachlorite
Sericite

- LIVERSIDGE, A.
Marshite
Noumeite
- LOEW, O.
Wheelerite
- LOMONOSOV, — von
Vietinghoffite
- LORENZEN, J.
Kaersutite
Kornerupin
Polyolithionite
Rinkite
Steenstrupine
- LOSANITSCH, S. M.
Avalite
- LOVELL, R.
Malachite
- LÖWE, A.
Gersdorffite
- LUCA, J. DE
Mossottite
- LUCAS, J. A. H.
Cordierite
- LUCCHETTI, P.
Bergamaskite
- LUCK, E.
Bog butter
- LUDWIG, C. F.
Vulpinite
- LUEDECKE, O.
Hintzite
Heldburgite
- LUNDSTRÖM, C. H.
Caryinite
- LUNDSTRÖM, C. H., and
SJÖGREN, A.
Barysilite
- LUZI, W.
Graphitite
- MACADAM, W. I.
Bruichite
- MACCULLOCH, J.
Chlorophaeite
Konillite
- MAC GHIE, T. B.
See CLARK and
MAC GHIE
- MAC IVOR, R. W. E.
Dittmarite
Müllerite
- MACKINTOSH, J. B.
Ferroantrite
- MACKINTOSH and
HIDDEN
See HIDDEN and
MACKINTOSH
- MAILLARD, E.
Bravaissite
Lussatite
Pseudotridymite
- MALLARD and
CUMENGE
See CUMENGE and
MALLARD
- MALLET, F. R.
Jaipurite
- MALLET, J. W.
Achrematite
Barcenite
Byerite
Scleretinite
Sipylite
- MANTOVANI, P.
Spangite
- MARAVIGNA, C.
Befanite
- MARCHAND, E.
Passyite
- MARIGNAC, J. C.
Liebenerite
- MARKOWNIKOW, B.
Dihydro-thenardite
- MARX, C.
Oösite
- MASKELYNE, N. S.
Andrewsite
Ammantite
Langite
Liskeardite
Lyellite
Oldhamite
Osbornite
Waringtonite
- MASKELYNE and FIELD
See FIELD and
MASKELYNE
- MASKELYNE and
FLIGHT
See FLIGHT and
MASKELYNE
- MATHER, W. W.
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MATHER
- MAUDUYT, —
Montmorillonite
- MAWE, J.
Brazilianite
Valentianite
- MEDICI-SPADA, L. DI
Musite
Parisite
- MEILLET, A.
Apatellite
Steargillite
- MELVILLE, W. H.
Josephinite
Powellite
- MÈNE, CH.
Fournetite
- MENEGHINI, J.
Dinite
- MENEGHINI and BECHI
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MENEGHINI
- MENIL, A. P. J. DU
Manganjasper
- MEUNIER, S.
Agramite
Arvalite
Bendergite
Burlingtonite
Caillite
Campbellite
Carltonite
Catarinite
Coahuilite
Dicksonite
Ieknite
Jewelite
Kendallite
Lenartite
Lockportite
Madocite
Nelsonite
Rocite
Schwetzite
Tazewellite
Thundite
Tucsonite
Victorite
- MEYER, —
Thomaite
- MICHAELSON, J. A.
Schefferite
- MICHEL, L.
Hautefeuillite
- MICHEL-LEVY, A., and
MUNIER-CHALMAS
Lutecite
Quartzine
- MIERISCH, B.
Kaliophillite
- MIERS, H. A.
Sanguinite
- MILCH, L.
Hintzeite
Lossenite
- MILL, N.
Davite
- MILLER, W. H.
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MITSCHERLICH, A.

Löwigite

MOHS, F.

Azure spar
Dystome-spar
Euchlore-mica
Garnet blende
Glance blende
M-lan-glance
Needle ore
Pearl mica
Purple blende
Ruby blende

MOLL, C. E. F. von

Anthraconite
Devonite
Freiesleben
Gahnite
Siderite

MONNET, A. G.

Lead vitriol

MONROY, P. L.

Tapalpita

MONTICELLI, T.

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MOORE, G. E.

Brushite
Chalcophanite
Heterolite
Metacinnabarite

MORRIS, G. C.

Coorongite

MOSER, K.

Pelagosite

MOSES, A. J., and

WALLER, E.

Nickel-skutterudite

MUCK, T.

Pandermite
Sulfatellophane

MUHLENBERG, N. H.

Endlichite

MUNIER-CHALMAS, —

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MUTHMANN, W.

Messelite

NAPIONE, C. A. G.

Ercinite
Pagodite

NAUMANN, C. F.

Delessite
Glockerite
Nipholite
Passaite

Smegmatite

Talcoid

Tiemannite

NAVIA, S.

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NAWRATIL, A.

Helenite

NECKER, L. A.

Hydrotalc
Stannolite

NESSLER, J.

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NICOL, J.

Aciculite
Grünaulte
Modumite
Redruthite
Sypoorite
Tellurite

NIES, A.

Eleonorite
Picite
Strengite

NOETLING, F.

Burmite

NÖGGERATH, J.

Ehrenbergite
Karstin

NÖLLNER, C.

Lüneburgite

NORDENSKIÖLD, A. E.

Ainalite
Arrhenite
Atopite
Brandite
Cenosite
Clevelandite
Crookesite
Cryoconite
Ecdemite
Ersbylte
Ganomallite
Hamartite
Hielmitte
Hyalotekite
Hydrocerussite
Hydrosamarskite
Ixolite
Kietzite
Laxmannite
Mangantantalite
Nohite
Skogbölite
Tapiolite
Thaumasite
Thermophyllite
Yttrogummite

NORDENSKIÖLD, G.

Pholidolite

NORDENSKIÖLD, N.

Adelpholite
Alexandrite
Amphodelite
Bunsite
Chaz-lilite
Demantoid
Demidoffite
Diphanite
Ellagitite
Frugardite
Gillebäckite
Jeyrelnovite
Jogynaitite
Kämmererite
Karamsinite
Kokscharoffite
Lazurapatite
Lazurfeldspar
Lindsayite
Martourite
Neotocite
Paralogite
Perowskyn
Phenacite
Pseudoscapolite
Pyralloite
Pyrrargillite
Romanzovite
Sordavalite
Sundvicite
Wittingite
Xenolite
Zermattite

NORMAN, —

Pastrelite

NORTON, T. H.

See LAIST and NORTON

NOSE, K. W.

Desmin
Sandline
Saphirine
Spinellane
Spinelline

NUTTALL, T.

Cleophane
Maclurite
Magnesian marble
Marmolite
Nemalite

OCHSENIUS, C.

Bischofite

OFF, HUSSEIN, and

RICHMOND, H. D.

Masrite

OHSSON, C. D'

Chondrodite

OPPEL, A.

See GRONINGEN and OPPEL

ORTLIER, J.

Ciplyte

OSANN, A.

Dietzeite

- OUCHAKOFF, A.**
 Pelicanite
OWEN, D. D.
 Thalite
PAJKULL, S. B.
 Eucrasite
 Homilite
 Ranite
PAILLETTE, A., and SCHULZ, W.
 Ballesterosite
PALLAN, P. S.
 Marekanite
PATRIN, E. L. M.
 Brass ore
PAULINYI, A.
 Pettkoite
PEALE, A. C.
 Blackmorite
PEARSE, J. B.
 Grastite
PECKHAM, S. F.
 See HALL and PECKHAM
PEITHNER, J. T. A.
 Porcellanite
PENFIELD, S. L.
 Canfieldite
 Spangolite
PENFIELD, S. L., and WELLS, H. L.
 Gerhardtite
PENFIELD and BRUSH
 See BRUSH and PENFIELD
PENFIELD and GENTH
 See GENTH and PENFIELD
PENFIELD and HIDDEN
 See HIDDEN and PENFIELD
PERCY, J.
 Lettsomite
PERRY, N. W.
 Ramosite
PERRY and CLARKE
 See CLARKE and PERRY
PETERS, K. F.
 Biharite
 Szaibelyite
PETERSEN, T.
 Chrompicotite
 Coeruleolactite
 Guadaluazarite
 Stibiohexargentite
 Subiotriargentite
PETERSEN and BRAUNS
 See BRAUNS and PETERSEN
PETERSEN, T., and SANDBERGER, F. von
 Klaprothite
PETZOLDT, G. P. A.
 Predazzite
PFAFF, C. H.
 Nickel glance
PHILLIPS, R.
 Varvicite
PHILLIPS, WM.
 Condurrite
 Murchisonite
 Severite
PHILLIPS, R., and PHILLIPS, WM.
 Tenuantite
PHIPSON, T. L.
 Sombroite
PICHLER, A.
 Zirlite
PICOT DE LA PEYROUSE
 Koupholite
PIDDINGTON, H.
 Calderite
 Hircite
 Nepaulite
 Newboldite
 Tremenhoeite
PINI, E.
 Adularia
 Tremolite
PIPPING, K.
 lochroite
PISANI, F.
 Devilline
 Dewalquite
 Kalcine
 Kongsbergite
PLANER, —
 Knauffite
PLATANIA, G.
 Xiphonite
PLATTNER, K. F.
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PLINY
 Asbestos
 Asteria
 Basanite
 Callais
 Dragonite
 Jasp-agate
 Lydian stone
 Maltha
 Misy
 Morion
 Obsidian
 Ophite
 Sory
PODA von NEUHAUS, N.
 Muriacite
POPP, O.
 Cerbolite
PRATT, N. A.
 Cantonite
PRECHT, H.
 Douglasite
 Krugite
PROST, E.
 Salmite
PROUST, J. L.
 Antimonial red silver
PURNELL, S.
 Ionite
PUSIREWSKY, P.
 Nefedieffite
RADOMINSKI, F.
 Kararfveite
RADOSZKOSKI, O.
 Wagite
RAIMONDI, A.
 Arequite
 Coronguite
 Cuprocalcite
 Dürfeldite
 Huantajayite
 Malinowskite
 Plumbostannite
 Sideronatrile
 Tarapacaitite
 Werthemanite
RAMMELSBERG, C. F.
 Antimonial arsenic
 Castillite
 Chiviatite
 Chlorapatite
 Crednerite
 Cuprodesclousite
 Epichlorite
 Fluorapatite
 Glinisite
 Gotthardite
 Heteromorphite
 Hydromagnocalcrite
 Iron alum
 Magnoferrite
 Pseudolibethenite
 Sigterite
 Tachydrile
 Waldheimite
 Xonotlite
RAMONDINI, V.
 Zirlite
RAND, T. D.
 Ivigite
RANSOME, F. L.
 Lawsonite
RATH, G. vom
 Amblystegite
 Chalcomorphite
 Cristoballite
 Fiedlerite

VON RATH (continued)

Foreseite
Haunayite
Jordanite
Krennerite
Marialite
Newberyite
Tridymite

VON RATH and DAMOUR
See DAMOUR and
VON RATH

RAZOUMOFFSKI, G. von
Nertschinskite
Prothelite

READWIN, T. A.

Adipocerite
Allochite
Chanaralite
Dipyrite
Hydrocinrite
Szaskalite

REICHARDT, E.

Kieserite
Leopoldite
Schützellite
Schönite

REICHENBACH, K. von

Kamacite
Lamprite
Pleasite
Taenite

REINSCH, P. F.

Cyprusite

RENOVANZ, H. M.

Baikalite

RENWICK, J.

Torrelite

RETZIUS, A. J.

Conite
Edelforsite

REUSS, A. E.

Lillite

REUSS, F. A.

Anthracoxenite
Foliated tellurium
Lydite
Opal jasper

REYNOLDS, J. E.

Franklandite

RICHMOND, H. D.

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RICHTER, G. F.

Pelocconite

RIO, A. M. DEL

Herrerite

RIOTTE, E. N.

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Stetefeldite

RISSE, H.

Moresnetite

RIVERO, M. DE

Humboldtine

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Barrowite
Cancrinite
Chloritoid
Chlorospinel
Epistilbite
Mengite
Perofskite
Plagionite
Pyrrhite
Rhabdite
Rhodsite
Rhyacolite
Stassfurtite
Telluric silver
Tschefskinite
Uralite
Xanthophyllite
Zinkenite

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Copiapite
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Miargyrite
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Randannite

SANDBERGER, F. von

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Carmine-spar
Clarite
Clinophoselite
Collophanite
Epigenite
Glaucopyrite
Heubachite
Isoclasite
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Leucochalcite
Leucomanganite
Metalonchidite
Metanocerite
Metasericite
Oncophyllite
Plenargyrite
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Protolithionite
Spathiopyrite
Wolfachite

SANTI, G.

Amiatite
Pearl sinter

SAUER, A.

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Priematinite
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SAUSSURE, H. B. DE

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Dolerophanite
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Hydrofluorite
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Microsommitte
Misenite
Mizzonite
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Neocyanite
Nocerite
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Pieromerite
Proidonite
Pseudocotunnite
Pseudonocerina
Pyrotechnite
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Hydrogloberite
Lithidionite
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SCHAFHÄUTL, C. E.

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Didymite
Fuchsite
Margarodite
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Astrophyllite
Escherite
Eucolite
Eucolite-titanite
Euxenite
Malacon
Mellinophane
Neolite
Olafite
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Palmonatrolite
Pitkarantite
Polyrase
Prosopite
Schweizerite
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Microplacite
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Siderotyl
Siliciohyphite
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Muckite
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Hydrous ioite
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Retinalite
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Lardite
Lithoxyl
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Mountain cork
Potstone
Pseudogalenite
Red lead ore
Schorl
Selenite
Specular iron
Tripolite
Vitreous silver
White feldspar
White silver ore
White vitrol
Wolframite
- WALMSTEDT, L. P.**
Edelite
- WALTERSHAUSEN,**
W. S. v.
Arsenomelan
Carphostilbite
Cyclopite
Hyalophane
Hyblite
Hydrosilicite
Korite
Notite
Palagonite
Parastilbite
Scleroclase
Sideromelane
Siderosilicite
Trinacrite
Xylochlorite
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Phosphocerite
- WEBB, T. H.**
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Caracolite
Eichwaldite
Epiboulangerite
Grochaulte
Julianite
Kochelite
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Argyropyrite
Annite
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Chlorargyrite
Chrysolite
Cuproblinnite
Fluorite
Kolosostrukite
Lepidophærite
Leukargyrite
Lithhammerite
Modumite
Natriite
Natronnitrite
Plumbobinnite
Rhagite
Sphaerocobaltite
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Uranocelrite
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Anhydrite
Apatite
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Arctelite
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Asparagus stone
Augite
Axe stone
Bismuth ochre
Black lead ore
Boracite
Calamite
Carinthine
Carpholite
Celestite
Chalcolite
Chlorite
Cinnamon stone
Copper froth
Cube spar
Cubizite
Cyanite
Dark red silver ore
Egeran
Fassalite
Fish-eye stone
Glance coal
Graphite
Grossular
Hair pyrites
Hair salt
Heavy spar
Helvite
Hollow spar
Honey stone
Hyalite
Ice spar
Iolite
Iron sinter
Iselite
Labrador-hornblende
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 Lievrite
 Magnetic pyrites
 Mangaublende
 Manganese spar
 Mealy zeolite
 Melanite
 Mountain butter
 Mountain soap
 Neellestone
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 Olivine
 Omphacite
 Paulite
 Pellom
 Physalite
 Pistacite
 Pitch coal
 Porcelain Jasper
 Prehnite
 Pyreneite
 Pyrope
 Radiated pyrites
 Radiated zeolite
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 Rutile
 Semiopal
 Spear pyrites
 Thumerstone
 Tin pyrites
 Torbernite
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 Vivianite
 Witherite
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 Yellow lead ore
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WETHERELL, C. M.
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 Calcomalachite
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